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1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1890,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.
VOL. VIII.

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(ANNUAL STATEMENT OF WORKS CARRIED OUT BY, DURING THE YEAR 1889.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 July, 1890.

To the Honorable The Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works,

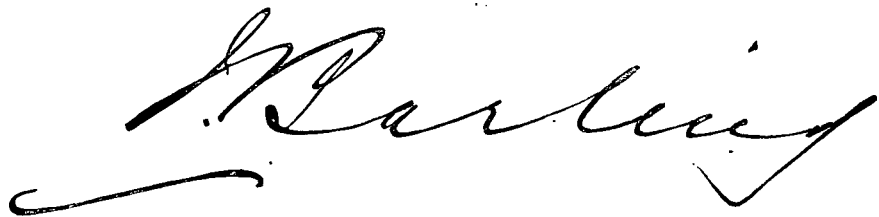
Sydney, 30 July, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a Statement of the transactions of this Department for the year 1889, embodying returns showing the progress made with the various works which have engaged the attention of the Branches during the period mentioned. The transactions are thus summarized :—

	£	s.	d.
Harbours and Rivers Branch, amount expended ...	703,198	9	11
Architect's Branch, " " ...	225,574	16	9
Railway and Tramway Construction Branch, amount expended... ..	312,900	16	2
Roads and Bridges Branch, amount expended ...	663,758	10	11
Sewerage Branch, " " ...	83,663	19	8
Land Valuation Branch, " " ...	2,517	14	6
Military Works Branch, " " ...	23,784	12	2
Total	2,015,489	0	1

I have, &c.,



Under Secretary.

No. 1.—Harbours and Rivers Branch.

RETURN of Public Works carried on by the Harbours and Rivers Branch in the Year 1889.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WATER SUPPLY.								
Sydney	Constructing		Loans	1880	Unfinished		2,218,949 14 6	77,067 2 0
Providing Water Supply, Country Towns	"		Loans & Con Rev	1879	"		677,606 11 1	54,453 6 4
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs, &c.	"		Loans	1887	"		53,051 8 3	47,693 11 4
Construction Reservoir, Potts' Hill	"		"	1888	"		50,741 9 10	35,920 13 10
Laying Second Pipe Line between Potts' Hill and Crown-street	"		"	"	"		64 8 4	22 18 4
Working Expenses, Hunter Water Supply	Annual Service		Revenue	"	Finished	3,028 10 3		332 17 6
" " "	"		"	1889	Unfinished		2,544 19 6	2,544 19 6
" Sydney	"		"	1888	Finished	2,767 9 10		450 3 0
" " "	"		"	1889	Unfinished		5,233 2 4	5,233 2 4
DREDGE SERVICE.								
Excavation of Silt by Dredges	"		"	1888	Finished	84,955 1 10		4,609 5 9
" " "	"		"	1889	Unfinished		86,889 6 11	86,889 6 11
Additional Dredge and Punts for Sydney	Constructing		Loans	1885	"		26,842 15 6	16,618 10 5
Additional Punts for Dredges	"		Con. Rev.	1887	"		3,207 8 1	1,366 0 8
Putting up Repairing Shop, Dredge Plant, Newcastle	"		Loans & Con Rev.	1888	"		1,435 14 1	1,149 18 5
New Ladder and Steam Winch, Dredge " Hunter"	"		Con. Rev.	"	Finished	1,418 19 4		1,088 12 3
New Engines and Boilers, " Little Nell"	"		Con. Rev.	"	"	1,926 18 1		2,696 6 8
Dredging Plant, Richmond and other Northern Rivers	"		Loans	1883	Unfinished		24,568 9 6	810 1 1
New Engines and Boilers, " Thetis"	"		Con. Rev.	1889	"		50 15 5	50 15 5
Landing Silt and forming ground	Annual Service		"	1888	Finished	3,717 19 5		92 16 1
" " "	"		"	1889	Unfinished		3,974 15 10	3,974 15 10
Construction of small Docks, Northern Rivers, for Dredge Plant	Constructing		"	1888	"		2,756 5 8	2,650 0 0
Dredge and Punts to be used on Myall River	"		Loans	"	"		2,528 8 0	2,504 13 2
Alterations Dredge, Newcastle	"		Con. Rev.	1889	"		20 8 0	20 8 0
Grab, Dredge, and Punts, Richmond River	"		Loans	"	"		63 8 3	63 8 3
Appliances for Reclaiming Land by Sand Pumps Dredges	"		"	"	"		2,235 9 8	2,235 9 8
SYDNEY.								
Completion Darling Harbour Wharf, including Compensation for Land &c.	"		"	1881	"		423,682 19 6	153,384 0 4
White Bay Reclamation	"		Loans & Con Rev	1886	"		5,869 2 8	1,075 0 0
Widening Opening Pyrmont Bridge	"		Con. Rev.	1887	Finished	2,182 2 8		78 15 4
Roadway to Crane, old A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf	"		"	1888	"	295 1 5		81 15 0
Circular Quay Improvements	"		Loans	"	Unfinished		23,396 3 5	19,456 1 0
Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements	"		"	"	"		353 7 0	128 5 0
Reclamation and Dredging Cook's River	Improving		"	1887	"		67,239 2 1	58,090 5 1
Snail's Bay Reclamation	"		Loans & Con Rev	1888	"		4,991 1 4	2,484 15 7
Admiralty Wharf, Woolloomooloo	Constructing		Loans	1889	"		335 16 5	335 16 5
Widening Opening Glebe Island Bridge	"		Con. Rev.	"	"		32 18 2	32 18 2
HUNTER RIVER AND NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.								
Wharf and Shipping Appliances, Newcastle, Bullock Island, and Stockton, inclusive of Steam Cranes, Newcastle Wharf.	"		Loans and Con. Rev.	1858	"		219,962 10 1	15,767 8 1
Protecting Banks of Hunter River, West Maitland	"		Con. Rev.	1866	"		28,244 15 5	1,567 6 3
Expenses Tugs on special services unconnected with dredging and expenses of Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle.	Annual Service		"	1888	Finished	585 10 3		76 19 9
" " " " "	"		"	1889	Unfinished		363 14 8	363 14 8

Removal of Rocks, Newcastle Harbour	Improving	Loans	1858	"	8,719 14 9	1,267 2 6	
Repairs Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	Repairs	Revenue	1883	"	9,636 17 11 ^d	.....
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	Constructing	Loans & Con Rev	1866	"	84,996 7 10 ^d	.....
Repairs, Newcastle Wharf	Repairs	Con. Rev.	1887	"	9,152 3 10	691 19 3	
LAKE MACQUARIE.							
Improvements at Entrance	Improving	Loan & Con Rev	1878	"	81,142 17 5	4,529 19 11	
Wharf, Cockle Creek	Constructing	Con. Rev.	1888	Finished... 450 0 0	.....	401 3 2
CLARENCE RIVER.							
Improvements at Clarence Heads	"	Loans & Con Rev	1862	Unfinished	183,636 8 6	6,538 17 1	
Wharf at King's Creek	"	Con. Rev.	1888	Finished	260 11 0 ^d	.....
Woolgoolo Bay Jetty	"	Loans	1889	Unfinished	8 15 0	8 15 0	
Removal Obstructions, Shark Creek	Clearing	Con. Rev.	"	"	54 4 5	54 4 5 ^e	
Wharf, Maclean	Constructing	"	"	"	21 4 6	21 4 6	
Wharf, Harwood Island	"	"	"	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Jetty, Coff's Harbour	"	Loan	"	"	8 15 0	8 15 0	
MANNING RIVER.							
Wingham Wharf	"	Con. Rev.	1888	"	506 6 3	25 10 9	
Wharf, Ghinni Ghinni	"	"	"	Finished... 488 12 0	.....	238 11 10 ^f
Wharf, Oxley Island	"	"	1889	Unfinished	0 15 0	0 15 0	
TRIAL BAY.							
Harbour of Refuge	Improving	Loans & Con. Rev	1874	"	79,825 6 11	8,774 16 2	
WOLLONGONG.							
Deepening Wollongong Harbour	"	Loans	1886	"	5,680 17 5	863 15 11	
RICHMOND RIVER.							
Improvements, Richmond River	"	Loans & Con Rev	1878	"	11,169 10 4	4,381 1 10	
Jetty, Byron Bay	Constructing	"	1884	"	14,111 1 4	1,977 0 1	
Wharf and Shed, Boat Harbour, Richmond	"	Con. Rev.	1888	Finished	358 17 5	352 5 9 ^g	
" " Steve King's Plains	"	"	"	Unfinished	25 17 6	16 4 0	
" " North Creek	"	"	"	"	29 12 6	15 18 4	
Enlargement of Casino Wharf	"	"	"	Finished... 398 19 10	.....	384 9 10
Wharf, North Codrington	"	"	1889	Unfinished	26 5 0	26 5 0	
Snagging Richmond and Tributaries	"	"	"	"	304 14 0	304 14 0	
Breakwater, Byron Bay	"	"	"	"	518 6 6	518 6 6	
NAMBUCCRA.							
Clearing Obstructions	Clearing	"	1879	"	3,388 9 9	168 13 0	
TWEED RIVER.							
Wharf and Shed, South Side Brangum	Constructing	"	1888	Finished... 452 16 4	.....	418 15 6 ^h
Improving Navigation, Brunswick River	Improving	Loan	1889	Unfinished	56 11 0	56 11 0	
MACLEAY RIVER.							
Wharf opposite Fredericton	Constructing	} Consolidated Revenue. }	1887	Finished... 336 10 3 ^d	.....	.....
Wharf at Euroka	"		1888	"	366 1 4	362 12 4 ⁱ
Renewals and Repairs, Wharfs, Macleay	"		1889	Unfinished	219 10 2	219 10 2
Shed, Fredericton Wharf	"		"	Finished... 119 0 0	119 0 0 ^j

^a Includes £145 2s. 3d. from "Dredge Service, 1880"; £145 12s. 2d from "Newcastle Works, 1838"; and £144 19s. 8d. from "Removal Rocks, Newcastle, 1884." ^b £418 19s. 4d. of this amount was paid from "Dredge Service, 1880." ^c £1,026 18s. 1d. of this amount was paid from "Dredge Service, 1889." ^d No expenditure in 1889. ^e £44 16s. 8d. of this amount was paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., '89 Vote." ^f £151 3s. of this amount was paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., '89 Vote." ^g £108 17s 5d. of this amount paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., '89 Vote." ^h £102 16s 4d. of this amount paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, '89 Vote." ⁱ £166 1s. 4d. of this amount paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, 1889 Vote." ^j This amount paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1889."

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished actual amount of Expenditure.			If Unfinished amount of Expenditure 31 December, 1889.			Amount expended in 1889.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
HASTINGS RIVER. Punts for Grab Dredge	Constructing .. . . . . .	.....	Loans	1884 ..	Finished..	2,336	5	4 ^a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MORUYA. Improving Entrance, Fascine Banks .. . . . . .	.....	.....	Loans & Con. Rev	1888 ..	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	6,825	1	5	5,506	6	6 ^b
SHELLHARBOUR. Construction Breakwater .. . . . . .	.....	.....	Con. Rev...	1878 ..	Finished..	8,820	8	8 ^a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SHOALHAVEN. Protection Banks at Terrara.....	.....	.....	.....	1887 ..	.....	302	10	0	.....	.....	.....	219	17	6 ^c
MURRAY, MURRUMBIDGEE, AND DARLING RIVERS. Improving Rivers	Clearing .. . . . . .	.....	Loans & Con. Rev	1856 ..	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	201,503	14	7	360	9	8 ^d
Yanko Creek Cutting .. . . . . .	.....	.....	Con. Rev...	1885 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,474	6	1 ^a	.....	.....	.....
Cutting Channel, Moama Wharf .. . . . . .	.....	.....	Loan	1889 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0
COCKATOO. Fitzroy Dock	Constructing and in use	.....	Loans & Con. Rev	1848 ..	In use since Dec. 1857.	.....	.....	.....	33,590	5	3 ^a	.....	.....	.....
Dock and other works in connection with Docking Establishment.	Elongation of .. . . . . .	.....	.....	1873 ..	Finished...	10,684	15	6 ^a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Workshops and other Buildings .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,735	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Docking Vessels...	Annual service .. . . . . .	.....	Consoli- dated Revenue.	1888 ..	.....	2,399	14	0	.....	.....	.....	284	14	3
Fitzroy Dock—Salaries .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1889 ..	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	1,474	8	1	1,474	8	1
Machinery .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1888 ..	Finished...	1,525	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Dock, Biloela	Nearly all erected and in use	.....	.....	1889 ..	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	1,545	0	0	1,545	0	0
.....	Constructing.....	.....	Loans	1883 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,314	0	0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1881 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	261,394	14	10	31,111	17	3
MISCELLANEOUS. Harbour and River Surveys	Annual service .. . . . . .	.....	.....	1888 ..	Finished..	3,671	7	5	.....	.....	.....	179	12	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	1889 ..	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	2,619	18	6	2,619	18	6
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c. .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1888 ..	Finished...	13,260	10	9	.....	.....	.....	651	7	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1889 ..	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	11,015	8	8	11,015	8	8
Wharf, Port Hacking	Constructing .. . . . . .	.....	.....	1888 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	699	11	0	651	11	0
..... and Shed, Mangrove Creek .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	Finished...	257	4	2	.....	.....	.....	232	4	2 ^e
Jetty, Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens... .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116	10	7	.....	.....	.....	1,108	3	11 ^f
Wharf and Shed, M'Donald River .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	7	3	.....	.....	.....	346	15	3
..... Post Office, Pemberton's, Mangrove Creek .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	6	5	.....	.....	.....	250	16	5 ^g
..... Colo River .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	2	6	.....	.....	.....	448	8	4 ^h
Clearing and Deepening Mullet Creek .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1887 ..	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	481	16	10	0	15	0
Wharf, Wiseman's Ferry .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1888 ..	Finished..	496	14	4.	.....	.....	.....	156	8	10
Wharf, Upper Mangrove Creek, Hawkesbury River .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1889 ..	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	17	9	5	17	9	5
Wharf, Cockle Creek, Brisbane Water .. . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	14	8	16	14	8
Shed, Bermagui Wharf.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Finished...	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0
Repairs Roads, &c., damaged by rain, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unfinished	.....	.....	.....	8,618	1	1	8,618	1	1
						159,925	1	5	4,978,142	12	9	703,198	9	11

^a No expenditure in 1889. ^b This amount was paid from "Landing Silt, 1889 Vote." ^c £102 10s. of this amount was paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1889 Vote." ^d No expenditure on account of Murray in 1889.
^e £57 4s. 2d. of this amount was paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1889 Vote." ^f £116 10s. 7d. of this amount was paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1889 Vote." ^g £63 6s. 5d. of this amount was paid from
"Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1889 Vote." ^h £69 2s. 6d. of this amount was paid from "Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1889 Vote."

No. 2.—Architect's Branch.

RETURN of Public Works carried on by the Architect's Branch in the Year 1889.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SYDNEY.									
Asylums Office (Director of)	Furniture		Consoli- dated Revenue.	1889	Finished				60 19 6
Attorney-General's Office	Repairs			"	"	4 19 10		4 9 10	8 0 0
Audit Office	"			"	"	1 18 5		1 18 5	8 9 3
Belmore Barracks	"			"	"	21 7 2		21 7 2	9 5 0
Botanic Gardens	"			"	"	162 8 0		162 8 0	3 11 9
Brigade Office	"			"	"	0 18 7		0 18 7	30 6 7
Central Police Court (Old)	Fencing site			"	"	75 2 6		75 2 6	
" (New)	"			"	"	2 14 0		2 14 0	
" (Temporary)	Alterations and repairs			"	"	1,070 6 1		1,070 6 1	234 4 0
Centennial Park	Entrance gates			1888	"	3,264 15 7		2,014 15 7	
"	Wing walls		1889	"	187 4 0		187 4 0		
"	Wall and railings		1888	Unfinished					
Centennial Exhibition Commission	Furniture		1889	Finished		5,705 11 11	2,705 11 11		
City Improvement Board	"		"	"				2 19 9	
Civil Service Board Office	Repairs		"	"	2 13 2		2 13 2	1 5 0	
Circular Quay Morgue	Gas		"	"	1 1 6		1 1 6		
Clerk of Peace Office	Alterations and additions		"	"	439 15 10		439 15 10	25 14 7	
Coroner's Office	Repairs		"	"	1 5 0		1 5 0	8 1 8	
Cook Park	Gas		"	"	11 0 0		11 0 0		
Comptroller-General of Prisons Office	Repairs		"	"	0 6 0		0 6 0		
Crown Law Offices	"		"	"	47 17 11		47 17 11	51 2 1	
Custom House	Erection	55,000	Surplus and Con. Rev.	1884	"	58,825 18 10		16,418 1 10	448 8 5
"	Turret clock		"	1888	"	195 0 0		45 0 0	
"	Additions and repairs		Consoli- dated Revenue.	1889	"	473 18 7		473 18 7	
Colonial Architect's Office	Alterations & repairs		"	"	226 5 5		226 5 5	43 6 0	
Chancery Square	"		"	"	340 11 4		340 11 4	1 2 0	
Darlinghurst Gaol	Additions, &c.		"	"	1,647 3 9		1,647 3 9	108 10 5	
" Court-house	"	9,000	Loans	1888	"	9,297 16 10		4,247 16 10	
"	Repairs, &c.		"	1889	"	326 5 0		326 5 0	135 11 6
"	Laying out grounds	450	"	"		180 0 0	180 0 0		
" Receiving-house	Repairs		"	"	37 5 2		37 5 2		
Dawes Point Barracks	"		"	"	205 15 6		205 15 6	151 16 4	
" (Captain Hixson's)	"		"	"	0 3 0		0 3 0		
Department of Justice	"		"	"	117 5 3		117 5 3	146 5 9	
District Court	"		"	"	51 9 9		51 9 9	23 0 0	
Domain	"		"	"	12 1 8		12 1 8		
" (Bailiff's Cottage)	"		"	"	253 0 0		253 0 0		
Erskine-street Police Station	Additions		Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	"	201 1 5		201 1 5	
Fire Brigade Station	Repairs		"	"	32 13 10		32 13 10		
Flagstaff Hill Reserve	Furniture		"	"				0 18 3	
Fort Phillip Signal Station	Gas supply		"	"	44 0 0		44 0 0		
Fort Macquarie	Repairs		"	"	72 19 4		72 19 4	3 18 4	
"	Gas supply		"	"	14 8 9		14 8 9		
"	Repairs		"	"	10 8 10		10 8 10		
Free Public Library	Rebuilding old wing, fittings, &c.	15,000	Ways and Means.	1887	Unfinished		13,707 0 2	5,690 2 6	
"	Alterations & repairs.		{ Con. } Revenue.	1889	Finished	352 15 11		352 15 11	64 17 8
"	Interest		"	"	301 7 0			301 7 0	

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.									
SYDNEY—continued.									
Garden Palace Grounds	Gates, &c.		Con.	1889	Finished	1,033 7 6		1,033 7 6	
Garden Island—Foreman of Works Office	Furniture		Revenue.	"	"				1 2 1
George-street North Police Station	Repairs			"	"	5 4 1		5 4 1	
George-street South Police Station	"			"	"	0 7 0		0 7 0	
General Post Office	Pneumatic pumping gear.			1888	"	460 2 1		260 2 1	
"	Alterations, repairs, &c.		Loans	1889	"	3,400 18 7		3,400 18 7	486 15 2
"	Raising roof of operating-room.	1,300		1887	"	2,541 2 10		241 2 10	
Government Printing Office	Interest for land			1889	"	247 10 0		247 10 0	
" " Circular Quay Store	Alterations & repairs			"	"	642 5 5		642 5 5	145 19 8
Government Guard-house	Repairs			"	"	24 3 1		24 3 1	
" Boat-shed	"			"	"	11 14 6		11 14 6	
" Interpreter's Office	Furniture			"	"				5 5 0
" Analyst's Office	"			"	"				0 12 6
" House	Repairs			"	"	35 4 0		35 4 0	2 8 6
" Stables	"		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	497 17 9		497 17 9	270 8 5
Harbours and Rivers Office	"			"	"	152 11 9		152 11 9	28 3 0
Health Office	Furniture			"	"				56 7 3
Hyde Park	"			"	"				26 13 10
Insolvency Court	Gas supply			"	"	426 0 0		426 0 0	
Inspector-General of Police Office	Repairs			"	"	9 11 2		9 11 2	12 5 0
" " Residence	"			"	"	54 19 1		54 19 1	28 19 0
Inspector Charities Office	Furniture			"	"	97 9 4		97 9 4	
Inspector Weights and Measures	"			"	"				39 11 10
Lands Office	"		Loans	1888	Unfinished		29,051 15 0	27,685 1 8	
"	Completion	100,000		1889	Finished	285 4 2		285 4 2	167 15 2
"	Repairs, &c.			"	"	275 18 4		275 18 4	
" (Pitt-street)	Working lift			"	"	3 15 0		3 15 0	6 0 0
"	Repairs			"	"	9 8 5		9 8 5	20 15 2
Land Valuator's Office	"			"	"				13 7 6
Lunacy Department	Furniture			"	"				8 11 11
Local Government Board Office	Repairs			"	"	27 12 4		27 12 4	38 7 7
Marine Board Office	Furniture			"	"				
Mint	Erection of chimney, &c.			"	"	1,921 14 3		1,921 14 3	
Money Order Office	Furniture			"	"				120 8 6
Morgue, South Sydney	Repairs			"	"	10 19 2		10 19 2	1 5 0
"	Gas supply			"	"	7 19 2		7 19 2	
Museum	Alterations, &c.			"	"	271 14 8		271 14 8	91 10 0
Master in Equity Office	Furniture		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"				1 3 6
Military Works Office	Repairs			"	"	148 18 3		140 18 3	47 12 8
Mines Department	"			"	"	322 11 7		322 11 7	162 14 5
Naval Depot	"			"	"	121 5 4		121 5 4	119 8 3
Naval Volunteer Artillery Office	Furniture			"	"				3 7 0
Observatory	Alterations & repairs.			"	"	175 8 7		175 8 7	
Ordnance Stores	Repairs			"	"	0 13 10		0 13 10	
Parliamentary Buildings	Repairs, &c.			"	"	793 4 10		793 4 10	543 8 4
"	Lighting gas			"	"	100 0 0		100 0 0	
" Draftsman's Office	Furniture			"	"				3 10 0
Patents Office	Repairs			"	"	58 5 11		58 5 11	39 4 11
Phillip Park	Gas supply			"	"	16 10 0		16 10 0	
Public Works Commission Office	Furniture			"	"				65 0 0
Public Instruction Office	Repairs			"	"	35 2 0		35 2 0	19 8 4

Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Office						443	11	6	443	11	6	641	5	10
" " "	Working lifts					395	7	6	395	7	6			
" " "	Lighting lamps					89	0	0	89	0	0			
Queen Victoria Statue	Repairs					4	15	0	4	15	0			
" " "	Lighting lamps					26	0	0	26	0	0			
Railway Department	Furniture											177	0	0
Rabbit extermination Commission Office	Repairs					6	0	0	6	0	0	8	7	8
Registrar-General's Office	Repairs, &c.					462	17	7	462	17	7	313	3	11
Roads and Bridges Office	"					366	13	8	366	13	8	386	11	1
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	Lighting lamps					115	10	0	115	10	0			
Stamp Office	Repairs					18	16	3	18	16	3	8	15	0
State Children's Relief Department	"					79	15	0	79	15	0	31	14	5
Statist's Office	"					24	6	9	24	6	9	37	7	3
Stores Department	"					23	2	6	23	2	6	6	19	10
Shipping Master's Office	"					32	17	7	32	17	7	92	11	4
Sheriff's Office	"					55	6	1	55	6	1	18	10	0
Supreme Court	Alterations & repairs					895	1	4	895	1	4	727	5	9
Surveyor-General's Department	Furniture											11	6	0
Tanks and Wells Office	"											5	17	5
Technological Museum	Repairs					97	15	11	97	15	11			
"Thetis" Launch	"					0	9	3	0	9	3			
Treasury	"					379	5	3	379	5	3	140	9	2
University, Medical School	Erection	60,000			1885	51,199	8	3	70	4	11			
" " "	Finishing trades	15,000			1888				11,796	0	0	6,355	10	0
" " "	Lodges, gates, &c	4,000										1,432	12	3
" " " Chemical Laboratory	Erection	8,000			1889				7,260	0	0	7,260	0	0
" " " Nucleus Museum	Repairs											148	15	0
" " "	Additions, alterations, &c.											1,367	6	2
" " "	Repairs, &c.											506	15	8
" " "	Gas supply											129	6	6
United Service Institute	Repairs											2	8	3
Vine Diseases Board Office	Furniture													
Victoria Park	Lighting lamps											55	0	0
Victoria Barracks	Alterations & repairs					2,044	14	5	2,044	14	5	162	4	10
" " "	Lighting lamps											33	0	0
Water Police Court	Repairs											175	1	10
Water Supply and Sewerage Office	Furniture													
William-street Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs					118	14	0	118	14	0	10	17	5
Woolloomooloo Lock-up	"											3	6	2
SUBURBS.														
ASHFIELD.														
Lock-up	Furniture												23	0
AUBURN.														
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection					261	1	3	261	1	3			
BALMAIN.														
Police Station	Repairs					8	3	4	8	3	4			
Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office	Additions and repairs					197	14	0	197	14	0	15	0	0
BILODIA														
Gaol	Additions					237	3	6	237	3	6			
"	Drainage					325	0	0	325	0	0			
"	Alterations & repairs					833	0	11	833	0	11	34	11	11
Sheriff's Residence	"					190	3	11	190	3	11			
BRADLEY'S HEAD.														
Barracks	"					256	12	0	256	12	0			
BOTANY.														
Lock-up	Repairs					25	5	2	25	5	2			
Sanatorium, Little Bay	"					891	10	5	891	10	5	329	11	0
Cable Station, La Perouse	"					85	5	1	85	5	1			
Fortifications, Bare Island	Barracks	7,850			Loans				626	0	0	626	0	0
" " "	Repairs, &c.				Con. Rev.							45	6	8

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CALLAN PARK.									
Asylum	Additions		Consoli- dated Revenue.	1888	Finished	1,020 3 0		870 3 0	
"	Alterations & repairs..			1889	"	572 19 11		572 19 11	164 15 9
"	Cottage			"	Unfinished		165 0 0	165 0 0	
EASTERN SUBURBS.									
Court-house	Fittings, &c.		Loans	"	Finished	656 5 8		656 5 8	
"	Additions			"	"	126 16 6		126 16 6	45 16 8
Post and Telegraph Office, Edgcliffe	Repairs			"	"	2 12 9		2 12 9	
GARDEN ISLAND.									
Barracks	Erection	11,000	Loans	1886	Unfinished		9,665 11 10	700 0 0	
"	Fittings, &c.			1889	"		1,270 0 0	1,270 0 0	
Boat-cradle	Construction			1888	Finished	539 3 0		39 3 0	
Barracks	Wash-houses			1889	"	172 0 0		172 0 0	
Saw-mill	Erection	13,000		"	Unfinished		1,195 0 0	1,195 0 0	
Barracks	Cooking apparatus		"	"		200 0 0	200 0 0		
"	Repairs		"	Finished	71 0 0		71 0 0	426 3 0	
GEORGE'S HEAD.									
Barracks	"		Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	"	117 2 0		117 2 0	
GLADESVILLE.				"	"				
Asylum	Alterations & repairs			"	"	1,037 15 9		1,037 15 9	91 16 0
GLEBE.				"	"				
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	23 0 0		23 0 0	
Court-house	Site		"	"	1,169 8 6		1,169 8 6		
"	Erection		"	"	2,409 4 0		2,409 4 0		
Police Station	Furniture		"	"				4 14 0	
GLEBE ISLAND.									
Bridge	Gas supply		Loans	"	"	38 10 0		38 10 0	
Abattoir	Deodorising, &c.			"	"	1,080 3 0		1,080 3 0	
"	Lay on water			"	"	189 5 6		189 5 6	
"	Asphalting, fencing, shoots, &c.			1888	"	2,425 4 5		987 6 9	
"	Repairs, &c.			1889	"	676 3 3		676 3 3	
GOAT ISLAND.									
Magazine	Additions and repairs		Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	"	601 18 2		601 18 2	
GRANVILLE.				"	"				
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	6 0 0		6 0 0		
KIRIBILLI POINT.									
Admiralty House	"		"	"	94 4 5		94 4 5	152 11 8	
LEICHHARDT.									
Lock-up	Erection		Loans	1888	"	1,262 15 8		937 15 8	31 3 7
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			1889	"	26 15 0		26 15 0	141 8 3
MIDDLE HEAD.									
Barracks	Alterations		Loans	"	"	228 8 0		228 8 0	
" Steel Point	Repairs			"	"	26 5 6		26 5 6	
MANLY.									
Post and Telegraph Office	"		Loans	"	"	114 3 10		114 3 10	
Lock-up	Additions			"	Unfinished		1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0	
QUARANTINE STATION	Repairs		"	Finished	35 11 1		35 11 1		
MARBICKVILLE.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Site for		Loans	"	"	700 0 0		700 0 0	
NEWINGTON.				"	"				
Asylum	Additions and repairs		Loans	"	"	357 2 5		357 2 5	
"	Gas machine			"	"	420 18 0		420 18 0	

Location	Category	Value	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
NEWTOWN.								
Police Station	Repairs				6 17 6		6 17 6	0 7 6
Court-house	"				225 15 11		225 15 11	1 17 6
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions				265 3 11		265 3 11	
NORTH WILLOUGHBY.								
Police Station	Repairs							
PORT JACKSON.								
Position-finding and Firing Stations	Construction	5,000	1888		6,942 7 7		3,944 7 7	
Light-ship "Bramble"	Furniture		1889					1 10 0
Leading Lights, Harbour	Repairs				35 0 0		35 0 0	
RANDWICK.								
Lock-up and Police Station	"				53 13 9		53 13 9	
REDFERN.								
Court-house and Lock-up	"				7 17 3		7 17 3	2 10 6
Post and Telegraph Office	"				80 12 6		80 12 6	
ROCKDALE.								
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions							
RODD ISLAND.								
Laboratory	Repairs, &c.				123 15 6		123 15 6	
RYDE.								
Court-house	Furniture				213 6 9		213 6 9	30 5 3
SPECTACLE ISLAND.								
Torpedo Magazine	Construction	6,800	1886		7,389 18 8		100 19 4	
Cable Tanks	"	1,500	1888		1,550 2 8		950 2 8	
Tramway	Extension		1889	Unfinished		1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	
Magazine	Repairs			Finished			53 16 0	2 0 0
ST. LEONARDS.								
Post and Telegraph Office and Court-house	Erection	11,500	1886	Unfinished		12,518 10 0	1,700 0 0	
"	Fittings, &c.		1889	"		504 7 8	504 7 8	
"	Clock			Finished			85 0 0	
Police Station	Repairs				37 10 0		37 10 0	
Public Buildings	"				4 10 0		4 10 0	
SOUTH HEAD.								
Signal Station	Additions and repairs				77 0 0		77 0 0	
Reformatory	"				397 14 1		397 14 1	2 19 2
Macquarie Light-house	Repairs				742 19 3		742 19 3	18 0 0
"	Gas supply				49 10 0		49 10 0	8 1 4
Hornby	Repairs				261 2 2		261 2 2	
Fortifications	Alterations				126 5 0		126 5 0	5 5 8
Barracks	Repairs				1,786 7 10		1,786 7 10	
SUMMER HILL.								
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection				378 9 2		378 9 2	7 7 2
"VERNON."								
Additions and repairs					339 0 0		339 0 0	
WATSON'S BAY.								
Health Office	Repairs				789 4 8		789 4 8	19 15 6
WAVERLEY.								
Post and Telegraph Office	"				144 9 6		144 9 6	
	"				12 4 0		12 4 0	
COUNTRY.								
ADELONG.								
Police Station	Stable			Unfinished		50 0 0	50 0 0	
ALBURY.								
Court-house	Repairs			Finished			36 10 9	5 9 7
Police Station	"			"			15 17 5	1 3 0
Gaol	"			"			19 13 7	7 8 2
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"			80 2 0	

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.										
<i>ALBURY—continued.</i>										
Inspector Schools' Office.....	Furniture		Consolidated Revenue.	1889	Finished	0 2 6	
Public Buildings	Land ..			"	"	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	...	
Foreman of Works' Office	Repairs			"	"	1 12 0	...	1 12 0	...	
Police Barracks and Officers' Quarters	"			"	"	29 0 0	...	29 0 0	...	
<i>ANEMBO</i>										
Police Station and Officers' Quarters ..	"			"	"	9 8 11	...	9 8 11	2 2 0	
<i>ANGLEDPOOL.</i>										
Police Station	"			"	"	12 13 6	...	12 13 6	...	
<i>ABALUEN.</i>										
Police Station ..	"			"	"	15 4 9	...	15 4 9	...	
<i>ARMIDALE.</i>										
Court house ..	Furniture		"	"	...	...	...	15 0 0
Police Station and Officers' Quarters ..	Repairs		"	"	23 4 5	...	23 4 5	1 14 10		
Gaol	"		"	"	2 9 1	...	2 9 1	...		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	12 15 10	...	12 15 10	...		
<i>BALLINA</i>										
Court-house and Lock-up, ..	Furniture		"	"	...	...	...	4 15 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	10 6 0	...	10 6 0	...		
Police Station ..	"		"	"	1 15 0	...	1 15 0	...		
<i>BARADINE</i>										
Police Station	"		"	"	13 10 0	...	13 10 0	...		
<i>BARMEDMAN.</i>										
Police Station ..	"		"	"	3 1 8	...	3 1 8	8 8 11		
<i>BARRENJUEY.</i>										
Light-house ..	"		"	"	88 1 7	...	88 1 7	...		
<i>BALRANALD.</i>										
Court-house	"		"	"	9 19 10	...	9 19 10	5 10 10		
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture		"	"	...	...	...	5 19 2
Police Station ..	Repairs		"	"	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	...		
<i>BARRABA</i>										
Lock-up	"		"	"	9 9 11	...	9 9 11	...		
<i>BATHURST</i>										
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	51 0 0	...	51 0 0	...		
Court-house	"		"	"	118 13 6	...	118 13 6	10 10 0		
Police Station	"		"	"	90 13 0	...	90 13 0	...		
Clerk of Works' Office	"		"	"	0 5 6	...	0 5 6	4 14 6		
Gaol	Drainage		"	"	...	575 0 0	575 0 0	...		
"	Lay on gas		"	1888 ..	594 0 0	...	94 0 0	...		
"	Additions and repairs		"	1889	482 14 6	...	482 14 6	98 11 6		
<i>BERRIMA.</i>										
Court-house	Repairs ..		"	"	1 6 6	...	1 6 6	...		
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture		"	"	...	...	...	1 6 1
Gaol	Additions ..		"	"	401 7 0	...	401 7 0	1 6 4		
<i>BFGA.</i>										
Court-house ..	Repairs		"	"	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	0 16 0		
Police Station ..	"		"	"	3 9 4	...	3 9 4	...		
Gaol ..	"		"	"	11 1 5	...	11 1 5	1 0 0		
<i>BINGRA.</i>										
Police Barracks	Additions		"	"	197 2 6	...	197 2 6	...		
<i>BINALONG.</i>										
Court-house ..	Furniture .....		"	"	...	...	...	0 11 2

BOAT HARBOUR.										
Court-house .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 18 6
BOGGABRI.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs					94 12 6		94 12 6		
Court-house .....	..					167 15 0		197 15 0		
BOMBALA.										
Post and Telegraph Office .....	..					5 0 0		5 0 0		
Court house .....	..					118 10 0		118 10 0		
BLACKVILLE										
Court-house	Furniture									24 8 3
BOURALE.										
Court-house	Additions ..	1,000						650 0 0	650 0 0	1 13 8
Post and Telegraph Office ..	..	1,800			1886	Finished ..	2,854 7 6	1,031 7 6		
Lands and Survey Office	Repairs				1889	..	0 5 6	0 5 6		7 1 2
Gaol .....	..					..	25 0 8	25 0 8		
Police Station	Erection	2,000			1888	..	2,078 2 5	304 4 5		12 13 5
"	Repairs				1889	..	22 15 4	22 15 4		0 1 10
Foreman of Works' Office	Furniture .....					..
BOWNA										
Police Station	Repairs						55 9 6	55 9 6		
BOWRAL.										
Post and Telegraph Office ..	Furniture									0 9 7
Lock-up .....	..									0 3 7
BLAYNEY.										
Court-house	Repairs						60 0 0	60 0 0		
Post and Telegraph Office ..	..						36 8 0	36 8 0		
BRAIDWOOD.										
Post and Telegraph Office ..	..						138 14 9	138 14 9		
Court-house ..	..						8 0 0	8 0 0		3 14 5
Police Officers' Quarters ..	..						7 0 11	7 0 11		
BROKEN HILL.										
Police Station	Additions						97 5 7	97 5 7		39 7 6
Gaol ..	Survey of Site ..						2 13 1	2 13 1		
Foreman of Works' Office ..	Erection ..						35 12 6	35 12 6		4 15 0
Court and Watch-house ..	..	6,500		Loans	1888	..	4,600 1 10	4,300 1 10		232 2 8
BRUNSWICK.										
Police Station	Repairs				1889	..	3 2 7	3 2 7		
Signal Station .. ..	..					..	4 7 6	4 7 6		
Court house	Furniture .. ..					..				4 6 0
BROUGHTON CREEK.										
Court-house .....	..									0 8 6
BUCKLEY'S CROSSING.										
Police Station	Repairs						20 0 0	20 0 0		
BULLADILLA.										
Court-house	Erection	2,700			1888	Unfinished		950 0 0	650 0 0	
BULL.										
Police Station ..	Repairs				1889	Finished ..	7 7 2	7 7 2		
BULLOCK ISLAND.										
Police Station .. ..	..					..	33 3 4	33 3 4		
BUNGENDORE.										
Court-house ..	Furniture .. ..					..				3 4 7
Police Station .....	..					..				1 5 7
BUNDARRA.										
Police Quarters ..	Repairs .. ..					..	39 10 0	39 10 0		
BURROWA										
Police Barracks .....	..					..	7 0 0	7 0 0		
BYEROCK.										
Court-house	Furniture .. ..					..				0 11 3
CAMDEN HAVEN.										
Police Station ..	Repairs .. ..					..	63 10 4	63 10 4		
Court-house	Furniture .....					..				0 13 4

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CARCOAR.									
Court-house	Repairs			1889	Finished	10 10 0		10 10 0	
Gaol and Police Station	"			"	"	7 0 0		7 0 0	
CARGO.									
Police Station	"			"	"	25 9 0		25 9 0	3 10 0
CARROLL.									
Police Station	"			"	"	25 10 0		25 10 0	
CAPE ST. GEORGE.									
Light-house	"			"	"	16 18 8		16 8 8	
CAPTAIN'S FLAT.									
Court-house	"			"	"	0 7 3		0 7 3	89 1 4
CARRATHOL.									
Police Station	Additions			"	"	152 15 9		152 15 9	
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				17 2 10
CAMPBELLTOWN									
Court-house, Lock-up, &c.	Erection	10,300		1887	"	9,934 4 5		897 4 5	355 7 0
Do do	Stables, &c.			1889	Unfinished		700 0 0	700 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture			"	Finished				12 1 6
State Nursery	Repairs			"	"	37 8 0		37 8 0	
CASINO.									
Court and Watch House	"			"	"	3 15 0		3 15 0	2 5 0
Police Station	"			"	"	3 0 0		3 0 0	
CRESSNOCK.									
Police Station	Stable, &c.		Consolidated	"	"	58 4 0		58 4 0	
CLARENCE RIVER.			Revenue.						
Light-house	Repairs, &c.			"	"	29 10 0		29 10 0	3 5 0
CLIFTON.									
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				11 6 6
COBAR.									
Court-house and Lock-up	Repairs			"	"	2 0 0		2 0 0	11 5 0
Gaol	Furniture			"	"				9 13 6
Police Station	Repairs			"	"	29 11 10		29 11 10	
COBARGO.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,200		"	Unfinished		800 0 0	800 0 0	7 15 6
COBBORAH.									
Police Buildings	Repairs			"	Finished	6 0 0		6 0 0	
Court-house and Lock-up	"			"	"	27 10 0		27 10 0	5 8 1
COONAMBLE.									
Police Station	Stables, &c.			1888	"	243 0 0		143 0 0	
Gaol	Repairs			1889	"	12 7 0		12 7 0	
Court-house	"			"	"	284 1 0		284 1 0	
COOMA.									
Police Station	Furniture			"	"				4 0 0
Lock-up	Repairs			"	"	110 7 0		110 7 0	
Court-house	Underground Tank	350		1888	"	401 2 0		27 2 0	27 14 7
COOTAMUNDBA.									
Court-house	Repairs			1889	"	270 16 3		270 16 3	36 0 0
Gaol	"			"	"	7 6 10		7 6 10	
Police Station	"			"	"	2 0 0		2 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	"			"	"	282 10 1		282 10 1	
Public Buildings	Fencing			"	"	192 2 6		192 2 6	
COOLAH.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	141 10 0		141 10 0	

COONABARABRAN													
Gaol									11 17 6			11 17 6	.....
Police Quarters									9 8 0			9 8 0	.....
Court and Watch House													5 5 0
Lands and Survey Office													0 10 0
Post and Telegraph Office													.. ..
COLLARIE NDABBRI													
Court-house									120 0 0			120 0 0	.. ..
COLOMBO.													
Police Station									180 0 0			180 0 0	6 11 1
Court house									3 8 0			3 8 0	6 6 6
COROWA													
Court house													
COWRA.													
Post and Telegraph Office													
COPELAND													
Court-house													
CORAKI													
Court house									6 0 0			6 0 0	.. ..
CROKI													
Police Station													22 0 7
CROOKWFLI													
Post and Telegraph Office													7 18 11
Court house													
CUDAI													
Court house													
Post and Telegraph Office													
CUDJELIGO.													
Court-house													
CUNDLETOWN													
Police Station													
CROWDY HEAD.													
Lighthouse													
DALMORION													
Police Station													
DALTON													
Lock up													
DANDALOO													
Court-house													
DELEGATE.													
Police Buildings													
DENILQUIN.													
Court house													0 15 0
Post and Telegraph Office													9 9 7
Police Station													
Land and Survey Office													
DUBBO.													
Publc Buildings													
Lands and Survey Office													
Gaol													
Post and Telegraph Office													
Police Station													
Court house													
EDEN.													
Court house													
Light house													
Post and Telegraph Office													
Pilot Station													

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.										
EMMAVILLE.										
Court-house	Repairs	Consolidated Revenue.	1889	Finished.	7 15 0	7 15 0	1 0 6	
Lock-up and Police Station	"		"	"	17 13 6	17 13 6	
EUABALONG.										
Police Quarters	"		"	"	26 18 0	26 18 0	1 10 0	
EULOWRIE.										
Police Barracks	"		"	"	2 7 6	2 7 6	
EUSTON.										
Police Station	"		"	"	20 0 0	20 0 0	
FORBES.										
Police Station	"		"	"	10 19 0	10 19 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	"	.. .. .	"	"	15 0 0	.. .. .	15 0 0	.. .. .	
Gaol	"	.. .. .	"	"	26 3 6	.. .. .	26 3 6	.. .. .	
Court-house	"	.. .. .	"	"	38 6 0	.. .. .	38 6 0	5 9 7
GILGANDRA.										
Police Buildings	"	.. .. .	"	"	75 0 0	.. .. .	75 0 0	.. .. .	
Court-house	"	.. .. .	"	"	9 2 8	.. .. .	9 2 8	0 14 0
GLADSTONE.										
Court-house	"	.. .. .	"	"	2 0 0	.. .. .	2 0 0	.. .. .	
GLEN INNES.										
Police Station	"	.. .. .	"	"	19 1 4	.. .. .	19 1 4	.. .. .	
Court-house	Furniture	.. .. .	"	"	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 9 0
GOSFORD.										
Court-house	Repairs	.. .. .	"	"	9 2 0	.. .. .	9 2 0	.. .. .	
Post and Telegraph Office	"	.. .. .	"	"	51 5 0	.. .. .	51 5 0	1 14 1
GOULBURN.										
Court-house	Alterations	.. .. .	"	"	174 0 4	.. .. .	174 0 4	56 18 10
Lands and Survey Office	"	.. .. .	"	"	412 17 0	.. .. .	412 17 0	.. .. .	
Lock-up	Repairs	.. .. .	"	"	10 15 0	.. .. .	10 15 0	.. .. .	
Foreman of Works' Office	"	.. .. .	"	"	0 4 5	.. .. .	0 4 5	.. .. .	
Post and Telegraph Office	Fencing	.. .. .	"	1888	611 2 0	.. .. .	241 2 0	.. .. .	
"	Alterations & repairs.	.. .. .	"	1889	277 11 0	.. .. .	277 11 0	.. .. .	
Gaol	Additions	.. .. .	"	"	704 15 7	.. .. .	704 15 7	22 3 4
Police Station	Repairs	.. .. .	"	"	148 14 0	.. .. .	148 14 0	23 14 0
Inspector of Schools' Office	Furniture	.. .. .	"	"	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	12 1 4
GREEN CAPE.										
Lighthouse	Repairs	.. .. .	"	"	62 16 5	.. .. .	62 16 5	.. .. .	
GRETA.										
Court-house	"	.. .. .	"	"	2 6 0	.. .. .	2 6 0	.. .. .	
Lock-up	"	.. .. .	"	"	94 8 4	.. .. .	94 8 4	7 18 11
GRAFTON.										
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture	.. .. .	"	"	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0
Court-house	Repairs	.. .. .	"	"	15 1 6	.. .. .	15 1 6	5 6 10
Post and Telegraph Office	Alterations, &c.	.. .. .	"	1888	440 1 7	.. .. .	90 1 7	.. .. .	
"	Repairs	.. .. .	"	1889	30 2 0	.. .. .	30 2 0	.. .. .	
Foreman of Works' Office	"	.. .. .	"	"	26 0 0	.. .. .	26 0 0	.. .. .	
Police Station	"	.. .. .	"	"	88 16 4	.. .. .	88 16 4	8 6 0
Gaol	"	.. .. .	"	"	4 10 11	.. .. .	4 10 11	.. .. .	
Custom House	"	.. .. .	"	"	0 6 0	.. .. .	0 6 0	.. .. .	
GRENFELL.										
Gaol	"	.. .. .	"	"	4 2 0	.. .. .	4 2 0	.. .. .	
Court-house	Furniture	.. .. .	"	"	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8 18 4
Police Station	Repairs	.. .. .	"	"	28 18 8	.. .. .	28 18 8	.. .. .	

GUNNEDAH.									
Court-house	..	..	..	..	..	9 14 0	..	9 14 0	.. ..
Gaol	..	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
GUNDAGAI.									
Post and Telegraph Office	..	Repairs	..	..	..	161 11 0	..	161 11 0	34 8 9
Court-house	..	"	..	..	..	391 11 3	..	391 11 3	4 6 4
Gaol	..	"	..	..	..	16 3 5	..	16 3 5	..
Police Barracks	..	"	..	..	..	18 9 0	..	18 9 0	..
GUNDAROO									
Court house	..	"	..	..	..	0 5 0	..	0 5 0	..
GUYRA.									
Police Barracks	..	"	..	..	..	6 19 10	..	6 19 10	..
HAMILTON.									
Post and Telegraph Office	..	Erection	1,800	1888	..	1,678 6 10	..	1,278 6 10	117 11 11
HANGING ROCK.									
Police Station	..	Repairs	..	1889	..	44 15 0	..	44 15 0	..
HARDEN.									
Police Station	..	"	..	..	..	4 10 0	..	4 10 0	..
HAY.									
Gaol	..	Additions	..	..	..	328 13 6	..	328 13 6	..
Lands and Survey Office	..	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 3
Police Barracks	..	Repairs	..	..	..	50 2 6	..	50 2 6	..
Post and Telegraph Office	..	"	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..
Police Officers' Quarters	..	"	..	..	..	3 10 0	..	3 10 0	..
Public Buildings	..	"	..	..	..	10 8 0	..	10 8 0	..
HILL END.									
Post and Telegraph Office	..	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 16 4
HILLGROVE									
Police Barracks and Lock-up	..	Erection	..	..	..	535 0 0	..	535 0 0	..
HILLVILW									
Governor's Residence	..	Repairs	..	Consolidated Revenue.	..	158 6 11	..	158 6 11	..
HILLSTON									
Police Station	..	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 17 1
Court-house	..	Repairs	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..
Post and Telegraph Office	..	"	..	..	Unfinished	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	..
Land and Survey Office	..	Furniture	..	..	Finished..	..	..	..	8 2 5
Gaol	..	Repairs	..	..	"	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
Court-house	..	Fencing	..	..	Unfinished	..	70 0 0	70 0 0	..
ILFORD.									
Police Buildings	..	Repairs	..	..	Finished..	0 11 8	..	0 11 8	..
INVFRELL									
Post and Telegraph Office	..	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0
Police Buildings	..	Repairs	..	..	..	17 17 6	..	17 17 6	..
Inspector of Schools Office	..	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 4 6
JERILDERRIF									
Lock-up	..	Repairs	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..
Police Barracks	..	Additions	..	..	..	290 11 6	..	290 11 6	..
Post and Telegraph Office	..	Repairs	..	..	..	10 15 0	..	10 15 0	..
Court-house	..	Repairs, &c.	..	..	..	435 10 0	..	435 10 0	..
JUNFE.									
Court-house	..	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0
Post and Telegraph Office	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 14 5
JUNEE JUNCTION.									
Post and Telegraph Office	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 10 11
KIAMA.									
Post and Telegraph Office	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	43 19 0
Court-house	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 0 4
KIANDRA.									
Police Barracks	..	Repairs	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..
Court-house and Police Buildings	..	Erection	2,800	..	Unfinished	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	..

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expensc.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.										
KEMPSAY.										
Court-house	Repairs	...	} Consolidated Revenue.	1889	Finished...	27 5 0	...	27 5 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	26 16 6	26 16 6	
Police Station	"		"	"	1 12 11	1 12 11	
Lock-up Gaol	"		"	"	38 10 0	38 10 0	
LAKE MACQUARIE.										
Lock-up	Additions	500		1888	"	582 7 4	382 7 4	
LAMBTON.										
Police Officers' Quarters	Repairs		1889	"	5 10 0	5 10 0	
Court-house	"		"	"	0 7 6	0 7 6	4 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	38 5 8	38 5 8	
LAWRENCE.										
Court-house	Additions	.....	1888	"	205 10 0	.....	125 10 0	7 2 7
LISMORE.										
Court-house	Repairs	.....	1889	"	156 8 10	.....	156 8 10	.....	
Post and Telegraph Office	"	.....	"	"	21 5 0	.....	21 5 0	.....	
Police Station	"	.....	"	"	12 9 0	.....	12 9 0	14 3 7
LITHGOW.										
Court-house	Furniture	.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	7 10 7
LIVERPOOL.										
Asylum	Repairs	.....	"	"	237 8 0	.....	237 8 0	.....	
Court-house	"	.....	"	"	7 3 2	.....	7 3 2	17 13 10
LOUTH.										
Lock-up	"	.....	"	"	6 8 4	.....	6 8 4	.....	
MACLEAN.										
Police Buildings	"	.....	"	"	9 6 2	.....	9 6 2	.....	
MAITLAND.										
Gaol	Additions	.....	"	"	990 18 6	.....	990 18 6	3 8 10
Lands and Survey Office (East)	Repairs	.....	"	"	0 3 4	.....	0 3 4	.....	
Court-house (East)	"	.....	"	"	27 15 0	.....	27 15 0	.....	
Lock-up (East)	"	.....	"	"	97 17 2	.....	97 17 2	.....	
Post and Telegraph Office (West)	Additions	.....	"	"	354 4 6	.....	354 4 6	18 11 6
Public Buildings	Repairs	.....	"	"	3 13 9	.....	3 13 9	.....	
Police Barracks (East)	"	.....	"	"	27 19 0	.....	27 19 0	.....	
Court-house (West)	"	.....	"	"	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	12 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office (East)	"	.....	"	"	2 11 0	.....	2 11 0	.....	
Police Station (West)	"	.....	"	"	11 10 0	.....	11 10 0	.....	
MAJOR'S CREEK										
Police Station	"	.....	"	"	2 18 4	.....	2 18 4	.....	
MANILLA.										
Court-house	"	.....	"	"	49 14 0	.....	49 14 0	8 9 0
Police Station	"	.....	"	"	18 10 0	.....	18 10 0	.....	
MAUDE.										
Police Station	Furniture	.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	1 15 0
MERRIWA.										
Court-house	"	.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	0 19 9
MEROE.										
Police Buildings	Repairs	.....	"	"	2 8 9	.....	2 8 9	.....	
MURRUMBURRAH.										
Lock-up	"	.....	"	"	11 7 6	.....	11 7 6	.....	
Police Station	"	.....	"	"	8 1 1	.....	8 1 1	.....	
Court-house	Furniture	.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	11 6 5
MENINDIE.										
Lock-up	Repairs	.....	"	"	2 10 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	

Police Station	"		"	"	10 0 0		10 0 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	67 12 0		67 12 0		
MILTON.									
Court-house	Furniture		"	"				22 6 3	
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	3 15 6		3 15 6		
MITTAGONG.									
Court-house	Additions		"	"	189 9 0		189 9 0	44 19 11	
MONTAGUE ISLAND.									
Light-house	Repairs		"	"	22 8 7		22 8 7	17 12 0	
MOAMA.									
Court-house	"		"	"	4 12 0		4 12 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	6 15 0		6 15 0		
Lock-up	Erection	1,200	1888	"	1,062 7 9		302 7 9	15 2 8	
Police Station	Repairs		1889	"	67 12 6		67 12 6		
MOREE.									
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture		"	"				14 9 10	
Court-house	"		"	"				23 11 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	39 3 7		39 3 7		
Police Barracks	Erection	1,600	"	"	1,539 6 0		1,539 6 0		
Lock-up	Additions		"	"	343 10 1		343 10 1	16 16 1	
MORFETH.									
Court-house	Repairs		"	"	1 13 6		1 13 6		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	Unfinished		40 12 6	40 12 6		
MOLONG.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions, Tank, &c		1888	Finished..	338 0 0		218 0 0		
MOUNT HOPE.									
Police Station	Repairs		1889	"	9 7 6		9 7 6	6 19 11	
Court-house	Furniture		"	"				106 12 2	
MOONBI.									
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	4 5 0		4 5 0		
MOUNT VICTORIA.									
Lock-up	Fencing		"	"	88 8 0		88 8 0		
MORUYA.									
Court-house	Repairs		"	"	202 10 0		202 10 0		
Police Station	"		"	"	26 13 10		26 13 10		
MOSSVALE.									
Court-house	"		"	"	7 14 0		7 14 0		
MUDGE.									
Court-house	"		"	"	181 10 0		181 10 0	4 2 0	
Gaol	"		"	"	35 16 5		35 16 5		
Police Officer's quarters	U.G. Tank		"	"	129 11 0		129 11 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions	3,000	1887	"	3,022 8 2		763 6 8		
MURWILLUMBAH.									
Police Station	Repairs		1889	"	27 11 6		27 11 6		
MURRURUNDI.									
Court-house	Furniture		"	"				2 19 9	
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	28 10 0		28 10 0		
MULWALA.									
Court-house	Furniture		"	"				11 16 1	
MUSWELLBROOK.									
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	143 0 0		143 0 0		
Court-house	"		"	"	232 4 10		232 4 10		
Gaol	"		"	"	9 17 11		9 17 11	1 15 0	
NAMBUCRA.									
Pilot Station	"		"	"	4 5 0		4 5 0		
NARRABRI.									
Police Station	"		"	"	25 10 0		25 10 0	0 14 8	
Public Buildings	"		"	"	272 14 7		272 14 7		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	51 4 6		51 4 6		
Court-house	Furniture		"	"				39 5 9	

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced	Whether Finished or Unfinished	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
NARRANDERA										
Court-house	Furniture		}	1889	Finished ..				1 3 5	
Police Station	Repairs				"	Unfinished	61 14 0		61 14 0	
Lock up	Additions				"	Unfinished		100 0 0	100 0 0	
Lands Office	Furniture			"	Finished				0 10 2	
NATIONAL PARK.										
Camp ...	Additions, &c.			"	"	254 2 4		254 2 4		
NELSON'S BAY										
Telegraph Office	Repairs, &c.			"	"	273 14 0		273 14 0		
NERRIGUNDAH.										
Warden's Office...	"			"	"	0 10 0		0 10 0	30 1 1	
NIMITYBELLE.										
Police Station	Furniture			"	"				2 10 0	
NYMAGEE.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Fencing			"	Unfinished		96 0 0	96 0 0		
NEWCASTLE.										
Asylum for Imbeciles	Alterations and repairs		}	Consolidated Revenue	Finished ..	1,119 15 0		1,119 15 0	60 5 4	
Police Station, Lake Road	Repairs				"	"	47 10 11		47 10 11	
Post and Telegraph Office	"				"	"	86 4 6		86 4 6	59 19 9
Court-house	"				"	"	145 19 7		145 19 7	
Custom house	"				"	"	98 15 0		98 15 0	
"	Gas Supply				"	"	61 7 11		61 7 11	
Clerk of Works' Office	Repairs				"	"	5 5 3		5 5 3	
Seamen's Shed	"				"	"	57 0 7		57 0 7	
Water Police Station	"				"	"	49 8 4		49 8 4	
Shipping Master's Office	"				"	"	39 0 0		39 0 0	
Lightkeeper's Quarters	"		"	"	42 10 6		42 10 6			
Police Quarters	"		"	"	58 14 9		58 14 9			
Lighthouse	"		"	"	50 12 6		50 12 6			
Assistant Harbour Master's Residence	"		"	"	74 8 6		74 8 6			
Pilot Barn's Quarters	"		"	"	5 7 7		5 7 7			
" Bagwell's Quarters	"		"	"	5 16 0		5 16 0			
" Hacking's "	"		"	"	51 7 0		51 7 0			
" Powell's "	"		"	"	9 15 0		9 15 0			
Pilots' Cottages	Alterations and repairs		"	"	408 18 11		408 18 11			
Public Buildings	Repairs		}	Loans	Unfinished		997 15 0	997 15 0	10 12 0	
Fortifications	Alterations, &c.				"	"	2 4 3		2 4 3	
"	Road				"	"		385 0 0	385 0 0	
"	Repairs		"	"	Finished..	114 17 11		114 17 11		
NYNGAN.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,500		"	"	1,490 0 0		1,490 0 0	59 12 4	
Police Buildings	Repairs			"	"	4 5 4		4 5 4		
OBBERON										
Court-house	Furniture		}	Consolidated Revenue	"				5 4 8	
ORANGE.					"	"	"			
Lands and Survey Office	"				"	"	"			
Police Barracks	Repairs		"	"	"	7 0 0		7 0 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	"	18 11 6		18 11 6		
Court-house	Additions and repairs		"	"	"	89 8 0		89 8 0		
PALMER ISLAND.										
Lighthouse	Repairs			"	"	10 4 0		10 4 0		
Police Station	Additions			"	"	38 14 6		38 14 6		

PARRAMATTA.			} Consolidated Revenue.						
Lunatic Asylum	Additions & alterations	1,175 19 4		1888	1,175 19 4	258 4 10			
Gaol	"	2,999 7 7		1889	2,999 7 7	39 6 4			
Asylum (P.O. School)	Alterations for	1,253 6 5			953 6 5				
Police Station	Repairs	0 18 10			0 18 10	0 15 2			
Industrial School	"	214 4 9			214 4 9	1 7 3			
Court-house	"	14 17 10			14 17 10	1 16 3			
Post and Telegraph Office	"	36 7 5			36 7 5	3 0 5			
Health Office	Furniture					0 1 4			
Park	Wall and railing	1,000			620 0 0				
PARKES.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs				84 2 0				
PATERSON.									
Court-house	Furniture					1 0 0			
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs				70 10 0				
PENRITH.									
Court-house	"	80 1 8			80 1 8				
Police Court	"	3 5 0			3 5 0				
PICTON.									
Court-house	"	0 2 0		0 2 0	12 16 7				
PILIGA.									
Court-house	"	31 10 0		31 10 0					
Post and Telegraph Office	Purchase of premises	550 0 0		550 0 0					
Police Station	Repairs	3 0 0		3 0 0					
PORT STEPHENS.									
Light-house	"	140 7 6		140 7 6	5 7 10				
PORT MACQUARIE.									
Court-house	"	7 0 0		7 0 0					
Post and Telegraph Office	"	30 12 6		30 12 6					
Light-house	Additions	232 2 11		232 2 11					
Gaol	Furniture				10 4 5				
PURNAMOOHA.									
Court House	"				0 0 8				
Police Station and Lock-up	Repairs	3 10 0		3 10 0					
QUEANBEYAN.									
Gaol	"	4 0 10		4 0 10					
Post and Telegraph Office	"	142 7 7		142 7 7					
QUIRINDI.									
Court-house and Lock-up	"	3 0 0		3 0 0					
Police Station	Additions	100 8 6		100 8 6					
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			20 0 0					
RAYMOND TERRACE.									
Court-house	Furniture				0 12 8				
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs	46 6 0		46 6 0					
RICHMOND.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture				0 1 6				
ROBERTSON.									
Court-house	"				11 3 3				
ROCKLEY.									
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs	203 6 0	1888	143 6 0					
SALT CREEK.									
Police Station	"	30 15 0	1889	30 15 0					
SINGLETON.									
Lock-up	"	29 4 9		29 4 9					
Police Station	"	27 17 0		27 17 0					
Court-house	"			151 16 0					
SILVERTON.									
Lock-up	Additions	1,771 6 10		1,771 6 10					
"	Repairs	18 10 0		18 10 0					
Police Station	"	21 17 6		21 17 6					

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repan.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.										
SILVERTON—continued.										
Warden's Quarters	Repairs .....	.. .. .	} Consolidated Revenue.	1889 ..	Finished...	5 12 0	.. .. .	5 12 0	.. .. .
Court-house	Erection	3,500		1887	"	4,052 14 11	.. .. .	1,602 14 11	292 19 11
Foreman of Works' Office	Rent, &c. ....	.....		1889	"	49 13 0	.....	49 13 0	.....
SOFALA.										
Court-house	Furniture .....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	.....	.....	.....	6 3 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....		"	"	219 13 0	.....	219 13 0	.....
SOUTH SOLITARY ISLAND.										
Light-house .....	" .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	71 0 6	.....	71 0 6	.....
SMOKY CAP.										
Light-house	Erection	18,000	"	"	Unfinished	.. .. .	1,670 8 7	1,670 8 7	11 3 0
STOCKTON.										
Lock-up	Repairs .....	.....	} Loans	"	Finished..	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	.....
SMITFIELD.										
Police Station.....	" .....	.....		"	"	74 19 0	.....	74 19 0	.....
STROUD.										
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	29 10 0	.....	29 10 0	.....
Court-house .....	" .....	.....		"	"	4 7 0	.....	4 7 0	.....
SUNNY CORNER.										
Court-house	Furniture .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	.....	.....	.....	3 4 9
SUTTON FOREST.										
Post and Telegraph Office ..	Repairs .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	24 8 0	.....	24 8 0	.....
TAMWORTH.										
Gaol.....	" .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	17 7 8	.....	17 7 8	.....
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture .....	.....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	10 12 7
Post and Telegraph Office ..	" .....	.....		"	"	6 7 0	.....	6 7 0	26 5 3
Police Station	Repairs .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
TARCUITA.										
Lock-up	Furniture .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	.....	.....	.....	7 13 5
TARBE.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs .....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	100 1 0	.....	100 1 0	.....
TARAGO.										
Police Buildings	Additions .....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	75 5 11	.....	75 5 11	.....
TARALGA.										
Police Station	Repairs .....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	7 10 10	.....	7 10 10	.....
TEA GARDENS.										
Court-house	Furniture .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	.....	.....	.....	16 13 0
TERALBA.										
Police Station.....	Repairs .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	47 10 0	.....	47 10 0	.....
THACKARINGA.										
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....
TINONEE.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	.....	.....	.....	5 10 9
Police Quarters	Repairs .....	.....		"	"	18 11 6	.....	18 11 6	.....
TINGHA.										
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....
TOCUMWALL.										
Court-house	Furniture .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	.....	.....	.....	38 6 0
TEUNKEY.										
Warden's Office.....	Repairs .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	0 10 3	.....	0 10 3	3 0 8
Court-house .....	" .....	.....		"	"	136 10 0	.....	136 10 0	13 9 3
TUENA.										
Court-house	Additions .....	.....	} Loans	"	"	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....
Warden's Quarters	Furniture .....	.....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	12 6 0

TUMUT.												
Lock-up and Court-house	Repairs					19 5 0		19 5 0		28 7 5		
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture									6 3 2		
Police Station and Officers' Quarters	Repairs					9 5 0		9 5 0				
TUMBERUMBA.												
Court-house	"					2 0 0		2 0 0		9 14 3		
Police Station	"					5 0 0		5 0 0				
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,500 0 0				1,285 14 9		1,285 14 9				
TUMBULGUM.												
Police Station	Repairs					0 10 6		0 10 6				
TWED RIVER.												
Light-house	"					1 8 6		1 8 6		16 12 6		
ULLADULLA.												
Light-house	"					71 6 0		71 6 0				
Police Buildings	Re-erection	450 0 0					350 0 0		350 0 0			
URALLA.												
Court-house	Repairs					284 0 0		284 0 0				
Foreman of Works' Office	Fencing					180 18 0		180 18 0		3 8 10		
UBANA.												
Police Station	Repairs					9 0 0		9 0 0				
Court-house	"					151 0 0		151 0 0				
WALGETT.												
Police Buildings	"					481 0 0		481 0 0		27 12 3		
Gaol	"					5 14 9		5 14 9				
WAGGA WAGGA.												
Gaol	"					30 19 11		30 19 11				
Lands and Survey Office	Additions					102 12 11		102 12 11				
Court-house	Furniture									0 17 9		
Public Buildings	Repairs					54 1 6		54 1 6				
Lock-up	"					229 8 0		229 8 0				
Police Station	"					18 0 0		18 0 0				
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions	1,200				5 1 8		5 1 8				
WALCHA.												
Court-house	"					1,407 11 10		1,407 11 10		76 17 9		
Police Buildings	Furniture									60 10 0		
WALBUNDRIE.												
Police Station	Additions	1,200				1,192 10 6		1,192 10 6				
WALLSEND.												
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs					3 0 0		3 0 0				
WANAARING.												
Police Buildings	"					31 10 0		31 10 0				
WARATAH.												
Court-house	"					71 13 6		71 13 6				
WARIALDA.												
Court-house	"					2 15 0		2 15 0				
Lock-up	"									7 7 9		
WARREN.												
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture					12 0 0		12 0 0				
Court-house	Repairs					138 10 0		138 10 0				
WEE WAA.												
Post and Telegraph Office	"					308 7 6		308 7 6		63 12 7		
Police Barracks	"					197 0 0		197 0 0				
WELLINGTON.												
Post and Telegraph Office	"					116 0 0		116 0 0				
WENTWORTH.												
Custom-house	Repairs					191 12 0		191 12 0				
Court-house	Furniture									15 19 5		
WICKHAM.												
Police Station and Lock-up	Repairs					117 13 0		117 13 0				
	"					133 13 10		133 13 10				

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1889	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.										
WILCANNIA.										
Court-house	Repairs		} Consolidated Revenue.	1889 ..	Finished ..	0 18 0	.. .. .	0 18 0	36 8 0
Police Barracks and Gaol	"			" ..	" ..	21 8 6	.. .. .	21 8 6	.. .. .
Public Buildings	Fencing			" ..	" ..	208 19 0	.. .. .	208 19 0	.. .. .
WILSON'S DOWNFALL.										
Police Station	Repairs			" ..	" ..	7 0 0	.. .. .	7 0 0	.. .. .
WINDSOR.										
Gaol	"			" ..	" ..	0 15 0	.. .. .	0 15 0	.. .. .
Police Barracks	"			" ..	" ..	3 10 0	.. .. .	3 10 0	.. .. .
Court-house	"			" ..	" ..	0 15 0	.. .. .	0 15 0	19 4 3
WOODBURN.										
Police Station	"			" ..	" ..	9 3 9	.. .. .	9 3 9	.. .. .
WOLLONGONG.										
Post and Telegraph Office	"			" ..	" ..	16 1 0	.. .. .	16 1 0	.. .. .
Gaol	Land for Repairs			" ..	" ..	900 0 0	.. .. .	900 0 0	.. .. .
Court-house	"			" ..	" ..	10 10 7	.. .. .	10 10 7	.. .. .
Lock-up	Erection	1,600	" ..	Unfinished ..	113 2 4	1,546 10 0	1,546 10 0	.. .. .	
YASS.										
Gaol	Additions		" ..	Finished ..	77 4 11	.. .. .	77 4 11	.. .. .	
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		" ..	" ..	17 2 0	.. .. .	17 2 0	.. .. .	
Public Buildings	"		" ..	" ..	2 15 2	.. .. .	2 15 2	.. .. .	
Court-house	"		" ..	" ..	1 19 2	.. .. .	1 19 2	.. .. .	
YAMBA.										
Police Station	"		" ..	" ..	46 0 0	.. .. .	46 0 0	.. .. .	
YOUNG.										
Court-house	"		" ..	Unfinished ..	34 2 8	400 0 0	400 0 0	14 15 6		
Gaol	Additions		" ..	Finished ..	2 4 0	.. .. .	2 4 0	.. .. .	
Warden's Quarters	Repairs		" ..	" ..	10 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	.. .. .	
Post and Telegraph Office	"		" ..	" ..	22 10 0	.. .. .	22 10 0	7 16 2	
Lands Office	"		" ..	" ..	19 5 9	.. .. .	19 5 9	4 12 7	
Gaol .....	" .....		" ..	" ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Public Buildings generally	Alterations and repairs, &c.		" ..	" ..	851 18 9	.. .. .	851 18 9	27 4 0	
"	Superintendence, &c.		" ..	" ..	5,012 18 8	.. .. .	5,012 18 8	.. .. .	
Gaols and Court-houses, &c.	Repairs		" ..	" ..	73 7 0	.. .. .	73 7 0	.. .. .	
Post and Telegraph Offices	"		" ..	" ..	7 10 0	.. .. .	7 10 0	.. .. .	
Public Buildings generally	Advertising		" ..	" ..	101 19 3	.. .. .	101 19 3	.. .. .	
Coffins for Paupers	Coffins and Burials		" ..	" ..	268 15 11	.. .. .	268 15 11	.. .. .	
Ballot-boxes	Freight		" ..	" ..	47 2 6	.. .. .	47 2 6	.. .. .	
Public Buildings generally	Fuel and light		" ..	" ..	1,168 1 8	.. .. .	1,168 1 8	.. .. .	
Police Stations and Officers' Quarters	Repairs		" ..	" ..	52 16 0	.. .. .	52 16 0	.. .. .	
						£288,609 0 1	£111,374 18 8	£211,944 19 1	£13,629 17 8	

No. 3.—Railway Construction Branch.

Railway Construction Branch, Public Works Department,
Sydney, 15th April, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith my Report upon the operations of this Branch during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1889.

At the commencement of the year there were four contracts in progress, all of which have been completed. They are as follows:—

Hawkesbury River Bridge.
Hawkesbury River to Mullet Creek Station.
Hornsby to St. Leonards.
Michelago to Cooma.

They were opened for traffic—

Hawkesbury Bridge, 1st May.
Hawkesbury to Mullet Creek Station, 1st May.
Michelago to Cooma, 30th May.

The line from Hornsby to St. Leonards was completed at the end of the year, but was not opened for traffic until the 1st January, 1890.

Hawkesbury River Bridge.

The alteration in the length of No. 6 span caused some additional delay in the completion, and it was not until the 24th of April that all was in readiness for the testing, which took place on that day in the following manner:—

Two trains were made up, making a total load of 909 tons, and run on to each span separately and brought to a stand, and the readings of the staff taken; the mean deflection being $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, showing great stiffness of structure. Four engines, two on each road, coupled, were afterwards run across the bridge at a speed of 35 miles per hour, and the lateral oscillation of girders of No. 1 span showed less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The results of the testing were considered to be highly satisfactory.

Hawkesbury River to Mullet Creek Station.

This section forms part of Contract No. 3 of the Homebush to Waratah Railway, which was opened for traffic on 1st May last, thus, with the bridge just mentioned, completing the through connection with the various railway systems of the adjacent Colonies.

This portion commences at 36 miles 60 chains, and terminates at 40 miles 40 chains, thus having a length of 3 miles 60 chains, which, with 45 chains, the length of the Hawkesbury Bridge works, makes a total of 4 miles 25 chains opened for traffic.

This line skirts the shore of Mullet Creek. Embankment No. 5 having continued to subside, it was found necessary to tip a very large quantity of earth and rock before a permanent settlement was obtained. This result was happily arrived at before the completion of the Hawkesbury Bridge. No noticeable settlement has since taken place, and it is confidently believed that the bank is as firm as any of its height in the world.

The contract for the work was carried out by Mr. G. Blunt.

Michelago to Cooma.

This extension comprises the whole of Contract No. 3 of the Goulburn to Cooma Railway, commencing at Michelago, 224 miles 55 chains, and terminating at Cooma, 264 miles 47 chains 50 links, being a distance of 39 miles 72 chains 50 links.

The special features of this line were mentioned in last year's Report. The additional works in 1889 included the completion of Water Supply at Cooma and Umaralla.

Hornsby to St. Leonards.

This line extended at first only to the 10-mile peg; but, in order to make the line serviceable, it has been carried on to the Lane Cove Road, and the Station erected there.

WORK PERFORMED BY TRIAL SURVEY BRANCH IN 1889.

South Coast Railways.—Branch Line to Jamberoo.

Two trial lines from Kiama to Jamberoo have been surveyed—one *via* Spring Hill and the other *via* Terragong Swamp. A trial survey has also been completed connecting Shellharbour with Jamberoo.

Kiama to Nowra.

Three deviations have been permanently staked, which considerably improve the route.

Suburban Railways.—Eastern Suburban Railway.

A deviation of this line has been made with a view to bringing it nearer to the coast. Improvements have also been made in the line at the Redfern end, and at Randwick Racecourse.

Line through Church and School Lands to La Perouse.

A trial survey has been made, leaving the Eastern Suburban Line near the racecourse, passing through the Church and School Lands to Long Bay. It also passes within 25 chains of the Little Bay Hospital, and terminates at La Perouse.

Eveleigh to Botany and La Perouse.

A preliminary survey has been made from Eveleigh to Botany township, *via* Waterloo, with a view to its being extended to La Perouse.

Petersham

Petersham to Field of Mars, and Petersham to Ryde.

A trial line has been surveyed from Petersham *via* Five Dock, Gladesville, through the Field of Mars to Eastwood, on the Northern and Southern Junction Railway.

A branch line has also been run from this survey into the town of Ryde.

Connecting Line from Ryde, on the Northern, to Gore Hill, on the North Shore Line.

In accordance with the request of the Railway Commissioners, a survey has been made to connect the Northern and Southern Junction Railway at Ryde, *via* Field of Mars, with the Pearce's Corner Line, near St. Leonards.

Extension of Goulburn to Cooma Railway to Bombala and the Victorian Border.

Two trial surveys have been completed from Cooma to Bombala—one *via* Boco Gap and Wangellie, and the other *via* Nimitybelle. Thence from Bombala three routes have been surveyed—one *via* Green Creek and Wellesley to Lower Bendock; another *via* the town of Delegate and the river of the same name, and the third *via* Hayden's Bog. An alternative line has also been surveyed from Bingalong Creek, between Cooma and Bombala, to Wellesley.

North Coast Railway.

An exhaustive examination has been made of the district between the Hunter and Clarence Rivers. A thorough inspection of the several routes surveyed, and of other proposed routes deemed worthy of notice, was made.

Connection of Northern Line with Grafton and North Coast Railway.

The country has been examined between Guyra, Coff's Harbour, and South Grafton, with a view to a trial survey being made to connect these places. A practicable route has been discovered, and a survey has been commenced.

Grafton to the Tweed.

An inspection of the railway route between Grafton and the Queensland Border has been made, with the result that a considerable number of deviations from the line previously staked from Grafton to Murwillumbah have been recommended; these are now being surveyed.

Where the route has been determined upon the final staking is proceeding.

Trial surveys are being carried out (in continuation of the permanent staking) from Murwillumbah and Chinderah to the Queensland Border, in order to connect with that Colony's railway system at Coolangatta, Point Danger.

Narrabri to Moree.

A trial survey *via* Gurleigh Point, on the Namoi River, to the west of Narrabri, has been completed to its junction (near Boggy Creek) with the trial survey Narrabri to Moree, *via* the Travelling Stock Reserve. This line was run to avoid the expensive crossings of the Namoi River and Narrabri Creek and the low-lying ground in their vicinity on the original permanently staked route.

Gulgong to Dubbo.

A trial survey is in progress, and very nearly completed, connecting Gulgong with Dubbo.

Nyngan to Cobar.

Several deviations of considerable length have been made from the previously staked route, Nyngan to Cobar. These deviations have improved the gradients and also decreased the cost of construction.

Wilcannia to Broken Hill, Silverton, and Cockburn.

A trial survey has been completed from Wilcannia to Broken Hill, and from thence to Silverton. The trial survey Broken Hill to Silverton being abandoned, a line was run from the former place, *via* Thackaringa, to a junction with the South Australian Railway at Cockburn. An alternative line was also surveyed *via* The Pinnacles.

Cootamundra to Temora, Barmedman, and Hillston.

A trial survey has been completed from Barmedman to Hillston, on the Lachlan River. This line is an extension of the trial survey from Cootamundra to Temora and Barmedman.

Hay to the South Australian Border.

An examination of the country between Hay and the South Australian Border has been made, with a view to bringing Sydney into more direct communication with Adelaide.

The line will pass through Oxley and Wentworth, and to the north of Lake Victoria. A trial survey of this route is now being made.

Bowning to Boorowa.

This trial survey, of about 30 miles in length, which was commenced last year, has been completed.

Goulburn to Crookwell.

On a close inspection being made of the permanently staked line, and an examination of the surrounding country, it was found that improvements could be made. A considerable number of deviations and trial surveys have been made, resulting in easier gradients being obtained, and lessening the cost of construction.

Picton to Mittagong.

An examination of the country between Picton and Mittagong has been made, with a view of finding a route to avoid the heavy gradients on the existing line of railway. A practicable line has been discovered, and is now being surveyed.

The Field Staff of this Office for the past year consisted of twelve Surveyors, and eight Assistant-Surveyors. The following is a summary of the field work executed by these officers during 1889:—

Preliminary Explorations	...	...	...	...	...	2,490 miles.
" Traverses	...	...	...	...	...	1,046 "
" Levels	...	...	...	...	...	472 "
Trial Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	832 "
" Levels	...	...	...	...	...	819 "
" Surveys—Check levels	...	...	...	...	...	71 "
" " Cross levels	...	...	...	...	...	88½ "
Permanent Staking	...	...	...	...	...	209½ "
" Levels	...	...	...	...	...	179 "
" Check levels	...	...	...	...	...	93½ "
" Cross levels	...	...	...	...	...	80 "

The efforts of this Branch have been directed towards keeping the plans, sections, &c., in connection with this work up to date as well as to finish a quantity of miscellaneous drafting required for the completion of previous surveys.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of extra work has been done in this office by the preparation of plans, &c., for the Railway Commissioners and the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Tramways.

THE Tramway Construction Branch was transferred from the Railway Commissioners to the control of this Branch in August, 1889.

Leichhardt to Five Dock.—Under construction; commencing at a point 4 miles 47 chains at the intersection of Norton and Marion Streets, Leichhardt, terminating at a point 7 miles 5 chains on the Great Northern Road, Five Dock, being a length of 2 miles 38 chains (about).

Waverley Tramway.—Plans and specification for an extension to the Waverley Cemetery are ready; tenders will be invited at once.

Yass Tramway.—Plans and specifications for this work are almost complete. Length, about 2 miles 73 chains.

North Shore Cable Tramway Extension.—Surveys for three alternative routes have been made, and contract plans and specification prepared for the route *via* Ridge, West, and Falcon Streets.

Newcastle District Tramways.—The routes of the proposed tramways to Merewether, Wickham, Waratah, Carrington, Tighe's Hill, Mayfield, and Lambton, also extensions of Plattsburg tramway to Brown-street and Summer Hill, have been examined, roughly estimated, and reported upon; also an extension from the present Newcastle terminus to the Railway-station.

Extension to Bondi Beach.—Trial surveys for two routes approved and made; estimates prepared.

Hunter's Hill Tramway to Field of Mars.—Trial survey approved and made; estimates prepared.

South Head to Watson's Bay.—Trial survey for this line almost completed.

Ashfield to Drutt Town.—Various routes examined and reported upon; will be taken up as soon as Surveyor can be spared.

Proposed City Cable or Electric Tramways.—Routes from Harris-street to Circular Quay, and King-street to Ocean-street: Trial surveys, estimates, and reports made and submitted; are now being considered by Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Extension Avoca-street to proposed Railway to La Perouse.—Trial survey made.

I have, &c.,
HENRY DEANE,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure on Lines under Construction during 1889.

	To 1888.		During 1889.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Homebush to Waratah	2,146,478	15 0	109,918	18 8	2,256,397	13 8
Goulburn to Cooma	1,297,585	5 6	49,901	5 9	1,347,486	11 3
Hornsby to St. Leonards	125,141	4 4	61,613	3 0	186,754	7 4

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure During 1889 from Loan Votes on Railway Lines Open for Traffic prior to January 1, 1889.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bathurst to Orange	46	10	3	Orange to Dubbo	54	8	3
Cootamundra to Gundagai	2,918	15	11	Orange to Molong	211	5	2
Dubbo to Bourke	1,162	0	11	Sydney to Kiama	23,933	7	9
Goulburn to Wagga	417	6	5	Tamworth to Tenterfield	3,491	9	11
Gunnedah to Narrabri	395	15	0	Tenterfield to Queensland Border	350	8	10
Murrumburrah to Blayney	6,931	7	11	Wagga to Albury	188	19	9
Narrandera to Hay	641	15	6	Wallerawang to Mudgee	256	3	8
Narrandera to Jerilderie	559	1	4	Werris Creek to Gunnedah	2,103	3	4

APPENDIX C.

COST OF RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Expenditure from Vote for Trial Surveys.

	To 1888.		During 1889		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Allandale to Wollombi.....	973	19 0	39	15 10	1,013	14 10
Cootamundra to Temora.....	378	11 10	74	3 7	452	15 5
Temora to Barmedman.....	134	15 2	3	4 3	137	19 5
Barmedman to Hillston.....	68	1 4	1,809	19 0	1,877	0 4
Jerilderie to Deniliquin.....	640	0 3	22	6 6	662	6 9
Molong to Parkes.....	218	13 3	561	12 5	780	5 8
Parkes to Condobolin.....	397	2 6	28	7 4	425	9 10
Parkes to Wellington.....	471	14 10	5	10 0	477	4 10
Parkes to Forbes.....			3	1 0	3	1 0
Forbes to Condobolin.....			6	0 0	6	0 0
Orange to Forbes.....			6	16 8	6	16 8
Grenfell to Forbes.....	278	7 11	2	10 0	280	17 11
Cowra to Forbes.....			4	0 0	4	0 0
Dubbo to Forbes.....	967	6 7	17	10 0	984	16 7
Wellington to Forbes.....			17	10 0	17	10 0
Wellington to Mudgee.....			2	10 0	2	10 0
Wellington to Werris Creek.....	877	19 3	36	17 9	914	17 0
Wellington to Gulgong.....			15	0 0	15	0 0
Mudgee to Gulgong.....			16	19 6	16	19 6
Young to Grenfell.....	5	15 8	2	10 0	8	5 8
Marrickville to Liverpool.....	2,120	16 8	215	17 10	2,336	14 6
Bowning to Burrowa.....	181	12 4	483	3 9	669	16 1
Blacktown to Blayney.....	101	14 10	3	5 6	105	0 4
Kiama to Jamberoo.....			264	7 3	264	7 3
Shellharbour to Jamberoo.....			289	9 4	289	9 4
Sutherland to Kurnell.....	265	5 10	54	10 9	319	16 7
Tempe to Balmain.....	1,568	2 4	14	0 10	1,582	3 2
Strathfield to Long Nose Point.....	287	5 11			287	5 11
Homebush to Long Nose Point.....	510	15 11			510	15 11
Parramatta to Dural.....	390	7 6	13	10 0	412	17 6
Guyra to Inverell.....	866	1 5	48	10 10	914	12 3
Kentucky to Inverell.....	1,405	3 2	89	17 7	1,495	0 9
Uralla to Inverell.....	1,271	7 6	759	10 1	2,030	17 7
North Shore Railway to Port Jackson.....	1,578	7 9	92	14 6	1,671	2 3
Cooma to Bombala.....	1,595	10 3	1,627	14 1	3,223	4 4
Bombala to Bendock.....			766	12 7	766	12 7
Cobar to Wilcannia.....	2,414	17 8	73	17 0	2,488	14 8
Eastern Suburban Lines.....			484	14 3	484	14 3
Eveleigh to Botany.....			181	6 10	181	6 10
Guyra to South Grafton.....			435	2 0	435	2 0
Maitland to South Grafton.....			395	5 5	395	5 5
Hay to South Australian Border.....	819	19 10	264	13 4	1,084	13 2
Narrabri to Walgett.....	794	6 8	116	14 0	911	0 8
Petersham to Field of Mars.....			735	15 2	735	15 2
Ryde to Chatswood.....			312	14 6	312	14 6
Wilcannia to Silverton.....			1,371	11 9	1,371	11 9
Wilcannia to Cockburn.....			727	3 6	727	3 6
Byrock to Brewarrina.....	950	5 10	31	11 3	981	17 1
Moss Vale to Robertson.....	303	19 1	21	18 6	325	17 7
Richmond to Kurrajong.....			19	8 1	19	8 1
Richmond to Wallerawang.....	2,381	18 5	4	19 8	2,386	18 1
Gulgong to Dubbo.....			1,034	5 2	1,034	5 2
Total for 1889.....			13,615	9 2		
General expenses.....			1,927	16 11		
Total from vote—1889.....			15,543	6 1		

APPENDIX D.

Lines for which Votes have been taken.

Bega to Eden.....	5,663	2 4	208	16 11	5,871	19 3
City Extension.....	5,221	17 10	641	3 6	5,863	1 4
Culcairn to Corowa.....	2,554	15 0	63	10 3	2,618	5 3
Forbes to Wilcannia.....	3,021	2 2	2	10 0	3,023	12 2
Galong to Burrowa.....	1,158	8 0	2	5 0	1,160	13 0
Goulburn to Crookwell.....	3,495	16 3	638	2 9	4,133	19 0
Grafton to Tweed.....	18,423	16 1	5,660	6 9	24,084	2 10
Gundagai to Tumut.....	1,684	6 4	109	5 9	1,793	12 1
Kiama to Jervis Bay.....	3,103	12 2	1,328	2 4	4,431	14 6
Narrabri to Moree.....	2,477	6 3	344	11 9	2,821	18 0
Musclebrook to Cassilis.....	5,091	9 7	55	6 8	5,146	16 3
Nyngan to Cobar.....	3,772	8 2	1,162	15 1	4,935	3 3
Perth to Rockley.....	2,328	11 3	4	0 0	2,332	11 3
Tarago to Braidwood.....	2,860	12 2	93	17 0	2,954	9 2
Wagga to Tumberumba.....	6,113	14 11	33	16 8	6,147	11 7
Glen Innes to Inverell.....	2,836	15 8	88	16 11	2,925	12 7

APPENDIX E.

Amount Expended from Revenue Votes by Railway Construction Department during 1889 :—

Salaries of Permanent Staff	£9,399 18 8
Salaries of Temporary Office Staff	1,772 6 10
Travelling expenses	37 2 0
Incidental expenses	158 15 5
Total	£11,368 2 11

APPENDIX F.

Expenditure on New and Proposed Tramways during 1889 :—

Construction—

Marrickville to Dulwich Hill	£4,564 2 11
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Survey and Preliminary—

Woolwich to Field of Mars	£23 9 0
Extension of North Shore line	125 4 8
Do Waverley "	49 14 5
Do Bondi "	46 18 2
Leichhardt to Five Dock	421 11 5
Yass to Yass Station	215 4 8
City cable	45 14 6
Sundry	2 17 6
	930 14 4

Amount paid for resumption of land for Newcastle-Plattsburg Tramway.	£5,494 17 3
	51 15 3
	£5,546 12 6

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

No. 4.—Land Valuer's Branch.

Minute Paper.

*Subject :—*Annual Report.

Department of Public Works, Valuation Branch,

Sydney, 2 April, 1890.

In compliance with your circular instructions of 12/3/90, No. 90-845, I have now the honor to forward a "Return relating to operations carried out under this Branch during last year" (1889.)

In that year the following claims, valuations, and estimates have been made :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Claims for land for railway and tramway purposes	38,068	13	6
Claims for land for other public purposes	*176,777	8	2
Total claims in 1889	£214,846	1	8
2. Valuations of actual resumptions—railway and tramway	20,954	3	9
Valuations of actual resumptions—other purposes	10,261	7	6
Total valuations	£31,215	11	3
3. Estimates of proposed resumptions	£400,890	5	0

* Includes Darling Island resumption, £135,000.

The office work connected with the foregoing was not only the clerical work required, but constant searches at the Land Titles and Survey Offices, and the collection of information from other sources were necessary.

The business of the Branch is well in hand, there being no avoidable arrears, and it is fully prepared for the reception of the large influx of work which is expected soon.

In addition to his ordinary duty the Land Valuer has, by direction of the Hon. Minister for Works, inspected and reported on the following proposed railway extensions :—

Molong to Forbes, <i>via</i> Parkes.	Guyra to Inverell.
Borenore to Forbes, <i>via</i> Eugowra.	Uralla to Inverell.
Moss Vale to Robertson.	Bega to Eden.
Westmead to Dural.	Goulburn to Crookwell.
Culcairn to Corowa.	

J. B. THOMPSON,
Land Valuer.

LAND VALUATION BRANCH.

Cost for 1889	£2,517 14 6
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NOTE.—Does not include the salaries of a portion of the staff who were paid from votes and appear under "Railway Construction."

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

No. 5.—Roads and Bridges Branch.

RETURN of Public Works carried on by the Roads and Bridges Branch in the year 1889.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com- menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889.
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Main North Road	Maintenance, repair, and construction		1857	447,733 8 2	5,356 1 5
„ South Road			„	634,571 11 4	8,094 19 11
„ Western Road			„	543,486 5 4	8,983 5 3
Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Inverell			1866	222,246 18 4	11,238 12 8
Grafton Punt Tolls			1888	4,628 14 4	2,381 4 7
Armidale to Maryland			1868	118,167 15 4	3,178 15 9
Skinner's Shoot to Byron Bay Jetty			1889	25 0 0	25 0 0
'Possum Shoot to Byron Bay Jetty			„	300 0 0	300 0 0
'Possum Shoot to Cooper's Shoot			1887	1,233 16 5	548 11 0
'Possum Shoot to Nuribar			1889	505 0 0	505 0 0
Boat Harbour to Cowalong			1887	656 12 1	146 1 0
Cowalong to Staine's Mill			1885	1,531 1 8	120 3 0
Cowalong and Rouse Road, <i>via</i> Toohey's Mill, to Hogan's			1886	1,248 4 10	165 8 0
Bexhill to Williams'			1884	3,010 1 9	532 7 2
Bexhill to Tintenbar			1881	2,801 2 7	230 15 6
Byangum to Queensland Border			1879	9,870 1 7	853 9 0
Gunderimba to Ballina Road			1888	104 10 7	77 17 0
Approach to Byron Bay Jetty			1889	199 18 10	199 18 10
Ballina to Cape Byron			1883	10,331 19 10	978 11 5
Old Ballina Road			1889	1 8 0	1 8 0
Ballina to Byron Bay, <i>via</i> North Creek			1887	1,134 8 10	215 17 10
Clunes to Duroby Grass			„	405 7 6	203 9 6
Clunes to Byron Bay			„	1,760 6 9	797 3 6
Road over Swamp, M'Auley's to Byron Bay			1889	117 3 4	117 3 4
Murwillumbah to Tumblegum			1880	1,169 9 7	166 2 11
Lismore to Hanging Rock			1887	786 3 2	278 14 6
Lismore District Roads			„	1,174 16 9	535 10 5
Lismore, <i>via</i> Nimbin, to Murwillumbah			1883	7,025 0 4	389 10 5
Lismore to Numulgi			1882	1,846 16 9	218 5 7
Lismore to Woodburn			1883	7,464 3 5	709 16 10
Lismore and Woodburn Road, near School, to Rouse			1888	275 0 0	269 0 0
Lismore to Queensland Border			1875	41,671 14 7	4,006 2 4
Lismore to Brunswick			1880	15,617 1 6	1,407 1 11
Lismore and Ballina Road to Toohey's Mill at Napier's			1883	1,079 11 8	126 11 1
Lismore Road, <i>via</i> Mullumbimbi, to Tweed and Brunswick			1887	882 5 0	309 2 0
South Lismore to Wyrallah			„	964 0 5	239 16 5
Blakebrook Road to Nimbin Road			1888	123 12 7	63 12 7
Derumbah to Tweed River			„	376 3 6	139 8 0
Two-mile to Newrybar			1889	11 4 0	11 4 0
Tumbulgum, <i>via</i> Chindera Village, to Teranora Creek			1886	565 13 0	15 1 0
Tumbulgum to Queensland Border			1889	210 0 0	210 0 0
Brunswick Road, <i>via</i> Whian, to Bexhill and Williams'			1888	20 19 0	3 12 0
Brunswick Road to Condong			1887	378 8 2	157 1 8
Brunswick Road, <i>via</i> Friday Hut, to Tintenbar			1889	245 18 6	245 18 6
Ballina Streets			„	500 0 0	500 0 0
Tweed River to Brunswick River			1883	7,878 3 1	1,227 9 2
Road up Burringbar Creek			1889	208 15 0	208 15 0
Moball to Tweed and Brunswick			1888	159 18 0	65 16 0
Goonengery to Lismore and Brunswick Road			„	106 14 0	105 6 0
Kynamboon to Midgenquon			1889	329 15 4	329 15 4
Cudgen to Tweed			1878	2,652 4 6	264 11 5
Bilambil, <i>via</i> Sabastipol, to Tweed Heads			1888	661 17 3	242 18 0
Road up Middle Arm			„	338 4 0	48 1 9
Pocket, Brunswick Road, to Tweed River			„	539 15 6	203 2 0
Roads, Tweed River District			1884	4,743 9 4	339 12 0
Casino to Mount Lindsay			1876	8,118 3 4	1,020 18 11
Casino to Tabulam			1884	9,575 7 7	1,843 5 0
Casino to Coraki			1886	1,336 7 1	334 6 3
Casino to Wyrallah			1889	111 16 0	111 16 0
Casino to Gundarimba			1884	828 15 3	170 15 3
Casino, District Roads			1887	1,345 14 3	1,048 8 9
Casino to Woodburn			1879	6,072 18 10	492 16 0
Cross Roads to Casino			1873	20,302 19 11	1,568 0 7
Mullumbimbi to Byron Bay			1888	712 15 1	622 9 1
Mullumbimbi to Lismore and Brunswick			„	550 0 0	Nil.
Mullumbimbi to Brunswick Heads			1889	33 16 0	33 16 0
Coraki to Broadwater			„	2 0 0	2 0 0
Coraki to Wyrallah			1888	161 9 5	110 0 0
Gundarimba to Jeswolgen			1889	62 19 5	62 19 5
Wyrallah to Casino and Ballina, at Chalcott's Wharf			1888	6,479 5 6	317 10 7
Hayden's to Nimbin Post Office			1889	281 2 6	281 2 6
Lismore to Ballina			1888	2,707 4 0	1,436 5 7
Goonellabah to Jeswolgen			1889	683 0 10	371 2 9
Richmond-street, Wardell			1888	64 18 0	26 0 0
Richmond River Electorate Roads			1889	1,087 14 2	1,087 14 2
Wardell, <i>via</i> Tuckombil, to Lismore and Ballina			1875	10,105 2 2	447 7 6
Wardell Ferry to Sea Beach			1888	332 1 3	272 6 3
Wardell to Ballina Roads			„	503 10 0	40 6 0
Pimlico Point to Wardell and Ballina Roads			1889	45 17 6	45 17 6
Tintenbar to Alstonville			1883	2,792 5 9	214 12 9

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Tintenbar to Tooley's Mill	Maintenance,		1884	1,004 3 11	79 8 4
Pearce's Creek to Alstonville	repair, and		1889	81 9 6	81 9 6
Woodburn to Wardell	construction		1881	4,670 5 8	726 2 7
Woodburn to Selman's	"		1880	9,777 15 5	1,087 5 0
Jiggi Creek Road	"		1888	438 11 6	372 13 10
Bluff Point to South Arm Ferry	"		1884	1,034 12 1	177 3 6
Bluff Point Ferry to Lindal's	"		1885	395 15 3	77 15 0
Brush Grove to Bluff Point Ferry	"		1887	382 8 0	125 0 0
Brush Grove to Rocky Point	"		1889	25 0 0	25 0 0
Roads and Punts, Lower Clarence	"		1886	2,297 15 5	300 0 0
South Grafton to Rushworth	"		1888	155 2 3	80 0 0
South Grafton to Yamba	"		1886	3,995 8 2	586 18 10
Southgate Wharf Approach	"		1889	27 8 6	27 8 6
Grafton to Cross Roads towards Casino	"		1884	3,325 14 11	1,089 3 11
Grafton District Roads	"		1889	15 7 6	15 7 6
Grafton to Southgate (Metalling)	"		"	33 8 8	33 8 8
South Grafton to Corindi	"		1885	2,260 13 5	824 9 11
Grafton, via Copmanhurst, to Apple-tree Flat	"		1886	2,074 7 3	887 19 0
Grafton to Solferino	"		1874	13,443 5 8	503 1 9
North Grafton to Broadwater	"		1883	4,979 2 11	1,140 11 5
Fern Glen Public School to Moleville	"		1889	103 7 10	103 7 10
Sharpe's to Upper Urana	"		"	37 9 0	37 9 0
Smith's Flat to Solferino	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Upper Urara and Coff's Harbour Road	"		1888	605 0 0	525 0 0
Coutts' Crossing, via Kangaroo Creek, to Nymboida	"		1881	2,937 6 10	517 13 4
Harwood to North Arm Ferry	"		1883	995 14 0	137 11 3
Newton Boyd Road to Nymboida	"		1878	1,395 5 11	70 9 9
Newton Boyd Road to Emmaville	"		1875	3,805 18 1	723 16 2
Barney Downs to Millera	"		1883	1,430 4 10	435 16 0
Ulmarra to Coundi	"		1887	206 11 2	7 0 0
Ulmarra Wharf Approaches	"		1889	60 0 0	60 0 0
Laurence to Tenterfield	"		1864	124,276 16 2	5,804 12 2
Torrington to Deepwater	"		1888	582 9 8	237 7 6
Coolah to Wallangra and Ashford	"		1884	314 17 7	100 0 0
Warialda to Yetman	"		1876	7,031 12 11	399 0 0
Warialda to Gunyerwarialdi	"		1879	3,121 11 6	743 6 3
Warialda to Ezze's	"		1885	764 18 7	298 16 4
Warialda, via Gragin, to Reedy Creek	"		1886	348 13 9	115 17 6
Warialda to Moree	"		1876	9,821 12 2	669 6 4
Bingera to Warialda	"		1884	4,268 18 0	701 13 8
Cobbedah to Rocky Creek	"		1874	8,890 11 0	255 11 3
Tenterfield to Scrub, via Stenbrook	"	Consoli- dated Revenue.	1888	279 1 7	251 11 9
Tenterfield to Scrub	"		1885	1,011 11 2	238 17 9
Tenterfield to Wallangra	"		1888	593 0 4	329 4 4
Tenterfield to Bonshaw and Clifton	"		1878	6,851 10 4	764 0 8
Tenterfield District Roads	"		1889	547 3 1	547 3 1
Tenterfield to Fairfield	"		1888	583 10 2	426 6 10
Pye's Creek Mines to Bolivia Railway Station	"		1889	452 0 0	452 0 0
Amosfield to Border	"		1888	1,070 6 2	470 6 2
Wilson's Downfall to Acacia Creek	"		1887	1,821 15 6	839 3 8
Acacia Creek to Korelah	"		1888	150 0 0	2 1 0
Emmaville to Webb's Silver Lode	"		1885	818 0 0	210 16 5
Yarrowford to Ranger's Valley	"		1881	2,532 19 2	210 18 0
Glen Innes, via Wellingrove, to King's Plains	"		1875	5,758 3 9	481 9 8
Glen Innes to Kookabooka	"		1889	659 2 0	659 2 0
Glen Innes to Red Range and Kingsgate	"		1882	2,563 9 1	297 8 9
Glen Innes to Mount Mitchell	"		1888	233 15 0	83 15 0
Glen Innes to Emmaville	"		1881	5,809 12 10	474 5 0
Emmaville to Table-land	"		1883	1,908 19 4	101 6 7
Emmaville to Tent Hill	"		1888	299 15 6	159 15 0
Tent Hill to Table land	"		"	536 3 6	337 10 1
Tent Hill to Deepwater	"		1884	5,331 10 6	1,263 7 4
Wellingrove and Strathbogie to Ashford and Bonshaw	"		1889	99 0 0	99 0 0
Maybole to Ben Lomond Railway Station	"		"	97 4 0	97 4 0
Ben Lomond Railway Station Approach	"		1887	375 1 8	150 0 0
Armidale and Inverell Road, up Dumaresq Creek	"		1886	281 18 1	65 0 0
Armidale to Long Swamp	"		1887	154 0 2	70 0 0
Armidale, via Mihn Creek, to Walcha	"		1879	1,984 19 2	242 10 6
Armidale to Grafton, via Hillgrove Mines	"		1864	85,840 17 5	3,000 2 1
Armidale Road to Wheel Herbert Mines	"		1888	49 19 6	13 7 6
Armidale to Kookabookra	"		1889	398 8 3	398 8 3
Armidale to Yarrowick	"		1884	1,316 13 1	210 5 1
Armidale and Maryland Road to Langothlan	"		1888	60 0 0	17 18 9
Armidale and Kangaroo Hills to Chandler River	"		1886	441 11 1	140 0 0
Armidale to Kangaroo Hills	"		"	1,704 3 9	452 13 6
Armidale and Kangaroo Hills to Herbert Park	"		"	225 0 0	18 0 0
Armidale and Grafton Road to Blaxland's Flat	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Armidale Road, at Stonehenge, to Graham's Valley	"		"	121 14 0	121 14 0
Armidale to Eastern Plains	"		1888	468 9 10	237 1 2
Armidale to Gostwyck	"		1884	718 11 11	117 15 4
Armidale and Kelly's Plains to Gostwyck	"		1888	283 0 0	90 0 0
Armidale to Castle Doyle	"		1886	423 14 3	100 0 0
Wandsworth to Old Ben Lomond Inn	"		1888	252 0 0	183 0 0
Cragan's, via Rosehill, to Rocky Point	"		1886	275 11 3	65 1 6
M'Intyre Flat to Puddledock	"		1880	150 18 0	80 18 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued					
Uralla, <i>via</i> Bundarra, to Inverell	Maintenance,		1879	14,927 18 8	972 13 3
Cooney's Swamp to Hillgrove West	repair, and		1889	18 0 0	18 0 0
Uralla to Walcha	construction		1877	4,052 13 8	188 12 2
Uralla to Mihi Creek	"		1886	399 14 2	89 14 2
Uralla, <i>via</i> Balaba, to Bundarra	"		1881	1,615 17 5	469 6 0
Llangothlin Platform Approach	"		1888	100 0 0	17 10 2
Bcoralong towards Aberfoyle	"		"	384 7 3	134 7 3
Salisbury Plains to Kentucky	"		1887	278 10 10	158 3 10
Kentucky Station to Green Valley	"		1889	93 0 0	93 0 0
Manilla, <i>via</i> Barraba, to Bingera	"		1874	52,570 16 3	3,158 4 5
Barraba to Bundarra	"		1884	1,194 11 5	210 12 1
Bingera to Bundarra	"		1878	3,685 5 4	143 5 8
Inverell, <i>via</i> Myall Creek, to Bingera	"		1879	4,555 12 3	647 16 4
Inverell to Emmaville	"		1881	4,715 7 2	524 14 1
Inverell to Gum Flat	"		1889	255 0 0	255 0 0
Inverell, <i>via</i> Newstead, to Kangaroo Camp	"		1884	3,469 17 2	355 12 7
Inverell, <i>via</i> Dinton Vale, to Bukkalah	"		1885	911 19 9	126 8 4
Inverell to King's Plains	"		"	1,322 12 11	226 9 6
Inverell to Wallangra	"		1878	9,973 15 7	1,277 2 4
Inverell to Reedy Creek	"		1880	1,070 8 0	29 19 1
Inverell to Warialda	"		1877	15,312 4 1	1,905 1 6
Inverell to Queensland Border	"		1878	7,516 12 10	816 15 10
Gum Flat to Little Plain	"		1889	60 0 0	60 0 0
Gramen. &c., to Inverell and Bingera	"		"	12 0 0	12 0 0
Little Plains Public School to Reedy Creek and Inverell	"		"	113 16 8	113 16 8
Tingha to Main Road, Glen Innes, to Inverell	"		1888	297 19 10	219 4 4
Tingha, <i>via</i> New Valley, to Wandsworth	"		1887	122 5 0	42 5 0
Tingha to Kangaroo Camp	"		1889	137 12 0	137 12 0
Tingha to Stanborough	"		"	47 13 0	47 13 0
Guyra to Tingha and Inverell	"		1887	5,868 2 11	2,656 19 6
Guyra to Kookabookra	"		1889	136 8 6	136 8 6
Guyra Railway Station Approach	"		1887	308 19 9	105 15 2
Reedy Creek to Bannockburn Station	"		1888	24 12 0	6 17 0
Guyra Station to Oban	"		"	360 0 0	180 0 0
Rocky Creek to Moree	"		1881	1,586 7 10	627 11 11
Moree, <i>via</i> Goonal, to Mogil Mogil	"		1887	1,833 14 4	914 2 10
Moree to Goondawindi	"		"	1,729 18 11	329 5 9
Narrabri, <i>via</i> Moree, to Mungindi	"		1876	15,862 1 2	1,301 19 8
Narrabri, <i>via</i> Walgett, to Brenda	"		1879	18,521 19 8	1,755 10 9
Narrabri to Eulah and Bullawa Creeks	"		1888	608 6 6	535 3 6
Narrabri to Bingera	"		1880	12,995 2 6	513 11 2
Narrabri to Boggabri	"		1888	676 4 10	451 17 8
Narrabri to Terry-Hie-Hie	"	Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	268 19 3	194 2 9
Wallangra to Goondawindi	"		1880	420 8 3	420 8 3
Bingera to Moree	"		1878	5,259 5 8	848 10 3
Bingera, <i>via</i> Pallal, to Eulowrie	"		1888	320 0 0	258 13 4
Ironbarks to Macquarie Pass	"		1889	56 1 0	56 1 0
Walgett to Coonamble	"		1881	4,646 17 11	260 2 1
Walgett to Mogil Mogil	"		1889	265 5 1	265 5 1
Womberal Road to Terrigal Haven	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Kempsey to Fernmount	"		1881	16,512 2 9	1,502 6 3
Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton	"		1872	70,234 6 1	1,458 14 10
Kempsey to Trial Bay	"		1882	7,382 5 2	1,455 8 3
East Kempsey to Boggy Creek	"		1877	3,212 10 7	183 14 10
East Kempsey to Sherwood	"		1880	1,900 1 3	286 9 1
East Kempsey to Coast at Crescent Heads	"		1889	149 10 0	149 10 0
Owen's Wharf, up left bank Kinchela Creek	"		"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Kinchela Creek to Spencer's Creek	"		1885	705 11 8	161 16 3
Ferry to M'Guire's, Belmore Road	"		1884	1,419 8 7	269 4 7
Congarini Ferry, Boat Harbour, Taylor's Arm to Nambuccra River	"		1885	706 16 10	172 16 11
Peterkin's Bridge, <i>via</i> right bank Warrel Creek, to Nambuccra	"		1889	4 2 0	4 2 0
Boat Harbour, <i>via</i> Spickett's, to Nambuccra Heads	"		1882	3,134 8 2	311 17 10
Boat Harbour to Raleigh Mill	"		1883	2,641 16 3	675 17 7
Boat Harbour to Little North Arm	"		1886	415 17 0	66 18 0
Boat Harbour to Laverty's Plains	"		1887	801 0 2	324 11 3
Boat Harbour Roads	"		1889	263 7 6	263 7 6
Darkwater Ferry, left bank, Belmore River	"		1888	413 0 0	255 1 6
Moonie Creek to Corindi	"		1885	2,108 4 7	469 13 4
Coast Road to Upper South Arm	"		1889	124 9 4	124 9 4
Fernmount to Armidale Road	"		1878	12,069 14 5	566 8 9
Fernmount to Grafton	"		1881	17,307 2 2	1,749 2 2
Marx Hill to Campbell's	"		1889	380 14 0	380 14 0
Missabotti to Nambuccra Heads	"		1878	4,264 8 11	352 10 2
Nambuccra Ferry to Macleay Heads	"		1885	689 0 3	70 9 6
Nambuccra, <i>via</i> Upper Warrell Creek, to Macleay Heads	"		1886	247 3 7	114 10 7
Nambuccra, <i>via</i> Gumma, to Macleay Heads	"		1889	55 14 9	55 14 9
Neville's Gate to Rolland's Plains	"		1885	514 0 0	100 0 0
West-street to Kempsey and Port Macquarie	"		1889	149 17 0	149 17 0
Port Macquarie to Kempsey	"		1864	20,570 0 4	1,451 10 1
Port Macquarie and Cundle, <i>via</i> Hanging Rock, to Upper Lansdown	"		1889	47 0 0	47 0 0
Port Macquarie to Tacking Point	"		1886	391 3 0	73 6 6
Port Macquarie and New England Road along Forbes River	"		1889	51 0 0	51 0 0
Walcha to Great Northern Railway	"		1881	6,375 3 6	481 0 8
Walcha to Port Macquarie	"		1872	38,272 1 5	1,524 15 7
Walcha to Glen Morrison	"		1881	1,453 17 11	133 4 2
Walcha to Bendemeer	"		1887	282 8 11	184 3 7

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Walcha Railway Station to Glen Morrison	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1888	154 9 10	105 2 6
Walcha to Mulerndi	"		1885	394 16 0	104 16 0
Walcha to Kentucky, via Wollen Railway Station	"		1889	60 0 0	60 0 0
Ennis Punt to Glen Esk, Upper Plains	"		1884	1,554 17 3	232 5 3
Rolland's Plains to Ballengary Wharf	"		1885	198 12 6	15 0 0
Rolland's Plains to Yarrowell Falls	"		1880	1,901 8 6	134 12 7
Metal through Gladstone	"		1889	117 1 1	117 1 1
Bouraville to Lumley Argents	"		1879	3,145 9 6	243 17 0
Bouraville to Broker's	"		"	1,573 19 3	36 9 11
Green Hills to Nelson's Warneton	"		1881	1,693 1 1	266 3 1
New England Road to Moonebar	"		1889	5 4 6	5 4 6
Cooperbrook to Harrington	"		1884	642 16 1	244 4 11
Cooperbrook to Upper Lansdowne	"		1887	150 17 3	30 17 3
Myers' Selection to Never Never Plains	"		1884	605 1 0	92 14 2
Bowraville to Congarini	"		1882	2,660 15 1	328 0 0
Rawden Island Roads	"		1885	532 4 0	86 9 0
Wingham, up Cedar Party Creek	"		1882	940 2 8	144 1 6
Wingham and Nowendoc to Karaak Flat	"		1884	381 14 6	83 10 0
Wingham and Nowendoc to Ramsey's Creek	"		1889	70 0 0	70 0 0
Wingham, via Brimbin, to Lansdowne	"		1885	491 11 0	24 1 0
Wingham, on left bank of Manning River, to Nowendoc	"		1883	8,408 3 1	1,373 7 11
Wingham, to Tinonee and Gloucester Road	"		1887	174 2 6	31 7 3
Wingham, via Dingo Creek, to Kelvin Grove	"		1876	1,797 3 7	100 3 0
Wingham and Wherrol Flat to Bobbin Flat	"		"	1,472 11 0	95 7 6
Pappenburra Creek to Cowal	"		1888	757 10 9	273 7 3
Cedar Party Creek to Wingham	"		"	300 0 0	138 14 6
Holev Flat to Stewart's River	"		1889	99 12 0	99 12 0
Opening Old Cedar Road to Upper Stewart's River	"		"	80 0 0	80 0 0
Burril Creek to Black Flat Road	"		1876	588 4 0	254 8 6
Carney's Land to Hastings River, and thence to Beechworth Road	"		1889	113 0 0	113 0 0
Oakes Plains to Macleay Heads	"		1887	5,378 10 11	621 5 9
Wilson's River, via Bar Scrub, to Walcha	"		1877	2,154 12 0	221 7 0
Tinonee to Port Macquarie	"		1872	30,694 18 2	2,675 4 0
Tinonee to Bootamah	"		1889	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tinonee to Clarkson's Crossing	"		1876	2,558 19 10	160 3 0
Tinonee to Farquhar's Inlet	"		1883	811 9 0	209 9 0
Tinonee to Wingham Ferry	"		1876	2,089 8 3	191 9 0
Tinonee and Cundle Road to Wingham	"		"	2,817 17 11	211 11 8
Cundle, and Lansdowne, to Jones' Island	"		"	3,118 5 9	187 12 6
Camden Punt to Logan's	"		1889	48 0 0	48 0 0
Upper Camden Haven to Laurieton	"		1883	1,087 0 0	164 13 6
Taree to North Forster	"		"	1,397 10 0	49 18 9
Dumaresq Island Road	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1889	148 14 1	148 14 1
Wharf at Wauchope to Carrington Inn	"		1888	99 19 6	58 3 0
Oxley Island Road	"		1877	2,003 3 10	328 8 0
Chalk Hills to Apple-tree Flat	"		1884	294 14 9	28 11 3
Stroud to Tinonee	"		1875	44,123 16 7	4,057 6 1
Morton's Creek to Stoney Creek	"		1889	92 15 4	92 15 4
Road at Barrington	"		"	21 0 0	21 0 0
Mitchell's Island Road	"		1887	544 18 6	100 0 0
Woolong to Head of Sandy Creek	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Bullah Delah to Flyer's Creek	"		"	15 15 0	15 15 0
Bullah Delah to Forster, via Bungwall	"		1878	5,678 4 7	664 15 6
Booral to Bullah Delah	"		1876	6,596 10 3	613 12 8
Old Inn to Booral Road	"		1889	897 4 6	16 10 0
Flyer's Creek to Dorney's	"		1884	861 8 0	106 4 3
Bendolba to Little River	"		1876	2,306 13 6	207 7 6
Dungog to Stroud	"		"	2,566 6 10	356 4 10
Dungog and Monkerai Road to Cox's Creek	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0
Dungog to Weismantle's	"		1883	12,555 7 5	863 10 8
Dungog to Underbank	"		1887	2,594 18 5	600 0 11
Dungog to Forsterton	"		1877	1,593 18 4	124 6 3
Road, Dungog Association Ground	"		1887	187 9 0	12 13 0
Cox's Creek Road to Paterson and Dungog Road	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Gostwyck to New Park	"		1882	4,897 12 0	702 17 9
Gostwyck and New Park Road to Clarence Town and Dungog	"		1889	70 0 0	70 0 0
Gostwyck to Paterson and Dungog	"		"	70 0 0	70 0 0
Upper Myall to Bullah Delah	"		1877	5,451 1 8	418 8 3
Underbank and Little River to Mullanda	"		1889	70 0 0	70 0 0
Upper Aley to Upper Williams	"		1888	297 2 9	197 2 9
Underbank Road to Bandon Grove	"		1889	70 0 0	70 0 0
Underbank to Upper Williams	"		1888	136 0 0	135 0 0
Deviation on Road, Underbank to Upper Chichester	"		1889	150 0 0	150 0 0
Upper Myall to Larry's Flat	"		1877	2,438 2 8	414 8 5
Swansea to Wye	"		1889	180 0 0	180 0 0
Wyong and Gosford Road to Todman's	"		"	270 0 0	270 0 0
Warkworth to Putty	"		1879	5,433 17 0	180 18 0
Laguna and Morrissett Road to Humphries' conditional purchase	"		1889	130 0 0	130 0 0
Laguna to Railway Station at Morrissett	"		1883	5,497 6 1	69 18 10
Laguna to Main Range	"		1888	1,269 7 9	1,064 3 3
Laguna to Nine-mile Post	"		1889	225 0 0	225 0 0
Gosford to Popran	"		"	60 0 0	60 0 0
Wollombi and Yanko Road, along Croft's Creek	"		1888	90 0 0	40 0 0
Millfield to Wollombi	"		1889	110 0 0	110 0 0
Webb's Creek to Bullock Wharf	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bullock Wharf to Larry's Flat	"		1883	1,873 1 4	219 7 6

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Bullock Wharf to 10-mile Hollow	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1889	200 0 0	200 0 0
Cessnock to Rothbury Public School	"		1887	230 11 9	68 15 6
Cessnock to South Boundary of Josephson's 2,000 acres	"		1884	1,666 19 0	199 13 7
Cessnock to M'Donald's, at Pokolbin	"		1887	218 10 8	84 19 0
Cessnock Road from Greta Railway Station	"		1889	6 3 3	6 3 3
Main North Road, near Black Creek, to Rothbury Public School	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Main Range to Morrisett	"		"	125 0 0	125 0 0
Payne's Bridge to head of Stockyard Creek	"		1888	80 0 0	50 0 0
Tuggerah Beach Lake to selections east of Matchman's	"		1889	80 0 0	80 0 0
Mandalong to Gosford	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Main North Road to Greta Railway Station	"		"	42 19 1	42 19 1
Islington to Newtown	"		1888	770 8 6	143 4 0
Fortification Road, Newcastle	"		1889	808 12 4	808 12 4
Wallsend to Gosford Road at Cooranbong	"		1878	7,520 8 9	495 17 3
Wallsend to Sandgate	"		1884	930 12 9	99 15 0
Newcastle to Wallsend	"		1889	300 0 0	300 0 0
Wallsend to Lake Macquarie	"		1884	3,031 7 7	339 2 1
Road through Adamstown	"		1889	300 0 0	300 0 0
Adamstown to New Lambton	"		"	33 8 0	33 8 0
Adamstown to Lake Macquarie	"		1885	2,232 2 10	577 9 8
Gosford towards Terrigal (Erina Swamp)	"		1889	200 0 0	200 0 0
Road to River at Greta	"		"	5 7 6	5 7 6
Lambton to Charlestown	"		1883	2,217 5 11	593 19 6
Charlestown to Red Head	"		1889	149 19 6	149 19 6
Union-street, Adamstown to Platform	"		1887	1,159 7 9	316 3 10
Bankstown and Irishtown Road to Greta	"		1889	40 0 0	40 0 0
Murray's Run to Wyong Creek	"		1887	1,300 2 9	80 0 0
Glebe, near Newcastle, to Adamstown	"		1886	1,543 19 1	137 1 11
Cooranbong Wharf through Mandalong, &c, and Maitland Road, portion of road between Yambo Hill and Wyong Road.	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Carrington Main Road	"		"	1,177 8 0	1,177 8 0
Cooranbong to Newport	"		1887	149 13 6	45 13 6
West Maitland streets	"		1889	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
West Maitland to Black Waterhole	"		1885	2,271 4 2	592 1 10
West Maitland, via Glen Aron, to Dunmore and Paterson Road	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
West Maitland and Louth Park to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
West Maitland to Mulbring Creek	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
West Maitland to Dunmore	"		1883	1,333 15 3	248 12 9
Maitland and Paterson Road to Luskintyre Bridge	"		1887	764 13 0	165 19 6
Maitland and Dagworth Road to Wallis Creek	"		"	198 19 3	18 15 0
Maitland and Gosford Road to Tuggerah Lakes	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0
East Maitland Streets	"		"	800 0 0	800 0 0
East Maitland to Broken Back Gap	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1887	15,345 1 8	859 9 3
East Maitland and Raymond Terrace to Woodford	"		1889	48 13 6	48 13 6
Hercford street, Stockton	"		"	705 10 4	705 10 4
Waratah to Maitland	"		1882	7,631 17 1	610 2 8
Newcastle to Maitland	"		1889	880 0 0	880 0 0
Chad's Creek to Gresford and Ecclestone	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Gresford and Ecclestone Road to Bingleburra	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Massey Creek to Gresford and Ecclestone	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
Twelve-mile to Allicetown	"		"	70 0 0	70 0 0
Cutting, Broken Back Range	"		"	300 0 0	300 0 0
Raymond Terrace Roads and Streets	"		"	369 0 0	369 0 0
Raymond Terrace to Hexham	"		1884	2,170 10 8	287 2 5
Raymond Terrace to Parading Ground	"		1887	241 15 9	82 6 2
Raymond Terrace, east side of Williams' River to Seaham	"		1884	1,351 5 4	292 11 2
Raymond Terrace to Morpeth	"		1887	1,200 0 2	392 13 9
Raymond Terrace to Mount Kanwarly	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0
Raymond Terrace to Stockton	"		1882	5,786 3 7	425 10 0
Raymond Terrace to Stroud	"		1878	23,369 6 11	1,331 13 7
Miller's Forest Road	"		1889	119 5 9	119 5 9
Ironbarks to Shanahn's	"		1888	422 2 6	408 18 0
Road through Hamilton	"		1889	400 0 0	400 0 0
Lamb's Valley Road, leading to the Paterson	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Oswald Lane Road	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Webber's Creek to Paterson and Maitland Road	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Wallarabba Road and Brookfield to Clarence Town and Dungog	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Big Creek to Dunmore and Paterson Road	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Clarence Town to Dungog	"		1877	15,545 14 4	686 5 5
Clarence Town to Limeburner's Creek	"		1884	1,568 16 7	269 5 8
Clarence Town to Cemetery	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Dunmore to Clarence Town	"		1887	5,596 7 0	350 4 0
Dunmore to Seaham	"		1889	136 7 0	136 7 0
Dunmore to Paterson Punt	"		1880	1,666 2 6	244 4 7
Lochinvar to Railway Station	"		1885	197 12 9	44 18 9
Main North Road, Lochinvar to Gosford	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Mount Kanwarly to Hinton	"		1887	249 11 2	29 0 0
Paterson to Public Wharf	"		1889	20 0 0	20 0 0
Morpeth District Roads	"		"	150 0 0	150 0 0
Morpeth, via Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Road	"		1887	498 7 3	169 14 0
Morpeth, &c, to Junction of Rivers	"		1889	34 18 4	34 18 4
Morpeth Punt through Phoenix Park to Largs	"		"	175 0 0	175 0 0
Medlow Road Hunter River	"		"	40 0 0	40 0 0
Banfield to Glen William	"		"	30 0 0	30 0 0
"Union Inn," Rutherford, to Melville Ford	"		1885	374 10 7	27 17 9
Road through Bolwarra, near Bowden's Farm	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount Expended in 1889
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
				£ s d	£ s d
Blackman's Point to Ennis Ferry	Maintenance		1888	185 14 6	60 0 0
Deep Creek to Allandale Railway Station	repair, and		1878	1,131 6 0	137 16 9
Hexham to Fullerton Cove	construction.		1884	1,099 17 0	200 0 0
Alnwick to Martin's Wharf	"		1885	419 10 3	6 10 6
Alnwick to Raymond Terrace and Morpeth	"		1888	194 19 1	40 0 0
Minmi to Woodford	"		1878	2,948 17 5	359 17 8
Harper's Hill to Allandale Railway Station	"		1879	441 11 1	43 9 7
Plattsburg to Minmi	"		1884	2,912 9 4	185 5 8
Idaville to Bow	"		1880	9 9 0	9 9 0
Muswellbrook Bridge to Denman and Cassilis	"		1888	1,023 7 8	226 5 0
Muswellbrook to Denman	"		1876	5,619 15 0	749 10 2
Muswellbrook to Sandy Creek and Limestone	"		1887	250 0 0	170 0 0
Cassilis and Stoney Creek Road to Linburn Public School	"		1889	35 0 0	35 0 0
Uarby Lane (Uarby to Cassilis)	"		"	299 5 4	299 5 4
Coolah to Malally	"		1887	3,203 5 9	964 10 4
Coolah to Spring Creek	"		1888	1,760 18 4	745 15 11
Denman and Cassilis Road to Mudgee	"		"	1,864 13 1	547 11 9
Coolah, via Birrawa, to Gulgong	"		1885	4,879 4 8	1,326 2 5
Denman to Merriwa	"		1887	1,535 5 6	789 16 0
Upper Dartbrook and Sparkes Creek Road to Upper Wybong	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0
Merriwa Road to Sparks Creek	"		1888	164 2 0	85 0 0
Merriwa to Cassilis	"		1889	300 0 0	300 0 0
Main North Road to Lincoln's Creek (Muscle Creek Road)	"		1885	967 2 2	141 1 2
Approach on Right Bank, Middle Fallbrook Crossing and Road, from Glennie, via Chilcott's Flat, to Camberwell and Goorangoola Road	"		1889	20 0 0	20 0 0
Camberwell to Goorangoola	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Lower to Upper Rouchal	"		1888	93 9 6	83 9 6
Stewart Brook to Beiltrees	"		1889	66 12 0	66 12 0
Kyuga Road	"		"	172 12 0	172 12 0
North Road, Munimba, to Jerry's Plains	"		1882	1,714 2 0	184 13 2
Scone to Dennison Diggings, at Moonan	"		1879	2,926 2 9	366 14 8
Scone to Merriwa	"		1877	4,659 18 10	226 16 0
Aberdeen, up Rouchel Brook, to Scrumlow	"		1882	1,574 11 2	293 14 10
South Singleton Streets	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Singleton Streets	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Singleton, via Newbridge, to Cooper's Flat	"		1884	2,528 1 5	529 0 9
Singleton to Brandy Creek	"		1889	300 0 0	300 0 0
Jerry's Plains to Denman	"		1884	1,117 2 11	206 9 10
Merrygoen, via Chagin, to Coonabarabran	"		1880	6,784 1 9	1,023 15 4
Coonabarabran to Wingedgen	"		1882	3,705 10 1	349 0 3
Coonabarabran to Ulmambri	"		1888	264 12 0	118 6 7
Coonabarabran to Mallaly	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1887	854 17 10	431 14 3
Qurindi, up Jacob and Joseph Creeks	"		1879	660 3 8	175 0 6
Qurindi to Yarraman	"		1887	599 2 10	368 3 4
Qurindi, via Colly Blue, to Tambar	"		1885	3,155 0 3	279 11 3
Willow Tree to Gunnedah	"		1868	35,231 10 7	319 10 2
Gunnedah to Narrabri	"		1884	3,478 11 6	390 5 0
Gunnedah to Barraba	"		1882	3,160 9 11	283 3 6
Gunnedah to Mallaly	"		1888	1,789 11 0	836 19 4
Gunnedah to Wandoblah	"		1889	28 17 6	28 17 6
Main North Road to Dry Creek	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Sandy Hill to Boorook	"		1888	113 1 11	61 9 6
Wallabadah to Qurindi	"		1878	2,951 9 6	185 5 10
Wallabadah, up Jacob and Joseph Creeks	"		1889	58 13 3	58 13 3
Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek	"		1882	4,369 7 1	312 2 7
Blandford to Isis River	"		"	1,430 7 0	91 7 0
Nowendoc to Walcha	"		1879	3,351 15 6	868 4 0
Gloucester to Copeland	"		1880	2,767 5 0	397 6 0
Gloucester to Cobark	"		1885	970 4 5	454 14 6
Gloucester to Nowendoc	"		1879	5,071 16 7	44 15 9
Bowling Alley Point to Dungowan	"		1884	682 0 0	37 5 0
Dungowan Creek, via Cadell's, to head of Ogunbil Creek	"		1879	1,807 15 3	157 8 3
Dungowan Creek, north bank of river to Cadell's Station	"		1878	624 19 0	40 7 3
Werris Creek Gap to Railway Station	"		1885	150 17 0	21 0 0
Werris Creek, via Currabubula, to Tamworth	"		1880	6,573 17 4	87 19 3
Tamworth to Bowling Alley Point and Nundle	"		1878	15,840 2 11	658 7 7
Tamworth to the Forest	"		1883	355 19 2	50 12 9
Tamworth to Gunnedah	"		1874	24,001 19 8	582 12 1
Tamworth to Manilla	"		1864	23,440 4 1	1,194 10 11
Tamworth, via Moore Creek, to Attunga	"		1878	716 1 11	42 17 0
New England Road to Turner's Flat	"		1885	329 9 6	37 7 3
New England Road to Hickey's Creek	"		"	752 9 7	151 4 7
Neminga Flat Road to Bowling Alley Point	"		1887	480 0 0	1 10 0
Somerton to Manilla	"		1889	64 0 0	64 0 0
Attunga to Somerton	"		1887	231 0 0	48 0 0
Fairfield to Orphan School Road	"		1889	20 0 0	20 0 0
Cobbitty to Mattai and Westwood Road	"		"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Bringelly Cross Roads to Main South Road at Cobbitty	"		1881	443 3 7	118 5 9
Liverpool to Penrith and Bringelly Road	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Campbelltown to Narrellan	"		"	496 3 7	118 10 6
Campbelltown to National Park	"		"	215 14 0	245 14 0
Main South Road, Camden to Mulgoa Forest and Vanderville	"		1888	315 0 11	54 0 0
Main South Road, Camden to Paling's Hospital	"		1889	500 0 0	500 0 0
Oakes and Penrith Road to Camden and Mulgoa Forest Road	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Completion of Burrogorang Road	"		"	300 0 0	300 0 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Picton to Burrogorang Mountain	Maintenance.		1874	13,447 11 11	813 17 5
Foot of Burrogorang Mountain to Cox's River	repair, and		1881	918 0 6	87 2 0
Foot of Burrogorang Mountain up Wollondilly River	construction.		1882	838 14 3	67 2 6
Main South Road at Ashcroft's to Thrimere	"		1889	50 0 0	80 0 0
Thrimere and Redbank Creek to Main South Road	"		"	200 0 0	200 0 0
Main South Coast Road	"		1879	51,478 3 7	5,347 18 3
Main South Road, Upper Bankstown, to George's River	"		1889	25 4 10	25 4 10
Bottle Forest to Main South Coast Road at Westmacotts'	"		1883	3 107 12 11	481 18 2
Bowral, <i>via</i> B. M. Osborne's, to Main South Road	"		1887	399 19 9	100 0 0
Bowral to Robertson	"		1874	11,492 1 3	193 10 10
Old South Road to Burradoo Platform	"		1889	180 2 6	180 2 6
Nowra to Yalwal	"		1881	2,686 17 11	429 13 0
Nowra, <i>via</i> Narriga, to Bradwood	"		1882	5,213 3 10	1,263 19 0
Nowra Hill Road	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Nowra, <i>via</i> Tomerong, to Milton	"		1882	14,873 11 9	3 159 5 1
Tomerong to Jervis Bay	"		1886	471 5 0	302 0 0
Burnier, <i>via</i> Gap, to Cambewarra... .. .	"		1888	149 19 6	75 19 6
Cambewarra Mountain to Kangaroo Mountain	"		1889	24 0 0	24 0 0
Jamberoo Road, <i>via</i> Dunster's Farm, to Fountaindale Public School	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Kangaroo Valley to Berry	"		1888	744 8 9	363 4 6
Kangaroo Mountain to Kangaroo Valley	"		1882	870 13 7	110 12 0
Broughton Creek Road to Upper Kangaroo Road	"		1889	56 12 3	56 12 3
Kangaroo Ground, at Byrnes', to Old South Road, Moss Vale	"		1883	1,039 3 11	3 0 9
Bundanoon to Old South Road	"		1888	350 6 8	168 3 0
Cross Roads to Taralga	"		1883	556 15 6	59 14 0
Alcorn's Hill to Macquarie Pass Road	"		1880	531 4 0	99 19 0
Wallaby Creek to Macquarie Pass	"		1875	1,396 5 5	89 18 5
Wollongong and Kiama Road to Mount Keira, towards Appin	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Appin to Brook's Point	"		1884	260 12 0	87 11 0
Old South Road, Wollondilly, to Little Forest	"		1875	12,692 14 8	997 8 3
Yarrunga to Wild's Meadow	"		1889	118 0 0	118 0 0
Wild's Meadow to Rossall Road	"		1884	692 16 11	100 0 0
Main South Coast Road to Goods Shed, Bulli Railway Station	"		1889	20 0 0	20 0 0
Bulli, <i>via</i> Coal Cliff, to Blue gum Forest... .. .	"		1882	7,941 5 11	410 4 2
Bulli Pass to Cataract River	"		1880	722 16 10	140 0 0
Mittagong to Doodle's Folly	"		1889	56 4 3	56 4 3
Mittagong to Joadja Creek	"		1883	632 16 7	140 0 0
Mittagong, towards Diamond Fields	"		1879	474 15 3	80 2 3
Upper Mittagong to Bowral and Kangaloon Road	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Fitzroy Iron Mines to Bowral	"		1871	2,684 10 3	99 19 10
Robertson to Mount Murray Public School	"	Consoli-	1888	81 15 3	83 10 3
Kangaloon and Robertson Road to Road M'Callum's to Simpson's	"	dated	1889	95 0 0	95 0 0
Kangaloon Road, at Robertson Park, towards Dapto	"	Revenue.	"	533 10 6	353 14 6
Kangaloon Road to Wingecarribee	"		1884	454 18 0	27 13 0
Underhill Road from Fountaindale Public School to Walsh's Farm	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Berrima to Bowral	"		1882	1,491 17 7	10 17 7
Berrima to Bullio	"		1889	5 14 0	5 14 0
Burradoo Platform to Kangaloon Road	"		1888	100 0 0	74 0 0
Main South Road to Belanglo	"		1889	60 0 0	60 0 0
Sutton Forest to Bundanoon	"		1882	1,084 15 6	120 11 0
Shellharbour District Roads	"		1889	200 0 0	200 0 0
Blenkinsopps to Barranggarry Mountain	"		1877	2,979 18 7	551 4 9
Kiama to Nowra	"		1889	07 16 0	67 16 0
Burrawang to Robertson Road	"		1884	571 15 9	173 1 9
Robertson to Cemetery	"		1889	32 0 0	32 0 0
Spring Hill Deviation to Jamberoo Mountain	"		1887	2,172 3 2	188 8 4
Colo Vale to Main South Road	"		1889	46 8 0	46 8 0
Tait's Hotel to Lumsden's Corner	"		1888	158 5 6	156 3 0
Aylmerton Road	"		"	119 9 6	59 9 6
Moss Vale to Willenderry	"		1882	2,737 18 2	763 15 6
Moss Vale, <i>via</i> Robertson, to Jamberoo	"		1878	18,338 14 11	1,843 19 1
Moss Vale to Nowra	"		1880	16,119 9 6	1,698 7 1
Goulburn to Cooma	"		1874	115,344 1 1	1,807 9 1
Goulburn and Wheeo Road, at Hawthorne Tree, to Wheeo and Crookwell Road	"		1882	308 0 2	37 13 6
Goulburn to Pomeroy	"		1880	3,643 17 6	308 2 11
Goulburn to Upper Tarlo and Roslyn	"		1878	5,579 18 6	396 8 3
Goulburn and Tuena Road, <i>via</i> Lmekilns, to Goulburn and Tarlo Road	"		1880	622 10 1	75 0 0
Goulburn and Bindo Road, at Carter's, to Goulburn and Wheeo Road, near Wollondilly	"		1887	313 6 4	159 7 4
Goulburn and Crookwell Road, near Marsden's, to Goulburn and Tarlo Road, near Confoy's	"		1886	205 14 8	49 14 8
Goulburn and Tuena Road, <i>via</i> Fullerton, to Sherwood	"		"	1,445 14 10	118 12 1
Goulburn and Binda Road, Mount Wayo to Abercrombe	"		1881	23,502 16 10	3,549 19 6
Goulburn and Laggan to Peelwood, Tuena, and Cordillera	"		1889	146 9 0	146 9 0
Goulburn to Bungoma	"		1874	5,966 14 4	247 9 1
Goulburn to Taralga	"		1888	2,598 17 6	1,085 15 7
Goulburn to Boxer's Creek	"		1887	138 8 1	30 0 0
Goulburn to Crookwell	"		1876	27,591 4 1	1,632 16 4
Goulburn to Windelluma	"		"	7,698 13 9	312 9 8
Goulburn, <i>via</i> Gullen, to Wheeo	"		1874	28,709 5 10	1,041 11 3
Kippelaw, <i>via</i> Parkshourne, to Bredalbane Railway Station	"		1887	232 7 6	23 12 0
Parkshourne to Parks' Run of Water	"		"	188 19 8	59 19 8
Main South Road, Towrang, to Paddy's River	"		1881	1,225 4 11	48 10 6
Gurrunda Road, near Kippelaw, to Bialla	"		1888	609 5 10	341 8 10
Richlands to Wombeyan Caves	"		1887	483 0 0	201 18 0
Richlands to Wearborough Creek	"		1889	32 0 0	32 0 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collector to Gunning and Queanbeyan	Maintenance		1889	13 12 0	13 11 0
Collector to Gunning	repair, and		1878	3 049 14 6	171 8 0
Collector towards Goulburn	construction		1874	4,216 19 0	214 19 10
Collector, via Currawang, to Tirranna	"		1882	3,737 15 8	293 6 5
Collector to Main South Road, Breadalbane ...	"		1881	1,741 12 2	91 18 7
Campbell's Lane, Middle Arn, to Rhyanna ...	"		1884	639 10 8	60 0 0
Cotta Walla to Mount Wayo and Peelwood ...	"		1881	945 4 11	27 9 0
Crookwell, via Red Ground, to Laggan and Binda ..	"		1883	374 19 6	34 12 6
Crookwell, via Grabben Gullen, to Gunning	"		1882	1,466 17 8	121 11 0
Mummel to Junction	"		1887	120 0 0	30 0 0
Bungonia to Inverary Park	"		1885	305 11 8	68 12 6
Gullen, via Crookwell, to Laggan and Taralga	"		1874	6,025 8 9	718 19 6
Golspie to Taralga and Rockwell	"		1881	822 19 2	112 15 4
Taralga, via Barnaby, to Swallowtail	"		1882	761 8 6	152 4 6
Taralga to Curraweela	"		1888	366 2 6	170 5 2
Taralga to Stonequarry	"		1887	449 12 6	112 5 6
Stonequarry Creek to Meryla Siding	"		1889	40 0 0	40 0 0
Stonequarry to Leighwood	"		1887	200 10 6	92 2 0
Stonequarry Creek Crossing	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0
Laggan to Leighwood	"		1887	171 4 3	78 10 0
Laggan to Binda	"		1875	2,259 9 10	98 11 0
Marulan to Limekilns	"		1882	2,552 17 6	279 10 1
Marulan to Windellma	"		1878	8,585 5 11	218 0 1
Marulan to Greenwich Park	"		1879	3,260 10 11	228 10 11
Greenwich Park to Towrang	"		1882	1,693 12 10	258 3 6
Dalton to Narrawa	"		"	2,011 14 10	279 1 6
Dalton and Narrawa Road to Junction of Pudman Road	"		1885	556 6 4	88 15 0
Dalton, via Jerrawa to Yass	"		1880	1,403 1 9	213 10 4
Dalton to Gunning	"		1884	1,380 13 8	132 7 10
Dalton to Burrowa	"		1885	2,768 14 10	445 8 4
Binda to Peelwood	"		1879	661 15 6	37 12 6
Binda to Bigga	"		1885	896 6 9	68 16 0
Binda and Bigga Road, via Junction, to Tuena ..	"		1888	389 14 3	124 12 0
Bigga to Abercrombie	"		1879	995 5 6	45 1 6
Peelwood and Tuena Road to Mount Costigan	"		1889	75 0 0	75 0 0
Wheeo to Crookwell	"		1884	3,334 7 2	90 7 0
Wheeo to Binda	"		1877	1,339 2 2	162 7 0
Wheeo and Crookwell Road at Ryan's, via Native Dog Flat to ..	"		"	"	"
Crookwell and Gunning	"		1889	82 13 2	82 13 2
Wheeo Post Office to Gunning	"		1888	331 5 0	51 9 0
Wheeo to Burrowa	"		1879	6,602 8 6	491 13 10
Sharpening-stone Creek to Burrowa and Binalong Road, near ..	"	Consoli-	"	"	"
Burrowa	"	dated	1872	7,449 17 8	312 16 3
Binalong to Burrowa	"	Revenue.	1877	10,710 2 1	936 0 0
Queanbeyan, via Yaralumba, to Urriarra Post Office ...	"	"	1881	1,691 8 1	192 14 9
Queanbeyan and Gundaroo to Gunning	"	"	1874	21,650 11 11	615 1 10
Queanbeyan and Urriarra Road to Bulga Creek	"	"	1889	75 0 0	75 0 0
Queanbeyan to Murrumbateman	"	"	1878	7,864 13 6	419 0 7
Yass to Fairfield Bridge	"	"	1875	4,895 19 1	147 1 6
Yass to Woolgarlo	"	"	"	3,222 4 10	141 12 3
Yass to Black Range	"	"	1885	181 16 9	85 17 0
Yass and Queanbeyan to Majura Creek	"	"	1889	7 4 0	7 4 0
Yass, via Kitty's Creek, to Dog Trap Ford, Murrumbidgee	"	"	1888	127 1 9	121 16 9
Yass to Bungendore	"	"	1882	6,948 17 3	569 18 11
Canberra and Weetangra to Junction of Urriarra Road	"	"	1887	171 10 8	64 18 8
Urriarra to Brindabella	"	"	1889	300 0 0	300 0 0
Bloomfield, via Weejasper, to Tumut	"	"	1886	900 14 0	205 2 0
Bloomfield Road, at Waroo Creek, to Boambolo Ford and Mullion ..	"	"	1881	1,040 6 4	110 18 4
Giminderra to Weetangra	"	"	1884	267 13 9	11 5 0
Giminderra and Gundaroo Road, via Mack's Reef, to Bungendore ..	"	"	"	832 17 2	135 16 6
Bungendore, via Molonglo, to Queanbeyan and Bungendore Road..	"	"	1879	3,687 7 5	395 0 8
Bungendore Road to Lake George	"	"	1889	90 12 7	90 12 7
Bungendore to Captain's Flat	"	"	"	31 10 4	31 10 4
Bungendore to Doughboy Hill	"	"	1882	27 3 15 3	365 5 3
Bungendore to Millpost	"	"	1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Bungendore, via Molonglo, to Black Range	"	"	1881	455 1 6	19 18 4
Bungendore to Old South Road	"	"	1889	59 0 0	59 0 0
Bowning to Binalong	"	"	1878	2,974 10 10	189 11 6
Bookham to Bowning and Binalong Road, at Illalong	"	"	1884	442 18 11	45 0 6
Bookham to Chidowla	"	"	1885	442 3 9	16 16 0
South Road, Bookham to Cooradigbee Junction	"	"	1881	992 18 2	23 17 0
Coppabella to Bookham and Bowning Road at Illalong ...	"	"	1888	70 0 0	20 0 0
Gunning and Burrowa Road to Yass Railway Station	"	"	1880	1,329 6 3	35 2 0
Graham's, via Frogmore, to Junction Wheeo and Burrowa Road ..	"	"	1882	1,137 10 7	332 9 11
Burrowa to Young	"	"	1876	11,025 6 10	554 10 2
Burrowa to Kenya	"	"	1885	952 13 11	226 15 2
Murrumburrah Streets	"	"	1889	99 11 9	99 11 9
Murrumburrah to Harden	"	"	1887	200 13 0	125 11 3
Murrumburrah, via Wombah, to Young	"	"	1889	821 4 6	396 11 11
Wallendbeen to Murrumburrah	"	"	"	140 16 2	140 16 2
Jugiong to Murrumburrah	"	"	1887	1,211 4 5	158 10 4
Callinga to Wallendbeen	"	"	1883	637 13 10	75 15 8
Barmedman to Wollongough	"	"	1889	98 0 0	98 0 0
Young to Moppity	"	"	1880	921 19 7	67 4 0
Young, via Bulla, to Jerrybang, Bumbalderry	"	"	1888	434 3 8	227 19 6

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced	If unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Young to Temora	Maintenance		1883	£ 6,054 3 10	£ 849 4 4
Young to Grenfell	repair, and		1888	3,102 18 3	1,482 10 11
Young to Thuddingra	construction		"	126 16 6	93 16 6
Bimbi and Thuddingra to Burrogorang	"		1872	2,704 15 6	152 4 9
Morangarell to Young	"		1887	3,380 13 9	1,320 12 8
Douglas to Harden	"		1888	280 12 2	58 3 9
Tarago to Braidwood	"		1866	78,117 12 1	1,285 19 6
Larbert to Braidwood and Tarago Road	"		1888	49 8 9	2 0 0
Elrington to Araluen	"		1870	2,172 4 3	152 3 0
Elrington to Balallaba	"		1875	1,250 12 8	38 18 6
Monga to Major's Creek (Elrington)	"		1871	5,511 4 3	11 18 6
Major's Creek to Fairfield	"		1880	3,069 13 9	269 2 1
Major's Creek to Berlang	"		1889	80 0 0	80 0 0
Nerriga to Timberlight	"		"	2 2 0	2 2 0
Mayfield to Tarago	"		1888	332 12 9	17 2 6
Braidwood to Elrington	"		1872	3,415 6 4	199 1 10
Braidwood and Tarago Road, via Larbert, to Lower Boro	"		1881	672 0 0	86 1 0
Braidwood to Sergeant's Point	"		"	1,651 10 11	78 0 1
Braidwood to Reidsdale and Bell's Creek	"		1872	2,010 13 10	27 8 6
Braidwood to Araluen	"		1864	15,914 2 6	803 5 5
Braidwood to Molonglo	"		1874	4,018 18 5	425 10 2
Braidwood to Nelligen (Clyde Road)	"		1863	31,988 0 3	1,462 17 2
Sergeant's Point to Clyde River	"		1887	363 3 1	14 14 0
Reidsdale to Warnambucca	"		1889	35 0 0	35 0 0
Bergalia Post Office to Bingie Bingie	"		"	40 0 0	40 0 0
Windelluma to Braidwood and Nerriga Road	"		1888	139 8 0	84 5 6
Old Man Bed, Moruya, to Heads	"		"	37 19 4	13 19 4
Captain's Flat to Molonglo	"		1887	832 18 3	398 19 1
Moruya to Silver Mines	"		1888	100 0 0	5 19 0
Moruya to Gundary	"		1887	126 2 2	85 11 6
Nelligen to Bateman's Bay and Milton Road, at McMillan's	"		1874	1,426 16 8	242 0 10
Nelligen to Bateman's Bay	"		1884	447 13 6	127 3 0
Milton and Bodalla Road to Kiola	"		1889	71 19 7	71 19 7
Milton and Bateman's Bay Road, via Broman Ford, to Nelligen	"		1885	1,682 9 4	182 16 6
Milton and Bateman's Bay to Moruya and Bodalla	"		1874	29,040 14 3	2,907 15 4
Milton and Bateman's Bay Road, via Burrill	"		1888	666 8 6	107 14 0
Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah	"		1889	23 9 4	23 9 4
Deviation on Wandellon to Nerrigundah	"		"	128 0 0	128 0 0
Trunkatabella Bridge to Reedy Creek	"		1873	1,427 14 3	203 3 11
Araluen to Moruya	"		1865	24,855 5 11	1,235 7 1
Pambula to Wolumla	"		1867	3,291 12 10	133 1 4
Cross Roads, Bega and Bermagui to Bunya	"		1889	79 0 0	79 0 0
Bega to Numbugga and Bembooka	"		1878	4,166 15 6	459 13 9
Bega, via Wapangue, and Murrah to Bermagui	"		1877	5,312 18 2	862 4 2
Bega to Bodalla	"		1872	20,132 18 0	1,074 5 4
Bega to Wolumla	"		1874	9,884 8 7	406 8 0
Bega to Tathra	"		1873	8,610 19 10	332 3 0
Meringlo, via Nambugga, to Bega	"		1889	62 10 0	62 10 0
Stony Creek to Murray's Flat	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Cathcart Road to Eden	"		1888	297 4 6	207 12 6
Cathcart to Panbula	"		1875	22,268 4 11	1,562 12 6
Cathcart to Bibbenluke Junction	"		1888	611 7 9	261 12 0
Kiah River to Eden	"		1889	248 2 0	248 2 0
Eden to Sturt	"		1879	3,444 15 11	701 11 9
Eden to Panbula	"		1881	5,137 14 2	762 18 0
Eden to Clarke's Selection	"		1888	487 14 6	161 16 0
Towamba to New Buildings	"		1884	965 15 5	298 2 4
Towamba to Bondi	"		1887	678 16 0	447 17 6
Perco and Towamba Road to Burrogate	"		1888	162 5 0	160 10 0
Perco to Wog Wog	"		1889	244 7 6	244 7 6
Wolumla Junction to Cross Roads	"		1872	46,373 18 5	189 5 10
Wolumla and Lithgow to Candelo and Wyndham	"		1879	1,061 13 6	19 0 6
Mogo to Tomakin	"		1887	252 19 10	119 12 7
Mogo to Buckenboursa	"		1889	138 12 0	138 12 0
Pittman's Bridge to Bodalla and Wagonga Heads	"		1880	2,716 4 3	534 14 1
Tilba Junction to Wagonga Heads	"		1889	20 16 0	20 16 0
Bombala to Delegate	"		1871	9,306 3 8	576 1 3
Bombala to Gunningrath	"		1881	807 12 0	147 4 2
Bombala to Buckley's Springs	"		1889	33 15 0	33 15 0
Bombala to Merimbula	"		1864	77,472 6 2	2,961 9 8
Delegate to Border	"		1887	232 16 0	129 16 0
Bodalla to Dignam's Creek	"		1879	5,607 18 2	467 8 1
Cobargo to Wadbilliga	"		1883	2,047 2 3	325 11 7
Cobargo to Bermagui	"		"	2,029 19 8	240 15 11
Walluga Lake to Bermagui	"		1887	145 0 0	50 11 0
Branderry to Bega	"		1874	1,004 13 6	60 0 0
Branderry to Buckago	"		1889	264 17 11	264 17 11
Outlet to Flat from White's Pinch, at Sludge Dam	"		"	74 10 0	74 10 0
Road leading to Cormack's property at Jihilly Jihilly	"		"	120 0 0	120 0 0
Big Jack Mountain Road	"		1888	2,481 17 1	1,105 9 8
Bobundarra to Seymour	"		1880	2,654 12 7	199 11 11
Bibbenluke to Bobundarra	"		1887	965 14 7	412 13 3
Burrogate to Honeysuckle	"		1882	915 7 1	100 18 6
Merimbula to Jellat Jellat	"		1874	2,099 12 9	52 4 9

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Candelo to Wyndham, &c., Burrogate	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1882	2,545 11 1	200 7 0
Candelo to Kameruka	"		1877	588 2 4	50 0 0
Candelo to Mogilla and Brown Mountain	"		1882	3,978 7 2	604 18 11
Buckley's Crossing to Maffra	"		1889	22 1 0	22 1 0
Buckley's Crossing to Jinenbuen	"		"	9 0 0	9 0 0
Buckley's Crossing to Bolocco and Jindabyne	"		1883	1,134 14 11	143 3 6
Nimitybelle, via Kameruka, to Finger Post	"		1888	2,400 0 0	1,504 7 3
Nimitybelle to Bobundarra	"		1887	486 9 1	150 0 0
Nimitybelle Mountain Incline	"		1888	1,475 10 0	1,167 11 9
Mila to Craigie, via Deep Creek	"		1889	149 12 2	149 12 2
Old Burra Road, Michelago	"		1886	537 5 3	156 1 10
Cooma to Braidwood	"		1875	13,117 15 6	1,114 1 1
Cooma to Green Hills	"		1887	281 8 3	79 16 0
Cooma to Bobundarra	"		1880	2,580 10 1	186 2 0
Cooma to Jindabyne	"		1881	4,812 5 6	385 2 7
Cooma to Bombala	"		1864	36,169 2 8	2,501 8 2
Cooma, via Mittagong, to Murrumbucca	"		1889	15 0 0	15 0 0
Cooma and Jindabyne to Buckley's Crossing	"		1878	3,390 15 9	352 15 10
Cooma to Bobundarra and Nimitybelle	"		1884	626 3 1	130 1 0
Cooma, via Tracey's, to Kydra	"		1889	69 2 4	69 2 4
Cooma, via Jindabyne, to Eriandra	"		1879	11,686 17 2	1,722 7 0
Cooma, via The Peak, to Bolari	"		1887	695 6 0	479 2 0
Cooma to Countaguinea	"		1879	2,714 8 5	213 2 8
Cooma, via Rosebrook, to Cowra	"		1889	122 12 3	122 12 3
Kiandra Road near Six-mile Post to Middling Bank	"		1888	233 19 11	93 8 6
Adaminaby to Eaglehawk	"		1889	60 0 0	60 0 0
Holt's Flat to Railway Bridge	"		1888	929 14 2	162 1 0
Thirteen-mile Post on Bombala and Delegate Road to Border	"		1887	204 7 7	89 13 0
Brungle Bridge to Gobarralong Ford	"		1888	576 9 7	522 1 7
Brungle to Wyangle	"		1889	142 16 8	142 16 8
Drainage of Tumut-streets	"		"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Tumut to Kiandra	"		1870	5,674 3 3	415 9 8
Tumut to Brungle	"		"	3,327 10 7	216 14 9
Tumut to Adelong	"		1868	11,823 4 10	712 12 9
Tumut to Laemalac	"		1877	1,951 4 8	336 11 5
Tumut to Wyangle	"		1887	1,098 17 2	491 12 0
Cootamundra to Stockunbringal Bridge	"		1885	808 7 3	144 14 6
Cootamundra to Cullinga	"		1888	312 11 0	150 0 0
Cootamundra to Temora	"		1882	11,460 7 4	1,214 11 2
Cootamundra to Ironbong	"		1888	182 5 4	126 5 4
Wallendoon-street, Cootamundra	"	Consolidated Revenue	1889	500 0 0	500 0 0
Coolac to Cootamundra	"		1875	5,471 3 8	432 1 6
Coolac to Goobaralong	"		1887	594 5 0	26 13 3
Temora to Barmedman	"		"	1,199 12 5	322 17 5
Temora to Juneec	"		1888	369 15 9	347 13 6
Adelong to Main South Road, Hillas Creek	"		1874	3,762 7 6	133 15 10
Main South Road to Middle Adelong	"		1864	19,432 14 7	1,139 9 4
Gundagai to Bongogolong	"		1883	1,772 7 0	332 11 10
Gundagai to Wagga	"		1864	18,127 4 3	468 5 6
Gundagai to Tumut	"		"	19,716 16 2	863 15 1
Gundagai to Brungle	"		1877	6,012 3 4	414 18 2
Gilmore Creek to Riley's Crossing	"		1872	2,747 1 0	104 5 6
Riley's Crossing to Reedy Flat	"		1877	1,799 3 3	125 4 11
Welaregang to Tumberumba	"		1878	13,768 12 2	1,745 8 1
Welaregang, via Greg Greg, to Kancoban	"		1886	1,173 6 2	146 6 2
Bowna Station to Welaregang	"		1888	5,215 5 8	2,060 11 6
Middle Adelong to Tumberumba	"		1875	7,782 13 5	650 9 4
Bridge-street, Tumberumba	"		1888	257 1 0	60 15 6
Metalling Winton and Regent-streets, Tumberumba	"		1889	92 0 0	92 0 0
Upper Tumberumba to Tumberumba	"		1874	2,203 0 10	11 11 7
Tumberumba to Jingellic	"		1882	10,375 2 3	848 6 0
Main South Road, Little Billabong, to Tumberumba	"		1876	16,833 18 6	1,988 14 7
Wagga to Cowabbee	"		1877	2,360 4 4	362 12 9
Wagga to Bullenbong	"		1883	2,926 9 5	420 18 0
Wagga to Lake Albert	"		1878	684 12 4	140 12 3
Wagga to Murrumburra and Grenfell Road	"		1868	16,816 5 4	521 19 7
Wagga to Narrandera	"		1864	13,948 12 5	455 4 2
Urangelme to Yerong Creek	"		1888	402 7 6	215 7 6
Rock Railway Station to Urana	"		1883	6,586 2 0	756 9 5
Main South Road, Tarcutta, to Alfred Town	"		1879	12,193 7 0	492 14 6
Main South Road, Kiamba, to Wagga	"		1881	7,099 5 2	1,001 0 0
Carabost to Kyamba	"		1880	3,593 12 4	321 19 10
Conargo to Narrandera, via Cudal	"		"	4,590 4 9	524 11 8
Narrandera to Hay	"		1872	6,360 19 6	20 6 6
Narrandera to Jerildere	"		1889	1,523 15 0	1,523 15 0
Culcairn to Germanton	"		1882	8,605 15 10	1,133 17 8
Germanton to Jingellic	"		1886	1,739 13 11	374 9 10
Germanton to Cookardina	"		1883	1,399 16 10	204 5 6
Germanton to Mountain Creek	"		1887	159 19 6	66 1 3
Corowa to Piney Range	"		1885	2,077 5 0	282 1 0
Corowa, via Sandy Ridges, to Jerildere	"		1883	3,460 17 2	409 9 0
Jerildere to Conong and Goolgumbla	"		1889	254 17 8	254 17 8
Jerildere to Tocumwal	"		1884	2,312 17 0	395 9 3
Tocumwal to Berrigan	"		1889	220 0 0	220 0 0
Albury to Uraua	"		1872	20,467 15 5	2,172 18 6

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Albany and Corowa Road to Urana	Maintenance, repair, and construction		1874	15,881 7 1	422 15 3
Albany to Deniliquin			1864	60,808 1 8	2,881 1 0
Albany to Wagga			"	44,907 9 1	643 11 9
Coonong towards Urana			1885	2,469 13 8	1,047 13 4
Coonong towards Goolgumbula			1887	854 1 3	237 18 3
Urana Road near Colombo			1889	3 0 0	3 0 0
Daysdale and Wangong Road to Price's Bog Hole			1888	77 0 0	37 0 0
Gerogery, via Bethel, to Howlong			1881	8,812 3 4	523 14 10
Gerogery, via Jindera, to Bimgowannah			1876	4,827 8 6	388 14 5
Howlong to Walbundry			1883	2,818 13 3	612 10 9
Walla Walla Road			1889	20 0 0	20 0 0
Walla Walla to Jindera			1888	112 17 0	17 17 0
Walla Walla to Gerogery			1876	4,228 9 2	171 7 7
Cross Roads to Walla Walla			1889	149 10 0	149 10 0
Howlong Station to Cudgellico			1881	9,251 3 8	1,764 7 1
Deniliquin to Urana			1874	16,707 4 8	1,163 5 10
Deniliquin to Hay			1873	15,623 2 2	387 5 3
Deniliquin to Balranald			1875	19,575 19 3	658 7 9
Deniliquin to Mathoura			1888	251 17 7	124 0 8
Deniliquin District Roads			1889	403 11 0	403 11 0
Deniliquin and Albany to Morocco			1887	95 2 3	7 10 0
Yathong Railway Station Approaches			"	140 13 4	71 17 6
Mathoura to Latham Farm			1889	28 8 0	28 8 0
Mathoura to Bunaloo			1887	1,091 10 5	197 3 6
Mathoura to Moama			1888	773 0 0	325 0 9
Moulamen to Wangonulla			1887	613 11 4	58 19 4
Balranald to Hay			1877	6,834 10 0	519 2 0
Balranald to Swan Hill Ferry			1887	1,016 9 8	248 19 8
Balranald to Wentworth			1886	1,927 0 4	480 14 9
Whealbah to Gunbar			1882	1,771 9 8	35 8 0
Boohgal to Wilcanma			1880	12,684 18 3	375 14 6
Boohgal to Hillston			"	2,809 16 7	220 0 0
Hay to Boohgal			1879	9,125 1 5	708 19 8
Hay District Roads			1889	61 4 0	61 4 0
Hay to Gunbar			1881	4,233 1 4	438 6 8
Pine Hill to Coolamon			1889	68 0 0	68 0 0
Carathoul, via Gunbar, to Hillston			1881	4,500 9 2	534 18 0
Moama to Moulamen			1875	8,728 9 10	1,216 6 10
Moama to Caloola, Mars, and Wamboota			1879	4,171 18 8	541 2 9
Moama to Bama			1888	129 17 2	91 7 2
Walbundry to Culcairn			1882	2,325 1 7	450 9 9
Wentworth to South Australian Border			1885	867 9 6	131 9 6
Upper Bankstown to Rookwood Road		Consolidated Revenue.	1888	375 7 10	67 16 7
Bankstown to Rookwood Station			1886	995 0 4	543 9 11
Rooty Hill to Blacktown			1889	200 0 0	200 0 0
Main West Road, St. Mary's, to Orphan School Road			1878	2,211 19 8	180 8 10
Main West Road, St. Mary's, to Blacktown Road			"	978 14 4	195 7 3
Main West Road, via Bungarabee, to Blacktown (Fishcombe's Road)			1889	30 0 0	30 0 0
Blacktown to Seven Hill Station			1884	423 7 2	122 0 4
Blacktown, via Riverstone, to Box Hill			1873	3,037 5 6	248 15 0
Parramatta District Roads			1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Parramatta to Ryde			1884	4,964 14 4	2 2 0
Parramatta to Pennant Hills			1885	595 9 1	200 0 0
Parramatta to Rouse Hill			1889	567 17 9	567 17 9
Rouse Hill to Schofield's Siding			1888	246 10 0	94 15 9
Main West Road, Granville, to Main South Road (Woodville Road)			1889	452 8 4	452 8 4
Road through Whiteman's Estate			"	38 5 0	38 5 0
Broken Back Range to Pennant Hills			"	79 17 0	79 17 0
Thirlmeie to Main South Road			"	24 0 0	24 0 0
Clarendon to Cornwalls			1884	502 9 11	40 16 6
Long Reach to Big Hill Post Office			1888	120 0 0	85 0 0
West Portland to Comleroy Road			"	199 18 0	118 1 0
Pitt Town to Maroota			"	409 15 6	298 11 4
Churchill's Wharf to West Portland			1884	588 4 0	161 9 2
Windsor Road to Castle Hill			1889	20 0 0	20 0 0
Windsor Road, via Model Farm, to Seven Hills Road			"	234 6 0	234 6 0
Windsor to Rook's Farm			"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Windsor to Penrith			1884	980 2 2	159 15 6
Windsor, via Sackville, to Wiseman's			1883	6,519 8 4	867 3 9
Bell's Lane to Putty			1871	8,309 16 6	871 15 5
Bell's Lane to Pittman's Farm			1888	158 15 0	10 0 0
Book's Ferry to Webb's Creek			1889	523 4 6	523 4 6
Sackville Reach to East Portland			1883	581 8 3	91 12 3
Cutting, Look-out Hill Deviation, Kurrajong			1889	323 19 5	323 19 5
St. Albans to Mount Manning			"	370 0 0	370 0 0
Wiseman's Ferry to Singleton's Mill			"	140 0 0	140 0 0
Hilltop Railway Station towards Colo			"	100 16 11	100 16 11
Cutting, Lamb's Hill			"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Blaxland's Ridge to Upper Colo			1888	181 7 0	90 8 0
Cattle Yards, Wiseman's Ferry			1889	40 4 0	40 4 0
Upper Hawkesbury to Wiseman's			1888	578 17 0	576 9 0
Lower Hawkesbury to Wiseman's			1889	17 4 6	17 4 6
Chapel Hill, Hawkesbury			"	40 0 0	40 0 0
Dargle's Farm to Wiseman's Ferry			"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Gross Road, Springwood			"	56 13 6	56 13 6
Springwood to the Hawkesbury			1879	2,155 9 6	112 16 3

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com menced	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Richmond and Cornwallis Road to Powells	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1889	£ s d. 60 10 10	£ s. d. 60 10 10
Richmond Bridge to King's Road	"		1888	1,905 9 7	693 7 1
Yarramundi, via Ashton's Falls, to Wilberforce and Pitt Town Point	"		1883	1,030 14 0	46 17 0
Yarramundi to Richmond	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0
Warkworth Road to Putty	"		"	307 10 0	367 10 0
Darkey's Creek Deviation	"		"	116 8 0	116 8 0
Bowenfalls to King's Road	"		1888	736 6 5	322 5 1
Bowenfalls to Marsden and Lowtler	"		1881	2,317 18 2	574 2 9
Bowenfalls to Wallerawang	"		1878	2,092 5 2	91 15 6
Approach Wentworthville Railway Station	"		1889	499 13 9	499 13 9
Glenbrook Road	"		"	0 7 0	0 7 0
Oberon to Shooter's Hill	"		1883	648 4 6	121 5 6
Oberon to Jenolan	"		1877	3,244 8 11	397 17 11
Oberon to Swatchfield	"		"	3,240 15 6	190 9 6
Katoomba to the Falls	"		1889	210 0 0	210 0 0
Katoomba Streets	"		1887	468 9 0	281 19 0
Main West Road, Bonnyblin, to Cox's River	"		"	157 17 6	62 3 0
Duggan's to the Caves	"		1888	699 1 7	419 9 0
Lithgow District Roads	"		1889	163 17 0	163 17 0
Tarana to Oberon	"		1888	1,112 16 3	754 18 6
Tarana to O'Connell	"		1885	272 0 0	50 0 0
Four-mile Tree to Rockley	"		1884	1,135 1 8	391 4 8
Mount Wilson to Mount Tomah	"		1889	7 16 0	7 16 0
Mount Victoria to Mount Wilson	"		1885	1,937 6 5	109 8 5
Mount Victoria to Jenolan Caves	"		1889	449 18 0	449 18 0
Blackheath to Govet's Leap	"		"	12 11 6	12 11 6
Main West Road, Rydal, to Meadow Flat	"		"	141 7 9	141 7 9
Rydal to Off Flats	"		1887	472 15 0	206 15 0
Completion Off Flats Deviation (Rydal to Off Flats)	"		1889	150 0 0	150 0 0
Hartley to Lithgow	"		1878	3,477 19 2	249 14 5
Hartley to Oberon	"		1887	4,490 13 1	213 17 9
Little Hartley to Hartley Vale Platform	"		1885	1,398 16 7	228 16 7
Little Hartley to Gamberang	"		1878	1,622 13 10	134 17 6
Road to connect Road at Caves to Hartley and Oberon Road	"		1888	500 0 0	100 0 0
Little River to Swatchfield Road	"		1879	1,666 2 8	121 0 0
Mettalling, Munghorn Sands, Mudgee, to Woolar	"		1889	35 6 0	35 6 0
Locksley Railway Station to Bolton Vale	"		"	95 15 7	95 15 7
O'Connell to Swatchfield	"		1879	3,033 15 0	324 11 8
O'Connell Plains, via Dirty Swamp, to Road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell Plains	"		1872	2,954 1 4	70 3 11
O'Connell Plains to Campbell's River	"		1885	455 11 6	99 7 0
O'Connell to Oberon	"		1879	6,178 7 10	261 16 7
O'Connell Plains to Bloom Hill	"		1889	10 2 6	10 2 6
Middle River to Meadow Flat	"		1878	2,688 7 5	199 6 0
Main West Road, Mitchell's, to Meadow Flat	"		1880	2,726 7 11	1,255 3 10
Mitchell's Creek to Piper's Flat, Railway Station	"		1886	1,223 11 4	671 4 5
Meadow Flat to Tarana	"		1885	697 5 8	249 19 8
Lidsdale to Wolgan Valley	"		1878	1,775 18 1	214 8 7
Completion Cox's River Deviation, Bowenfels, to Marsden's Swamp	"		1889	562 15 3	562 15 3
West Corner, M'Donald's Grant, to Oakey Creek	"		"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Sawpit Gully, Bathurst to Ophir	"		"	23 18 6	23 18 6
Martin's Inn to Spring Hill	"		1882	830 7 7	148 4 3
Bathurst and Caloola to Trunkey	"		1866	26,254 11 1	206 14 5
Bathurst, via Gorman's Hill, to Campbell's River	"		1879	3,796 15 2	309 16 6
Bathurst to Campbell's River, Peith	"		1878	1,343 17 5	110 8 2
Bathurst to O'Connell Plains	"		1876	8,664 19 10	230 17 9
Bathurst and O'Connell Plains to Cooper's Bridge	"		1880	842 8 2	31 4 0
Bathurst via Kellosheil, to Monkey Hill	"		1877	9 234 15 3	982 19 10
Bathurst and Caloola to Rockley	"		1873	12,984 15 8	886 11 3
Bathurst and Caloola to Teapot Swamp	"		1878	1,602 4 7	137 0 3
Bathurst to Ophir	"		1864	11,410 16 8	818 2 5
Bathurst to Sofala	"		1871	26,139 16 10	1,858 18 8
Bathurst, via Blyney, to Cowra and Grenfell	"		1870	91,152 0 6	2,910 7 7
Caloola Road, via Limekilns, to Rockley	"		1878	4,761 5 2	213 11 0
Rockley to Charlton	"		1887	565 12 9	99 4 8
Rockley Road to Camping Reserve, Vale Creek	"		1883	201 1 10	45 16 7
Rockley to Caloola and Tuena	"		1874	4,290 13 10	200 1 5
Rockley to Isabella River	"		1883	1,956 15 8	103 5 0
Rockley, via Campbell's River, to Dog Rocks	"		1880	2,102 18 7	155 12 7
Osborn's Lane	"		1888	142 12 1	2 1 10
Newbridge to Arthurtown and Abercrombie River	"		1887	11,813 18 6	1,413 14 1
Newbridge to Evans Swamp	"		1885	1,093 5 8	183 13 0
Newbridge and Caloola Road to Rockley	"		1889	327 9 0	327 9 0
Newbridge Station to Caloola	"		1879	2,912 13 2	309 2 3
Macquarie Plains to Bloom Hill	"		"	444 9 10	13 18 4
Kelso and Sofala Road to Upper Turon	"		1886	435 5 0	124 8 1
Kelso to the White Rock	"		1879	1,393 19 5	199 11 10
Kelso to Kellosheil	"		1888	70 3 0	14 3 0
Kelso, via Limekilns, to Peel and Sofala	"		1887	8,626 0 2	675 19 5
Kelso and Limekilns, at Yarras, to West Road, at Gianmire	"		1889	99 19 1	99 19 1
Kellosheil, via White's Crossing, to Little Forest	"		1878	5,231 11 1	1,675 10 7
Mount Lawson, via Judge's Creek, to Burruga Copper Mines	"		1880	5,591 1 5	1,099 8 5
Mitchell's Reef to Palmer's Oakey	"		1879	3,041 3 9	565 10 0
Sidmouth Valley to Tarana	"		1875	2,817 6 10	335 4 0
Teapot Swamp to No 1 Swamp	"		1879	5,339 4 3	1,044 0 0
Evans Plains to Trunkey Road	"		1883	773 13 7	68 12 3
Carcoar to Flyer's Creek	"		1879	1,145 18 10	56 1 0

Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Com-menced.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Peel to Duramana	Maintenance		1879	£ 1,601 14 2	£ 196 14 7
Peel to Junction Kelso and Sofala Road	repair, and		1888	147 4 5	115 16 5
Limekilns to Palmer's Oakey and Upper Turon	construction.		1878	4,076 12 1	405 7 5
Milthorpe to Cadia	"		"	6,485 0 1	650 5 8
Milthorpe, via Guyong, to Byng	"		1882	1,927 6 11	233 2 6
Blayney, via Hood's, to Teapot Swamp	"		1880	2,227 18 0	396 2 2
Blayney, via Grahamstown, to Millthorpe	"		1883	1,632 13 10	292 9 3
Blayney to Grahamstown	"		1889	199 18 8	199 18 8
Blayney, via Shaws, to No. 1 Swamp	"		1877	8,792 9 7	693 5 10
Blayney to Guyong	"		1881	1,845 17 4	143 8 8
Blayney, via Parker's, to Five Islands	"		1883	818 6 2	104 3 8
Grahamstown, via Hills, to Fairfield Chapel	"		1889	146 0 8	146 0 8
Tabrabucca, via Crudine, to Monkey Hill	"		1888	312 15 5	257 3 0
Monkey Hill to Hill End	"		1876	10,917 17 4	117 10 8
Windeyer, via Campbell's Creek, to Raynor's	"		1883	836 4 3	77 19 3
Goolma to Reedy Creek	"		1889	25 12 9	25 12 9
Cudgegong to Casalis (Reedy Creek)	"		1873	15,121 17 2	553 3 6
Cudgegong, via Cullenbone, to Gulgong	"		1880	6,304 12 6	120 5 6
Grattu to Sally's Flat	"		1886	1,079 8 9	397 14 11
Sofala to Rylstone	"		1878	6,743 11 3	135 16 2
Sofala, via Cockatoo Hill, to Monkey Hill	"		1873	8,986 4 0	157 9 4
Wallerawang to Mudgee	"		1857	163,997 6 7	911 18 2
Gulgong to Mudgee, via Three-mile Creek	"		1889	300 0 0	300 0 0
Gulgong to Jackson's Crossing	"		1888	118 5 8	22 11 8
Cowra, via Meringlo and Gudgebong, towards Burrowa	"		1886	673 1 1	91 2 0
Cowra to Young	"		1875	6,239 13 0	286 13 11
Cowra to Hovell's Creek	"		1883	1,429 19 9	298 5 7
Cowra to Milburn Creek	"		1882	1,143 13 7	131 7 4
Cowra, via Goolagong, to Forbes	"		1878	6,680 10 4	1,470 5 10
Cowra, via Benni Creek, to Walli	"		1886	1,009 5 5	191 9 1
Cowra to Canowindra	"		1880	1,912 0 0	167 11 11
Cowra, via Breakfast Creek, to Burrowa	"		1888	819 12 7	580 14 6
Bimbi to Caragabal	"		"	578 15 6	178 15 6
Grenfell to Goolagong	"		1885	2,121 11 4	353 10 2
Grenfell to Eualderie	"		1887	467 16 6	239 16 6
Grenfell to Morangerell	"		1882	3,792 0 8	489 5 10
Hill End Streets	"		1889	75 0 0	75 0 0
Hill End to Main West Road	"		1873	18,830 12 1	324 12 0
Hill End to Cudgegong	"		"	23,211 3 0	412 13 11
Bogobogolong to Marsden	"		1883	3,880 15 9	399 0 0
Macquarie to Dairy Creek	"		1888	400 0 0	200 0 0
Mandurama to Galley Swamp	"		1881	1,784 16 3	273 8 10
Mandurama to Burnt Yards	"	Consoli-	1889	185 19 10	185 19 10
Mandurama to Canowindra	"	dated	1873	14,834 12 4	625 1 10
Walli to Woodstock	"	Revenue	1888	397 16 8	239 11 8
Mount M'Donald to Grabine	"		1889	128 18 0	128 18 0
Cargo to Canowindra	"		1882	1,566 16 11	251 2 11
Cargo to Cudal	"		1883	1,734 7 10	314 14 0
Cargo, via Paling Yards, to Cudal	"		1889	166 15 6	166 15 6
Canowindra to Eugowra	"		1876	5 186 18 5	54 0 0
Woodstock to Canowindra	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0
Woodstock to Mount M'Donald	"		1883	2,080 6 10	274 12 10
Matthews to Brown's Creek Mine	"		1885	1,205 8 6	304 0 0
Orange to Pinnacle	"		1884	838 9 11	108 18 1
Orange to Ophir	"		1864	4,063 16 2	1 0 0
Orange to Mulhon	"		1880	1,045 5 0	130 2 9
Orange to Canoblas	"		1881	2,496 13 2	300 0 0
Orange to Cadia	"		1880	4,070 11 5	474 16 2
Orange, Cadia Road to Four-mile Creek... ..	"		1889	413 10 0	413 10 0
Orange to Forbes	"		1886	79,738 8 5	2,766 12 0
Orange to Lewis Pond	"		1882	1,266 3 7	557 18 1
Orange to Icely	"		1881	1,913 2 6	393 6 5
Orange to Carcoar	"		1871	14,176 8 8	1,540 4 8
Orange, via Cargo, to Nanima	"		1875	23,323 9 0	...
Orange to Cargo	"		1888	1,243 9 2	746 1 8
Orange, via Cargo Road, to Boree	"		"	197 17 0	149 17 0
Orange Road between Parkes and Billabong Creek Bridge ...	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Belgravia to Mullion Creek	"		"	98 1 0	98 1 0
Mullion Railway Station to Finch's Bald Hill	"		"	53 0 0	53 0 0
Extension of Drain through Robertson Park, across Byng street, Orange	"		"	249 16 0	249 16 0
Wall's Junction to Botabolar	"		1884	784 13 8	6 5 0
Lucknow to Orange and Carcoar	"		1875	3,895 13 5	314 7 1
Forest Reefs to Blayney	"		1880	3,408 0 2	377 11 2
Springs Railway Station to Newre Bridge	"		"	644 12 0	283 0 0
Spring Terrace to Long Swamp	"		1887	886 15 0	173 17 11
Spring Hill to Long Swamp	"		"	498 4 3	260 18 9
Spring Hill Station to Orange and Cadia Road ...	"		1879	1,848 4 10	179 0 8
Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs	"		1883	892 7 10	157 4 8
Four-mile Creek towards Spring Hill	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Icely to Millthorpe Station	"		1876	5 533 9 9	274 18 4
Western Road at Favell's to Byng	"		1884	853 14 4	123 16 7
Boree to Parkes	"		1870	37,965 1 5	899 18 8
Lyndhurst, via Abercombie, to Bigga	"		1879	5,417 14 8	467 12 2
Molong to Oblcy	"		1866	14,494 8 3	1,024 17 7
Molong, via Boree and Big Flat, to Cargo ...	"		1889	416 16 0	416 16 0
Molong to Warne Railway Station	"		1882	2 609 14 7	581 8 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com menced	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889.
				£ s d	£ s. d.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
Molong, <i>via</i> Toohy's Inn, to Toogong	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		1880	6,509 10 11	1,249 17 0
Cumnock to Balderogery	"		1888	215 19 5	62 0 0
Bor. noie to Kites Swamp and Molong	"		1889	100 0 0	100 0 0
Parkes to Coradgery	"		1888	638 15 0	572 15 0
Parkes to Balderogery	"		1887	665 15 0	153 12 0
Parkes to Toming'y	"		1889	35 10 0	35 10 0
Parkes to Forbes	"		1878	5,109 18 3	234 6 10
Parkes to Condobolin	"		1884	5,271 4 10	1,291 17 9
Sandy Creek to Molong and Cudal	"		1889	97 1 6	97 1 6
M'Donald's River to Boree	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Forbes to Gunningbland Junction	"		1883	2,297 2 0	310 1 0
Forbes to South Condobolin	"		1882	3,922 4 1	565 13 2
Forbes to Dandaloo	"		1889	99 19 6	99 19 6
Forbes to Grenfell	"		1887	1,008 10 5	640 18 1
Forbes to Condobolin	"		1879	8,374 10 11	453 17 3
Condobolin to Euabalong	"		1889	97 5 10	97 5 10
Obley to Dubbo	"		1878	4,550 10 6	524 5 0
Trangie to Dandaloo	"		1889	490 9 7	490 9 7
Myall street, Dubbo	"		"	67 0 0	67 0 0
Dubbo to Coonamble	"		1874	26,220 1 6	2,121 13 6
Nevertire to Dubbo and Coonamble	"		1889	1,268 19 9	1,268 19 9
Rylstone to Bylong	"		1886	1,135 4 8	242 11 6
Embankment Holyoke Budge to Junction of Rylstone Road	"		1889	80 0 0	80 0 0
Approach to Rylstone Station (Cudgegong Village to Rylstone)	"		"	420 0 0	420 0 0
Cudgegong to Rylstone	"		1883	1,926 8 1	362 10 1
Cudgegong Village to Rylstone	"		1885	967 3 0	376 11 8
Cudgegong to Home Rule	"		1881	582 14 2	50 8 6
Cullenbone to Dubbo	"		1868	19,166 0 6	854 19 0
Cullenbone to Mudgee	"		1889	300 0 0	300 0 0
Falconer's to Gilgandria	"		1879	11,828 14 3	534 8 11
Guntawang to Wellington	"		1878	6,752 4 2	552 17 1
Wellington, <i>via</i> Buckinbah, to Balderogery	"		1880	7,078 4 8	1,135 4 6
Wellington, <i>via</i> Curra Creek, to Yallundry	"		1889	97 10 0	97 10 0
Wellington to Cobborah	"		1882	2,714 19 2	211 5 8
Wellington to Mumbil and Burrendong Road	"		1880	3,051 9 11	308 11 10
Wellington to Arthurville	"		"	1,901 1 9	322 1 0
Mumbil Railway Station to Burrendong	"		1888	299 3 7	254 2 7
Cobar, at Nyngan	"		1887	1,588 10 2	1,120 18 3
Cobar, <i>via</i> Priory, to Nymagee	"		1889	218 5 3	218 5 3
Cobar to Wilcannia	"		1866	2,189 8 7	50 12 6
Cobar towards Hillston	"		1889	623 3 7	623 3 7
Nymagee to Condobolin	"		1888	376 16 0	242 8 0
Lachlan, at Murrin, to Mount Hope	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1886	1,536 0 1	532 12 2
Gongolgan to Byerock	"		1839	466 0 0	466 0 0
Bourke to Barrengun	"		1888	1,031 2 9	163 9 9
Bourke to Ford's Bridge at Hungerford	"		1885	2,957 16 10	412 19 3
Bourke to Wanaaring and Milparinka	"		"	2,680 15 7	461 12 6
Bourke to Cobar	"		"	2,129 16 6	762 15 10
Wilcannia to Thackaringa	"		"	3,506 2 6	1,012 11 4
Wilcannia to Tibaburra	"		"	1,720 6 2	345 0 0
Wilcannia to Wentworth	"		1888	881 18 10	696 10 11
Broken Hill to South Broken Hill	"		1889	105 17 6	105 17 6
Silverton to Cobham	"		1887	1,066 15 0	117 5 6
Road through Silverton	"		1889	500 0 0	500 0 0
Miller street, <i>via</i> Abattoirs, to Iron Cove Bridge	"		1887	899 8 7	10 2 6
Abattoirs to "White Bay Hotel"	"		1885	2,095 10 3	45 10 7
Petersham to Abattoirs	"		1886	2,700 19 10	259 4 6
Pymont Bridge Road to Iron Cove Bridge	"		1889	636 12 6	636 12 6
Pymont Bridge Road	"		"	19 15 3	19 15 3
Pyrmoat Bridge Road between Parramatta Road and Orphan School Road	"		1884	11,378 17 2	1,047 10 10
Illawarra Road to Bond's Road (Stony Creek Road)	"		1880	100 0 0	100 0 0
Missenden Road	"		1888	490 9 9	414 9 9
Druitt Town to Punch Bowl Road	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Canterbury Trust Roads	"		1889	275 0 0	275 0 0
Old Canterbury Road, Petersham to Ashfield	"		"	239 13 0	239 13 0
Old Canterbury Road, Main West Road to Canterbury	"		"	400 0 0	400 0 0
Rocky Point Road (Forest Road)	"		"	750 0 0	750 0 0
La Perouse to Little Bay, Sanitorium Road	"		1884	558 1 9	18 18 0
Kogarah Road	"		1889	250 0 0	250 0 0
Randwick Toll Gate to La Perouse	"		1886	4,178 19 2	209 4 0
Bondi, <i>via</i> Coogee, to Long Bay	"		1879	11,544 15 6	1,547 15 2
Compensation for Land, Military and Sewer Road, Bondi	"		1889	2,916 9 8	2,916 9 8
Gipps Crescent	"		"	159 4 10	159 4 10
Road from Cemetery to La Perouse	"		"	50 0 0	50 0 0
South Head Roads	"		1888	12,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Croydon Road	"		1889	50 0 0	50 0 0
Old Botany Road	"		1887	3,421 12 1	1,511 3 8
Ricketty-street, Botany	"		1889	138 4 3	138 4 3
Botany District Roads	"		1888	3,049 16 10	1,631 4 6
Sydney and Cook's River Roads	"		1876	62,094 5 2	4,492 12 5
Sewer Road, Botany	"		1889	18 0 0	18 0 0
Sylvania to Port Hacking	"		"	150 0 0	150 0 0
Centennial Park Roads	"		1887	54,851 16 3	17,041 5 0
Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry	"		1875	34,879 5 2	2,001 15 8
Lane Cove Road, Metalling Miller-street	"		1886	3,667 18 4	110 16 9

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If finished actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889	Amount expended in 1889.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.								
Railway Deviation, Eastern Road, Gordon	Main-	Consolidated Revenue.	1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 16 8	1 16 8
Lane Cove to Cowan Creek, at Bobbin Creek	tenance,		1884	.. .. .	.. .. .	260 8 6	21 6 7
Lane Cove Bridge Approach	repair,		1886	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,724 8 0	509 0 0
Lane Cove, via Stony Creek, to Pittwater	and con-		1883	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,272 16 1	680 10 4
Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills	struction.		1884	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,497 19 10	1,235 6 11
Pearce's Corner to Peat's Ferry	" ..		1885	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,043 18 5	398 19 9
Peat's Ferry to Berowra Creek	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	357 8 0	117 8 0
Road, Peat's Ferry Township	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	394 15 6	109 15 6
Hunter's Hill to Ryde towards Field of Mars	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	300 0 0	300 0 0
Field of Mars Common	" ..		1881	.. .. .	.. .. .	11,274 11 3	1,890 15 9
Cox's Road to Field of Mars	" ..		1888	.. .. .	.. .. .	692 0 4	108 14 6
Gladesville to Hunter's Hill	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	119 17 4	119 17 4
Iron Cove, via Ryde, to Gladesville	" ..		1886	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,561 17 5	1,201 17 5
Military Road, St. Leonards	" ..		1885	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,542 10 5	886 1 0
Spit Road, St. Leonards to Manly	" ..		1884	.. .. .	.. .. .	13,673 7 2	494 2 5
Old Pittwater Road	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	123 6 0	123 6 0
Manly Cove to Pittwater	" ..		1879	.. .. .	.. .. .	9,402 13 8	1,092 10 6
Manly to Quarantine	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	224 3 0	224 3 0
Pittwater to Barrangue	" ..		1886	.. .. .	.. .. .	847 19 3	135 2 0
Pittwater Road, at Foley's Hill, to Bay View	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	419 2 3	419 2 3
Defence Road to Pittwater Road	" ..		1888	.. .. .	.. .. .	583 15 7	307 6 10
Manly and Pittwater to M'Garr's Creek	" ..		1884	.. .. .	.. .. .	521 12 0	181 12 8
Repair to Bridges	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	10,086 19 1	10,086 19 1
Expenses, Punts and Approaches	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,780 9 11	7,780 9 11
Contingent Vote	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	14,248 12 1	14,248 12 1
Approach to Railways	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	27 6 0	27 6 0
Conveyance of Officers' Equipment by Rail	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,486 12 1	6,486 12 1
Construction and Maintenance of Tanks and Wells.	" ..		1882	.. .. .	.. .. .	187,477 13 3	4,310 4 4
Royal Commission, Tanks and Wells	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	389 11 6	389 11 6
Tanks and Wells Maintenance	" ..		1887	.. .. .	.. .. .	12,708 14 3	4,095 18 5
Fencing, Special Leases, Tanks	" ..		1885	.. .. .	.. .. .	29,387 13 5	2,043 13 4
Hexham Ferry	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	28 0 0	28 0 0
Harwood Ferry	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	21 0 0	21 0 0
Green Hills Ferry Approach	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	68 10 9	68 10 9
George's River Ferries	" ..		1887	.. .. .	.. .. .	579 6 7	313 13 1
Steam Punt, Spit Ferry, Middle Harbour	" ..		1889	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,651 0 7	1,651 0 7
Landing, Spit Ferry, Middle Harbour	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,071 14 2	2,071 14 2
Culvert, Belmore Road	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	27 0 0	27 0 0
" over Duncan's Creek at Swans	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	123 11 5	123 11 5
" Main North Road	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	50 0 0	50 0 0
" Culvert near Turn Back Jimmy	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	11 0 0	11 0 0
" Gladesville	" ..		.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hammer's Bridge, Toongabbee Creek Approach	" ..		Loans and Consolidated Revenue.	1888	Finished.	575 8 0	29 0 0
Bridge, Wilson's Creek, Bexhill, to Tintenbar	"	797 5 2	458 16 2
" Culgoa River, at Brenda	" ..			1884	2,467 18 7	235 7 7
" Throsby Creek and Approaches	" ..	1885		.. .. .	.. .. .	3,466 1 11	39 10 0
" Wallis' Creek and Approach	" ..	1887		.. .. .	.. .. .	878 14 9	117 1 10
" Paterson River, near Ferry (Iron)	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	11,414 8 4	270 18 6
" Tenterfield Creek, at Molesworth-street and Approaches.	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	2,229 8 2	573 2 8
" Snowy River, Buckley's Crossing	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	10,834 7 4	3,484 9 10
" Bermagui and Approaches	" ..	1888		.. .. .	.. .. .	1,562 5 3	222 12 0
" Burril Creek, Parkes, to 10-mile Ridges	" ..	1889		.. .. .	.. .. .	538 9 4	538 9 4
" Westbrook and Glendonbrook	" ..	1888		.. .. .	.. .. .	1,981 17 8	393 18 3
" Dignam's Creek	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	620 7 2	404 5 2
" at Walbundry	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	1,017 18 9	919 8 9
" Salt Water Creek, Nowra, to Yalwal	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	426 18 9	181 8 0
" Bogan River, Coradgery	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	365 3 0	361 8 0
" Frederick Valley, Orange, to Ophir	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	668 12 0	173 16 0
" Homany Creek	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	343 14 9	185 14 9
" Werah Creek, and Approaches	" ..	1889		.. .. .	.. .. .	529 11 5	529 11 5
" Kingdon Ponds	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	323 4 1	323 4 1
" Talbragar River at Redbank and Approaches.	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	772 0 5	772 0 5
" Stony Creek Road, Mudgee to Woolar	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	383 5 10	383 5 10
" Billabong Creek, near Parkes	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	300 8 0	300 8 0
" Eagle Creek, Worombi to Theresa Park, and Approaches.	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	183 17 0	183 17 0
" Kirkham Lane	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	279 10 6	279 10 6
" Alsops Creek, Bega, to Bodalla	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	951 3 6	951 3 6
" Sydney Creek, Cobargo	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	715 14 6	715 14 6
" Dry Creek, Bega, to Bodalla	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	654 10 10	654 10 10
" Murrumbidgee, at Broken Dam, and Approaches	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	482 9 2	482 9 2
" Murrumbidgee, St. Bowral	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	300 0 0	300 0 0
" Over Cowral, near Trangie Railway Station (Repairs).	" ..	.. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	181 0 0	181 0 0
" Murrumbidgee, at Temas	" ..	1886		.. .. .	.. .. .	12,186 5 1	130 0 0
Nepean Bridge (Repairs)	" ..	1889		Unfinished	302 16 0	302 16 0
Bridge, Parramatta Asylum	"	42 18 0	42 18 0
Bridges, Mudgee District (Repairs)	"	96 6 6	96 6 6
Bridge, Tuggeranong Creek, Queanbeyan, via Lanyon Ford to Naas (Repairs).	"	12 4 0	12 4 0

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed	When Commenced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.	
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.								
Bridge, Six-acre Creek	Maintenance, repair, and construction		1889	Unfinished		88 15 0	88 15 0	
" over South Creek to Luddenham			"	"	"	"	60 0 0	60 0 0
" Blaxlands Road, near Eastwood Railway Station.			"	"	"	"	200 0 0	200 0 0
" over Styx River			"	"	"	"	250 0 0	250 0 0
" Carrington Road			"	"	"	"	40 0 0	40 0 0
" Urby, and approaches			"	"	"	"	89 2 6	89 2 6
" Dunmore (Repairs)			"	"	"	"	10 7 0	10 7 0
" Luskintyre, and Approaches (Repairs)			"	"	"	"	32 7 2	32 7 2
Bridges, Merriwa and Bulga			"	"	"	"	107 14 2	107 14 2
Hay, Bridge			"	"	"	"	678 9 1	678 9 1
Foot Bridge, Tank, St. Lithgow	"	"	"	"	39 5 0	39 5 0		
Bridge, Brewarrina, at Barwon River, and Cato Creek.	"	"	1887	"	"	14,332 4 0	2,925 11 7	
Bridge, Mulwala	"	"	1888	"	"	3,001 19 6	2,997 19 6	
" Wagga Wagga (Repairs)	"	"	1889	"	"	211 10 6	211 10 6	
" Hands Creek	"	"	"	"	"	37 16 0	37 16 0	
" Burril Lake, and Approaches	"	"	1887	"	"	2,233 9 0	1,011 3 2	
Bridges, 3 and 5 Mile, Warnambool	"	"	1888	"	"	2,415 12 2	1,625 4 2	
Bridge, Lefeure's Corner, Mount Hunter Creek (repairs).	"	"	1889	"	"	5 0 0	5 0 0	
" Greenbah Creek	"	"	1888	"	"	111 15 5	Nil.	
" Jackson's Swamp	"	"	1889	"	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	
" Punchbowl Creek	"	"	"	"	"	68 10 0	68 10 0	
" Cowra (reconstruction)	"	"	1888	"	"	234 0 11	9 2 0	
" Fish River, near Oberon, and approaches	"	"	"	"	"	787 3 7	93 0 11	
Bridges, Dubbo District (repairs)	"	"	1889	"	"	270 0 0	270 0 0	
Bridge near Canoonah, and approaches	"	"	1888	"	"	586 0 0	61 0 0	
Hain's Bridge	"	"	1889	"	"	19 10 0	19 10 0	
Bridge, Forbes (repairs)	"	"	"	"	"	89 0 0	89 0 0	
" Murray Creek, Beecroft	"	"	"	"	"	121 15 0	121 15 0	
" Musk Valley	"	"	"	"	"	35 0 0	35 0 0	
" Yampoola Creek, near Menindi, and approaches.	"	"	1888	"	"	592 5 0	356 5 0	
" Bullock Island, and approaches	"	"	"	"	"	610 7 3	8 9 0	
" Gravin Creek, on Great Northern Road	"	"	"	"	"	745 2 0	545 0 0	
" Boomi, at Yarrawa	"	"	"	"	"	1,911 16 0	290 0 0	
" Pilliga Lagoon	"	"	"	"	"	461 4 0	460 0 0	
" Wilbertree	"	"	"	"	"	3 18 3	Nil.	
" Spit, Middle Hasbour	"	"	"	"	"	592 19 7	70 12 8	
" Darling River, Wilcannia	"	"	"	"	"	34 15 0	Nil.	
" Darling River, at Wentworth	"	"	"	"	"	124 3 2	121 3 2	
" Murrumbidgee River, at Narrandera	"	"	"	"	"	815 4 8	811 17 2	
" Wilson's Creek, Clunes, to Byron Bay.	"	"	"	"	"	95 17 6	Nil.	
" on road, Uralla to Walcha	"	"	1889	"	"	449 11 2	449 11 2	
" Goolmanger Creek (Jiggi to Nimbin)	"	"	"	"	"	500 0 0	500 0 0	
" Emigrant Creek	"	"	"	"	"	537 6 0	537 6 0	
" Serpentine Creek and approaches	"	"	"	"	"	755 2 5	755 2 5	
" Copmanhurst Creek and approaches	"	"	"	"	"	790 7 6	790 7 6	
" Dungowan Creek and approaches	"	"	"	"	"	195 4 11	195 4 11	
" Big River, Pioneer Crossing	"	"	"	"	"	90 0 0	90 0 0	
" Namoi River, Terriaro or Wallah	"	"	"	"	"	757 16 2	757 16 2	
" Biree River, Biree, to Culgoa	"	"	"	"	"	120 0 0	120 0 0	
" Culgoa River, at Luscombe's	"	"	"	"	"	112 13 1	112 13 1	
" Warrego River	"	"	"	"	"	590 0 0	590 0 0	
Ford's Bridge	"	"	"	"	"	383 0 0	383 0 0	
Bridge, Mooki River, Yarraman Road	"	"	"	"	"	452 0 0	452 0 0	
" Spencer Creek	"	"	"	"	"	351 0 0	351 0 0	
" Stoney Creek, Bradwood to Araluen	"	"	"	"	"	430 0 0	430 0 0	
Bridges, Deep and Forest Creeks	"	"	"	"	"	563 15 6	563 15 6	
Bridge, Tumut River, Old Punt Crossing	"	"	"	"	"	1,927 1 0	1,927 1 0	
" Buberoi Creek	"	"	"	"	"	341 18 2	341 18 2	
" Bombala River, at Bibbenluke	"	"	"	"	"	291 13 6	291 13 6	
" Billabong, at Walla Walla	"	"	"	"	"	86 11 3	86 11 3	
" Budgen Creek, at Maude	"	"	"	"	"	127 4 0	127 4 0	
" Colombo Creek	"	"	"	"	"	252 12 4	252 12 4	
" Unwin's, at Cook's River	"	"	"	"	"	2,507 9 10	2,507 9 10	
" Goulburn River	"	"	"	"	"	163 6 1	163 6 1	
" Hunter River, between Mantland and Branxton	"	"	"	"	"	183 3 6	183 3 6	
" Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton	"	"	"	"	"	72 1 6	72 1 6	
" Bega River, at Tarraganda	"	"	"	"	"	63 0 2	63 0 2	
" Byng-street, Orange	"	"	"	"	"	60 0 0	60 0 0	
" Deep Creek Road, Casino to Sandy Creek	"	"	"	"	"	80 0 0	80 0 0	
" Mummulgum Creek, Casino to Tabulam	"	"	"	"	"	60 0 0	60 0 0	
" Malabar Creek	"	"	1887	"	"	70 8 0	69 0 0	
" and Approach, Darkwater Creek, Belmore River	"	"	1889	"	"	59 5 0	59 5 0	
" Mandagery Creek, Murga to Parkes	"	"	"	"	"	121 13 11	121 13 11	
" Rouse Hill Creek	"	"	"	"	"	172 16 0	172 16 0	
" Duck River, near Clyde	"	"	"	"	"	0 7 0	0 7 0	
" Mullet Creek, Main South Coast Road	"	"	"	"	"	130 0 0	130 0 0	
" Murray River, at Wahgunyah	"	"	"	"	"	13 15 6	13 15 6	

Loans and Consolidated Revenue.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—<i>continued.</i>							
Salaries, General Establishment	Maintenance, repair, and construction	Loans and Consolidated Revenue.	1889	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries, Field Establishment .....				.....	7,590 4 3	7,590 4 3
Travelling allowance .....				.....	20,113 17 10	20,113 19 10
Cost of obtaining reports .....				.....	7,950 0 0	7,950 0 0
Rent of offices (country) .....				.....	1,480 8 8	1,480 8 8
Advertising account .....				.....	893 6 5	893 6 5
Contingencies account .....				.....	1,088 6 6	1,088 6 6
Law costs <i>Livingstone v. Sutherland</i> .....				.....	1,092 9 11	1,092 9 11
Minor Roads under Trustees as per schedule—				.....	109 18 0	109 18 0
Northern Roads .....				.....	.....	21,639 0 0
Southern Roads .....	.....	.....	4,747 0 0			
Western Roads .....	.....	.....	4,975 0 0			
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	58,431 19 3	6,865,440 13 9	663,758 10 11

No. 6.—Sewerage Branch.

RETURN of Work carried on by the Sewerage Branch in the year 1889.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1889.	Amount expended in 1889.			
Sewerage, City of Sydney	Constructing	Loans and Consolidated Revenue.	1880	Unfinished	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Pipe Sewer, Darlington	Complete			1884	Finished	3,661 12 1	.....	.....
Drain, Eveleigh Railway Yards .....	.....			1885	.....	2,477 15 10	.....	.....
Country and Suburban Surveys	Constructing			.....	Unfinished	.....	4,265 3 2	708 4 8
Storm-water Sewers, Wentworth Park	Complete			.....	Finished...	9,355 5 2	.....	.....
Liverpool-street Collecting Sewer .....	.....			1886	.....	3,800 0 0	.....	.....
Opening New Street, Paddington	Constructing			.....	Unfinished	.....	3,515 4 10	669 15 2
University Connections with Bligh-street	Complete			.....	Finished...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
Drain, Regent-street to Abercrombie-street .....	.....			1887	.....	1,466 13 4	.....	.....
Baptist Estate Drainage .....	.....			.....	.....	5,501 16 10	.....	.....
Storm-water Channel, Rushcutters Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	3,742 5 5	.....	.....		
Drainage, Wallsend and Plattsburg .....	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	.....	.....		
Drain, Lincoln Crescent .....	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	.....	.....		
Paddington Drainage	Constructing	1888	Unfinished	.....	16,600 19 10	16,590 18 10			
Alexandria Drainage .....	.....	Trust Fund	.....	.....	.....	2,682 0 3	2,636 17 3	
Waterloo Drainage .....	.....			.....	.....	.....	8,534 16 0	7,140 9 3
Redfern Drainage .....	.....			.....	.....	.....	11,424 18 9	8,978 12 6
Telopea-street Storm-water Drain	Complete			.....	Finished	104 8 3	.....	.....
Maintenance of Sewers .....	.....			.....	Unfinished	.....	3,786 8 2	2,567 3 9
Bourke-street Sewer	Constructing			1889	.....	.....	2,009 8 0	2,009 8 0
Riley-street Sewer			Loans and Consolidated Revenue.	977 19 0	977 19 0	
Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewer	39 0 0	39 0 0
Woollahra Drainage	6,167 4 10	6,167 4 10
Manly Drainage	72 3 3	72 3 3
North Shore Drainage .....	.....	.....	.....			.....	128 12 5	128 12 5
Parramatta Drainage .....	.....	1882	.....			.....	766 11 11	66 11 11
Western Suburbs Drainage .....	.....	1889	.....			.....	158 16 8	158 16 8
Copeland-street to Henderson's Road Storm-water Sewer.	.....	.....	.....			.....	1,041 13 0	1,041 13 0
Victoria Barracks Sewer	Complete	1884	Finished			550 0 0	.....	.....
Totals	33,559 16 11	846,435 19 2	83,663 19 8	

ROADS AND BRIDGES--EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Expenditure by Officers of Department.		Expenditure by Trustees		Expenditure by Sewerage Department		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1857	100,000	0 0					100,000	0 0*
1858								
1859	46,621	16 10					46,621	16 10
1860	114,585	18 5					114,585	18 5
1861	199,208	6 10					199,208	6 10
1862	85,641	4 0	50,000	0 0			135,641	4 0
1863	154,497	7 4	70,000	0 0			224,497	7 4
1864	185,248	3 11	70,000	0 0			255,248	3 11
1865	123,867	4 0	30,822	0 0			154,689	4 0
1866	109,075	12 8	39,731	0 0			148,806	12 8
1867	147,750	14 6	38,667	0 0			186,417	14 6
1868	140,086	10 4	36,923	0 0			177,009	10 4
1869	152,323	5 0	40,802	0 0			193,125	5 0
1870	141,863	2 4	40,336	0 0			182,199	2 4
1871	182,726	11 0	40,501	0 0			223,227	11 0
1872	144,257	5 6	34,728	0 0			178,985	5 6
1873	247,858	9 0	36,098	0 0			283,956	9 0
1874	257,366	5 8	41,524	0 0			298,890	5 8
1875	356,002	10 0	45,564	0 0			401,566	10 0
1876	366,802	14 0	37,153	0 0			403,955	14 0
1877	413,625	4 8	51,551	0 0			465,176	4 8
1878	497,032	17 5	24,280	0 0			521,312	17 5
1879	649,773	11 5	25,428	0 0	409	12 3	675,611	3 8
1880	614,708	11 3	28,800	0 0	3,206	18 0	646,715	9 3
1881	484,567	2 8	23,186	0 0	16,818	1 7	524,571	4 3
1882	577,212	4 1	24,722	0 0	36,507	13 2	638,441	17 3
1883	613,847	1 6	24,938	0 0	105,607	17 7	744,392	19 1
1884	750,584	1 10	27,722	0 0	122,526	10 2	900,832	12 0
1885	800,962	5 11	24,404	0 0	170,765	15 1	996,132	1 0
1886	628,379	4 5	28,414	0 4	160,693	19 10	817,487	4 7
1887	721,993	16 6	45,433	1 3	128,955	18 5	896,382	16 2
1888	663,928	14 10	31,593	0 0	70,140	11 1	765,572	5 11
1889	632,397	10 11	31,301	0 0	83,663	19 8	747,422	10 7
	11,304,795	8 9	1,044,592	1 7	899,296	16 10	13,248,683	7 2

* Approximate.

No. 7.—Military Works Branch.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1889.

From Loan Vote for constructing fortifications at Port Jackson and Newcastle	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
			19,456	2 2
From vote of £3,500 for repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings	3,500	0 0		
From vote of £100 for gas. sanitation, &c., Victoria Barracks	317	7 8		
From vote of £500 for repairs to Barracks at Heads, Sydney	498	19 10		
From vote of £50 for painting Ordnance Carriages	12	2 6		
Total... .. .			4,328	10 0
Total Expenditure			£23,784	12 2

W. H. QUODLING,
Chief Accountant.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT FOR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1890.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

Operations under the Regulations have been confined to the nominations of wives and families by husbands and fathers of good, moral, and industrial qualifications, being residents in the Colony.

Of the total of 431 immigrants who so arrived, all were nominated in the Colony; none were selected by the Agent-General. They consisted of 212 individuals above 12 years of age, and of 219 under 12 years of age.

No births, and only *one* death, a married female, occurred during the voyage.

The appendices herewith annexed gives full detailed information relative to immigration during the past year:—

- A.—General Statistical Information.
- B.—Nationality of Immigrants.
- C.—Educational Attainments.
- D.—Religious Persuasions.
- E.—Distribution into Country Districts.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX A.
RETURN of Assisted Immigration to New South Wales, 1889.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on voyage.	Number landed.				Nominated in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent-General.	Total number of Individuals landed.	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for and by Immigrants on account of cost of their passage.	
				Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.							Amount paid in the Colony by depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent-General.
				M.	F.	M.	F.							
	1888.	1889.										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
S.S. "Oroya"	28 November	7 January ...	43	6	20	15	16	57	.....	57	40½	} £15 per statute adult.	117 0 0	1 0 0
" " "Austral"	9 January ...	22 February...	44	5	19	15	14	53	.....	53	38½		94 0 0	.....
" " "Cuzco"	15 February...	4 April	47	8	19	8	14	49	.....	49	38		104 0 0	18 0 0
" " "Oroya"	30 March	16 May	47	2	15	12	8	37	.....	37	27		47 0 0	1 0 0
" " "Austral"	11 May	27 June	47	2	18	13	15	48	.....	48	33½		91 0 0	27 0 0
" " "Cuzco"	22 June	6 August ...	45	7	23	11	17	58	.....	58	43½		130 0 0	22 0 0
" " "Oroya"	3 August ...	16 September	44	10	24	16	13	63	.....	63	48		140 0 0	2 0 0
" " "Ormuz"	15 September	28 October ...	43	3	22	11	15	51	.....	51	37		105 0 0	.....
" " "Cuzco"	26 October ...	9 December..	44	1	8	3	3	15	.....	15	12	36 0 0	.....
			*	44	168	104	115	431	.....	431	318	864 0 0	71 0 0	

* Average length of passage, 44½ days.

Single men	44
Wives and single women	168
Children under 12 years	219
Total	431

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1890.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

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APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1889.

From England and Wales	297
„ Scotland	105
„ Ireland	23
„ Other Countries	6
	431

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1890.GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX C.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

Nationality.	Classification of Religion.						Total.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	
English	146	18	63	70	.....	.....	297
Scotch	8	85	.....	4	8	.....	105
Irish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Other Countries .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
	154	103	63	75	31	5	431

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1890.GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX D.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS.

Nationality.	Classification of Education.						Total
	Under 12 years.			12 years and over.			
	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	
England	101	59	.....	2	135	.....	297
Scotland	30	18	.....	.....	57	.....	105
Ireland	10	2	.....	.....	11	.....	23
Other Countries	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	6
	143	79	.....	3	206	.....	431

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1890.GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX E.

RETURN showing the Number of Assisted Immigrants who at their own request were forwarded to the Country Districts by Rail.

Destination.	Wives.	Families.	Destination.	Wives.	Families.
Armidale	1	5	Parramatta	1	6
Bulli	6	17	Rooty Hill	1	11
Brook	1	1	Teralba	1	1
Broad Meadow	1	5	Unanderra	2	8
Cockle Creek	1	7	Wollongong	8	44
Eskbank	1	5	Wagga	1	3
Fairy Meadow	1	1	Wallsend	4	12
Greta	5	17	Young	1	2
Helensburgh	2	11			
Maitland, East	1	4			
Newcastle	23	48			
Otford	1	2			
				63	208
				271	

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1890.GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.
(INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION HELD AT BRUSSELS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 December, 1890.

The Consul-General for Belgium to His Excellency Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G.

My Lord,

Melbourne, September 3, 1890.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith to your Excellency, by direction of the Prince de Chimay, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Brussels, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a copy of the documents relating to the International Conference that has taken place in Brussels, on the 1st and following days of July last, bearing upon the publication of the Customs tariff.

The proceedings of the Conference have resulted in the adoption of a Convention, regulations for its application, and an official record of the signatures of the delegates of the various countries represented.

It has been surmised that in some cases these proceedings might require to be submitted to the approval of the Legislature, and if this was the case for New South Wales I beg leave, respectfully, to request your Excellency's authority to allow this formality to be obtained in due course, the Convention (article 15) coming into force on the 1st of April, 1891.

I have, &c.,

GUSTAVE BECKER,

Belgian Consul-General for Australasia.

FIRST PART.

Documents sent to all the Governments prior to the opening of the Conference.

I.

Explanatory note concerning the proposal to adjust the expenses in accordance with the Schedule drawn out 26 February, 1890.

THE members of the Conference held at Brussels in the month of March, 1888, in order to deliberate upon the proposal to form an International Union to publish a Customs Tariff, agreed to submit to their respective Governments certain rules and regulations to be observed.

It was understood, before proceeding with preliminaries, that the ideas of the different Governments interested should be considered as to the basis of the Union and the expenses which would be contracted in connection therewith.

It was hoped that six months would have been a sufficient period to allow all the States to decide upon this double question. The Belgian Government would by that time have been in a position to compile a final list of subscribers, and to prepare a statement of expenses in the fairest manner possible to all concerned. This would have been transmitted to the different Governments without delay simultaneously, with an invitation to send a representative four months later to the second sitting of the Conference.

These anticipations have not been realised, and, in order not to nullify the work of the many countries which had been unable to notify their affiliation during the period already fixed, the Government of the King has decided that the period should be further extended, in order that the suggestions which form the object of the present communication might be forwarded.

It is hoped that the Governments who have intended from the commencement to give the enterprise their sympathy and support will find in the marked increase in the number of subscribers ample compensation for the involuntary delay in the execution of the measures passed by the Conference.

The provisional scheme of classification which was submitted in 1888 to the representatives of foreign Governments has given place to some suggestions which the Belgian Government (through the medium of its representatives at the Conference) has pledged itself to inquire into in the most conciliatory spirit. The new scheme, which is now submitted for the approval of the States interested therein, coincides in a great measure with the wishes expressed on that occasion.

In the sitting of March 21st, 1888, the delegates of Great Britain showed that the total assessment of the British Empire (non-autonomous colonies included) reached 43 per cent. of the total expenses, and they submitted that this contribution was excessive. Although the figures may have been fixed proportionately only to the commercial importance of the countries under notice, yet, after a fresh investigation, it appears that it would be more equitable to take into account the private reports which exist between the non-autonomous colonies and the mother country, and not to tax them separately, as was the case in the former scheme.

On the other hand, the objections raised by some of the delegates tended to reduce, if possible, the liability imposed on States only possessing relatively small commercial interests.

The question at issue, then, is to find a combination which, whilst preventing the inconvenience of causing almost the whole expense to fall upon some particular country, should not have, as a consequence, the too heavy taxation of the countries mentioned by the delegates.

It seems that the scheme hereunder annexed provides in an equitable manner for these different interests. The increase in the number of subscribers enrolled since the inception of the primitive scheme, when the projects were first mooted, has, as a natural consequence, facilitated the task of the Belgian Government. The new table of classification comprises six classes.

In the first are placed the countries whose commerce shows regularly an excess of 4 milliards of francs.

In the second, the countries whose commerce shows from two (2) to four (4) milliards of francs.

In the third, from 500 millions to 2 milliards of francs.

In the fourth from one hundred to five hundred millions of francs.

In the fifth from fifty to one hundred millions of francs.

In the sixth under fifty millions of francs.

The figures of the unities serving to determine the respective shares of the subscribing States are the following:—

1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 unities.
2nd	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 „
3rd	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 „
4th	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 „
5th	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 „
6th	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 „

The rebate of two-fifths of the tax, as provided for by Article 10 of the Convention, in favour of countries whose language is not to be employed by the International Bureau, is naturally a profit to these latter.

It will be observed that the actual scheme, whilst maintaining in its principal lines the system previously arranged at the Conference, also shows some sufficiently important modifications.

Independently of the combined taxation of the non-autonomous colonies and of the mother country, as before mentioned, and in a measure as a set-off to the extra charges on the commerce of the countries resulting from the measure, the number of unities representing the two first classes has been revised and fixed at 55 and 40 respectively in place of 35 and 30; whilst the third, fourth, and fifth classes preserve their old figures of 25, 20, and 15, and the sixth (formerly the sixth and seventh) was rated at 5 unities (formerly the number representing the seventh and last class of the former scheme).

Besides, concerning the figures of commerce serving as a basis of classification, the raising of the maximum of the third class to 1 to 2 milliards, and for the sixth and last class to 50 millions constitute in themselves reforms of a nature to give satisfaction to the suggestions made at the sittings of the Conference in favour of countries ranked as medium and inferior in the scheme of classification. It is necessary at all times not to lose sight of the fact that the calculations, the results of which are hereto annexed, have only been made after the most careful and serious attention and that the very few States who have not yet notified their intention of becoming affiliated are disposed to join in the undertaking. Although there may be a residue, this could not exercise any sensible influence upon the total of the separate contributions falling due to each subscriber.

II.

Scheme for Classification of States by the Standard of the Importance of their respective Commerce.

TABLE of Proportionate Liability, set out in accordance with Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Convention, annexed to the Original Copy at the last sitting of 21st March, 1888.

Country.	Language spoken.	Unities.	Assessment.	
			Amount to be paid.	Rebate in Subscriptions.
FIRST CLASS.—Countries whose commerce shows regularly 4 milliards of francs and over:—				
England and her Colonies, not specially named hereafter	English	55	6,833	456
Belgium... ..	{ French } { Flemish }	55	6,833	456
United States of America	English	55	6,833	456
France and her Colonies	French	55	6,833	456
The Netherlands and her Colonies	Dutch	33	4,100	274
Russia	Russian	33	4,100	274
SECOND CLASS.—Countries whose commerce shows regularly from 2 to 4 milliards of francs:—				
Austro-Hungary	German	40	4,970	332
Spain and her Colonies	Spanish	40	4,970	332
British India	English	40	4,970	332
Italy and her Colonies	Italian	40	4,970	332
THIRD CLASS.—Countries whose commerce shows regularly from 500 millions to 2 milliards of francs.				
Argentine Republic	Spanish	25	3,106	207
Brazil	Portugese	15	1,863	124
Canada	English	25	3,106	207
Denmark and her Colonies	Danish	15	1,863	124
New South Wales	English	25	3,106	207
Portugal and her Colonies	Portugese	15	1,863	124
Switzerland	French—German	25	3,106	207
Turkey	Turkish	15	1,863	124
Victoria... ..	English	25	3,106	207
FOURTH CLASS.—Countries whose commerce shows regularly from 100 to 500 millions of francs.				
Chili	Spanish	20	2,485	166
Columbia	Spanish	20	2,485	166
Egypt	Turkish	12	1,491	100
Equador... ..	Spanish	20	2,485	166
Greece	Greek	12	1,491	100
Japan	Japanese	12	1,491	100
Mexico	Spanish	20	2,485	166
New Zealand	English	20	2,485	166
Persia	Persian	12	1,491	100
Queensland	English	20	2,485	166
Roumania	Roumanian	12	1,491	100
Uruguay	Spanish	20	2,485	166
Venezuela	Spanish	20	2,485	166
FIFTH CLASS.—Countries whose commerce shows regularly from 50 to 100 milliards of francs.				
Bolivia	Spanish	15	1,863	124
Guatemala	Spanish	15	1,863	124
Hayti	French	15	1,863	124
Natal	English	15	1,863	124
Peru	Spanish	15	1,863	124
Servia	Servian	9	1,118	75
Siam	Siamese	9	1,118	75
Tasmania	English	15	1,863	124
South Africa (Republic)	Dutch	9	1,118	75
SIXTH CLASS.—Countries whose commerce is below 50 millions of francs.				
Western Australia	English	5	621	42
Dominique (Republic)... ..	Spanish	5	621	42
Congo Free State	Native tongue	3	372	25
Honduras (Republic)	Spanish	5	621	42
Nicaragua	Spanish	5	621	42
Paraguay	Spanish	5	621	42
Salvador... ..	Spanish	5	621	42
South Australia	English	5	621	42

SECOND. PART.

Documents sent to the Delegates at the Opening of the Conference.

I.

Proposed Convention for the creation of an International Union for the publication of Customs Tariffs between

The Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Chili, Congo Free State, Republic of Costa Rica, Denmark and her Colonies, Spain and her Colonies, United States of America, France, and her Colonies, Great Britain and sundry English Colonies, British India, Dominion of Canada, the Colonies of Western Australia, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, and Victoria, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Hayti, Italy and her Colonies, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Netherlands and their Colonies, Peru, Portugal and her Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The undersigned, duly authorized representatives, have, with right of approval, drawn up the following Convention :—

ARTICLE 1.—The Convention is entered into between the countries above mentioned, and all countries which in future may agree to the present Convention—an association under the title of “International Union for the publication of Customs Tariffs.”

ARTICLE 2.—The aim of the Union is to publish at a common expense, and to cause to be known as promptly and exactly as possible, the Customs Tariffs of the different States of the Globe and the modifications that these tariffs undergo from time to time.

ARTICLE 3.—With this object, there shall be created at Brussels an International Office, charged with the translation and publication of these tariffs, and also of Legislative or Administrative alterations which will cause changes therein.

ARTICLE 4.—This publication will be made in pamphlet form, under the title of “International Customs Bulletin” (organ of the International Union for the publication of Customs Tariffs). To this end the best known commercial languages will be used.

ARTICLE 5.—The Staff of the Office shall be nominated by the Minister of Belgian Foreign Affairs who will make the necessary advances of funds and will superintend the regular working of the Office.

ARTICLE 6.—In the correspondence addressed by the International Office to subscribing Governments, the French language shall be used.

ARTICLE 7.—A report on the working and financial condition of the Office shall be sent each year to the subscribing Governments.

ARTICLE 8.—The annual budget of expenses allowed the Office is fixed at the maximum figure of 125,000 francs. In addition, a capital of 50,000 francs will be placed the first year at the disposal of the Minister of Belgian Foreign Affairs to defray the cost of opening the office.

The States and Colonies which might afterwards become affiliated (see Article 14) will have to bear their proportion of this sum of 50,000 francs, as per scheme of classification fixed by Article 9.

ARTICLE 9.—In order to equitably determine the liability of the contracting States, they are arranged according to the importance of their respective commerce into six (6) separate classes, in the proportion of a certain number of unities, viz. :—

1st Class Countries, whose commerce regularly shows an excess of four (4) milliards of francs	...	...	...	...	...	55 unities
2nd Class Countries, showing two (2) to four (4) milliards of francs	...	...	...	...	...	40 ”
3rd Class Countries, showing five hundred millions to two milliards of francs	...	...	...	...	...	25 ”
4th Class Countries, showing one hundred to five hundred millions of francs	...	...	...	...	...	20 ”
5th Class Countries, showing fifty to one hundred millions of francs	...	...	...	...	...	15 ”
6th Class Countries, showing fifty millions of francs and under	...	...	...	...	...	5 ”

ARTICLE 10.—For Countries whose language will not be used by the International Office, the figures hereunder will be respectively decreased $\frac{2}{3}$ ths. They will be then reduced thus :—

For the 1st Class, to 33 unities.

” 2nd ”	24 ”
” 3rd ”	15 ”
” 4th ”	12 ”
” 5th ”	9 ”
” 6th ”	3 ”

ARTICLE 11.—The total annual expense, divided by the sum of the unities attributed to the different contracting States in the execution of the preceding arrangement, will give the “Unity of Expense.” It will then be enough to multiply this by the number of unities assigned to each of the States to know the total of its contribution in the disbursements of the International Office.

ARTICLE 12.—In order to render the institution of the “International Customs’ Bulletin” as exactly as possible the contracting parties will forward thereto, immediately and without delay, two copies as follows :—

- (a) Of their Customs Law and Customs Tariff, carefully compiled to date.
- (b) Of all the arrangements which may be inserted subject to modification.
- (c) Of circulars and instructions which the said Governments may address to their Customs’ officers concerning the application of the tariff, or the classification of merchandise, and which are to be made public.
- (d) Of their commercial treaties, international agreements, and private laws which have direct bearing on the Customs Tariffs now in force.

ARTICLE 13.—The publication of the “Union Bulletin” shall be subject to certain rules and regulations, also everything relating to the Budget of the International Office, and the interior organisation of the service.

ARTICLE 14.—The States and Colonies which have not taken part in the present Convention shall be allowed to join afterwards. Their application shall be notified in writing to the Belgian Government who will duly advise all the other contracting Governments. On joining, they will have full right to all the terms of admission, and all the advantages stipulated in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 15.

ARTICLE 15.—The present Convention will be put in force on 1st April, 1891, and will so remain for seven years. If, twelve months prior to the expiration of the seven years the present Convention has not been rescinded, the Union shall continue for a fresh term of seven years. Any resignation shall be addressed to the Belgian Government, and will only have effect in regard to the country making same, the Convention remaining as Executive for the remaining countries of the Union. The Governments shall have power, in the present Convention, to introduce (all consenting), at any time, alterations which may be considered useful or necessary.

In witness whereof, the under mentioned have signed the present Convention and affixed their seal.
Made at Brussels, July , 1890.

II.

Rules and Regulations of the Convention instituting an International Office for the publication of Customs Tariffs.

(Article 13 of the Convention.)

ARTICLE 1.—The International "Bulletin of Customs" shall be published in five languages, viz.,—in German, English, Spanish, French, and Italian.

ARTICLE 2.—Each State making part of the Union, the language of which is not amongst those suitable for translation, has the right to have translated and to publish in its national language the whole or any part of the "Bulletin."

Each of the States of the Union will have the same right to reproduce simple extracts of the Tariffs, or, in exceptional cases, parts of the "Bulletin," either in an official local organ or in Parliamentary documents.

ARTICLE 3.—The Office engages to take the greatest care in the translation of Customs Law and official publications interpreting these laws, but it is understood that the Governments interested do not assume any responsibility as to the exactness of these translations, and in case of dispute the original text shall be their guide. A notice to this effect will be printed in large letters at the foot of the first page in each volume.

ARTICLE 4.—The formation of the "Bulletin" shall be decided by the office.

ARTICLE 5.—Each Government shall make known in what language, amongst those adopted by the office, it wishes to receive copies of the "Bulletin" which shall show its share in the expenses of the Institution.

A Government shall have power to take a certain number of copies in one language, and the remainder in other languages.

ARTICLE 6.—The office can only furnish lists to the Governments of the countries being Members of the Union.

ARTICLE 7.—The total of the proportionate contribution of each State is rendered in subscriptions to the "Bulletin" of the Union calculated at the price of 15 francs each.

ARTICLE 8.—The expenses are calculated approximately as follows:—

(a) Salaries of functionaries and employees of the International Office, comprising a supplementary disbursement of 15 per cent.	FRANCS.	
(b) Cost of printing, &c., of the Union "Bulletin"	...	= 75,000
(c) Personal expenses of the International Office, office expenses, &c.	...	= 30,000
	...	= 20,000

Total ... 125,000.

ARTICLE 9.—The Minister for Belgian Foreign Affairs is charged with taking the necessary steps for the organisation and working of the office, whilst conforming to the rules and regulations laid down by the Convention.

ARTICLE 10.—The Chief of the International Office is authorised, with the approbation of the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to report upon the sums not disbursed. These latter will serve, if necessary, as a reserve fund, destined to meet any unforeseen expenses, the said reserve in any case not to exceed 25,000 francs. The surplus will eventually serve to reduce the price of the subscriptions to the "Bulletin," without increasing the number of issues guaranteed by the contracting States; this surplus will serve also to cover the expense attached to the occasional addition of a new language for translation, to those enumerated in Article 1. This latter measure can only be realised with the unanimous consent of the States and Colonies forming part of the Union.

Made at Brussels, this day of , to be annexed to the Convention of even date.

THIRD PART.

REPORT OF THE SITTINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Signatures *in extenso*.

I.

List of Delegates.

PRESIDENT:—BARON LAMBERMONT.

Argentine Republic	...	...	M. Calvo-y-Capdevila, Minister at Brussels for the Argentine Republic.
Austro-Hungary	...	...	M. Albert d'Eperjesy, Austro-Hungarian Representative at Brussels.
Belgium	...	...	Baron Lambertmont, Minister of State, &c., Brussels.
	...	...	M. Léon Brebuyck, Director-General of Commerce and Consulates at the Office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Brussels.
Bolivia	...	...	M. J. Kebers, Director of Customs, Brussels.
	...	...	M. J. Caso, Boulevard Haussman, 154, Paris.

Canada	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for the Dominion, London.
Chili	M. N. Peña Vicuña, Ancient Deputy and Premier Secretary of the Chilian Embassy, Paris.
Congo Free State	M. Edm. Van Eetvelde, Director-General, Department of Belgian Foreign Affairs, Brussels.
Costa Rica	S. Exc. Don Manuel de Peralta, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister of Costa Rica, Brussels.
Denmark and her Colonies	M. F. Schack de Brockdorff, Consul-General for Denmark at Anvers.
Spain and her Colonies	S. Exc. Don José Gutierrez de Aquera, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for Spain at Brussels.
United States	Edwin H. Terrell, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for the United States, at Brussels.
France and her Colonies	{ S. Exc. M. Bourée, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for the French Republic, at Brussels. M. Gosselin, Secretary to the British Embassy, at Brussels.
Great Britain and her Colonies, not specially enumerated	} A. E. Bateman, Director of the Board of Trade, London.
British India	
Western Australia... ..	
Cape of Good Hope	
Natal	
Queensland... ..	
Tasmania	
South Australia	} M. Prosper Mulle, Consul-General for Greece, at Brussels.
Greece	
Guatemala	M. Alexis Capouillet, Consul for Guatemala, at Brussels.
Hayti	M. G. de Deken, Consul-General for Hayti at Anvers.
Italy and her Colonies	S. Exc. The Baron de Renzis, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for Italy at Brussels.
Mexico	M. Edm. Vander Wyngaert, Rue Van Lerijs 52, at Anvers.
Nicaragua	S. Exc. Don J. Francisco Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for Nicaragua at Paris.
New South Wales	Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General, London.
New Zealand	Sir F. Dillon Bell, Agent General, London.
Paraguay	{ M. Henri Oostendorp, Consul General for Paraguay, London. M. Hemeleers-Fiévé, Consul for Paraguay at Brussels. M. le Joukheer H. Testa, Secretary to the Embassy for the Netherlands at Brussels.
The Netherlands and her Colonies	{ M. L. E. Uyttenhooven, Revenue and Customs Inspector at La Haye. S. Exc. Don José Canevaro, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for Peru at Brussels.
Peru	{ M. Joaquin Lemoine, Peruvian Consul at Anvers. S. Exc. M. de Macedo Perreira Continho, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for Portugal at Brussels.
Portugal and her Colonies	{ M. Auguste César Ferreira de Mesquita, General Secretary of the Consul of Customs for Portugal at Lisbon.
Roumania	S. Exc. M. Vacaresco, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for Roumania, at Brussels.
Russia	M. Gabriel Kamensky, State Councillor and Russian Financial Agent, London.
Salvador	M. Emile Eloy, Consul-General for Salvador at Brussels.
Switzerland... ..	M. Emile Paccand, Director of Federal Tolls at Lausanne.
Turkey	S. Exc. Carathéodory Effendi, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for Turkey at Brussels.
Uruguay	M. F. Susviela Guarch, Minister for Uruguay at Berlin.
Venezuela	M. L. Lopez Mendez, Consul-General for the United States of Venezuela at Brussels.
Victoria	Sir Graham Berry, Agent-General, London.

SECRETARIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY—M. L. Capelle, Councillor of the Embassy, Director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Consulates at Brussels.

JOINT-SECRETARY—M. J. B. Lanckman, Chief of the Customs Department in the same capacity.

ATTACHES TO THE DEPARTMENT { M. E. Pollet Chief Clerk in the above Office.
M. J. Renard, Secretary to the Embassy.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

TRADES CONCILIATION BILL.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
2 October, 1890.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1890.

1887-88.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 78, TUESDAY, 17 APRIL, 1888.

16. TRADES CONCILIATION BILL:—The Order of the Day having been read,—Mr. Carruthers moved “That” this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
Mr. Melville moved, That this Debate be now adjourned.
Motion, by leave, withdrawn.
Mr. Melville moved, That the Question be amended, by the omission of all the words after the word “That,” with a view to the insertion in their place of the words, “this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
“(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Garrard, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Schey, Mr. Creer, Mr. Abigail, and Mr. Melville.”
Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.
Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words omitted be there inserted,—put and passed.
Question then,—
(1.) That this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Garrard, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Schey, Mr. Creer, Mr. Abigail, and Mr. Melville,—put and passed.

VOTES No. 69, THURSDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1890.

5. TRADES CONCILIATION BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Dibbs moved, pursuant to Notice, That the Minutes of Proceedings of, and the Evidence taken before, the Select Committee on the “Trades Conciliation Bill” during the Session of 1887-88, be laid upon the Table of this House.
Question put and passed.
And the Clerk having laid the Documents upon the Table,—
Ordered to be printed.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 8 MAY, 1888.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers, | Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. Garrard.

Mr. Carruthers called to the Chair.

Entry from the Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.
Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. J. Talbot, Mr. J. P. Franki, and Mr. Sims be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at a quarter to Two o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 15 MAY, 1888.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers, | Mr. Thompson.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 17 MAY, 1888.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Creer, | Mr. Melville.

James Peter Franki (*Manager, Mort's Dock Engineering Company*), called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past One o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 22 MAY, 1888.

MEMBERS PRESENT.—

None.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE, 1888.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Brunker, | Mr. Garrard.

John Richard Talbot called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered:—That F. W. Binney (*Secretary, Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company*), be requested, and James Curley (*Miner's General Secretary, Hamilton*), be summoned under the Parliamentary Evidence Act, to give evidence next meeting.

Adjourned to Wednesday next, at a quarter to Two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE, 1888.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Brunker, | Mr. Garrard.
Mr. Creer.

Frederick William Binney (*Secretary Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Curley (*Miner's General Secretary, Hamilton*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Room

Room cleared.
 Committee deliberated.
 Claim from J. Curley for £4 16s., expenses as witness, considered and passed.
Ordered,—That John Owens (*Miner's Secretary, Lithgow*), be summoned under the Parliamentary Evidence Act to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at a *quarter to Two* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 28 JUNE, 1888.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Thompson, | Mr. Brunker.

John Owens called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared

Committee deliberated.

Claim from J. Owens for £3 18s., expenses as witness, considered and passed.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

MONDAY, 23 JULY, 1888.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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1887-88.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

TRADES CONCILIATION BILL.

THURSDAY, 17 MAY, 1888.

Present:—

MR. CARRUTHERS, | MR. CREER,
| MR. MELVILLE.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

James Peter Franki called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the manager of Mort's Dock Company? Yes.
2. You have had considerable experience with respect to the employment of labour? Yes.
3. Over what time does your experience extend? Over twenty years.
4. How many men have you now in your employ on behalf of the Company? About 700.
5. I suppose that during your experience you have had considerable knowledge of disputes between men and their masters? Yes.
6. Have you any knowledge as to what are termed strikes? Yes.
7. You are aware that the object of this Committee is to consider a Bill to provide for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of trade and labour disputes? Yes.
8. Have you read the Bill? Yes.
9. Are you of opinion that it is possible to avoid the occurrence of strikes, and to settle labour disputes by any tribunal similar to that proposed to be established by the Bill? No; I think not in this form.
10. In the case of the disputes you have mentioned, you have known attempts to be made to settle the matter by arbitration? Yes.
11. How have the arbitrators been constituted? Well, a sort of conciliator or mediator has stepped in to try to settle the dispute. In the case of one very large strike, no less a person than the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen, acted in that capacity.
12. Can you give the Committee the reasons which lead you to believe that this Bill will not effect the purpose we have in view? My view of the matter is, that the Bill does not provide in a sufficiently liberal manner for the constitution of the Board. The composition of it is to a great extent arbitrary. In the first instance, you are going to appoint your own Chairman. Then, I think that the Board is to consist of too few members.
13. I will ask you generally whether, from your experience as an employer in the past, you consider it possible to settle disputes by means of arbitration? Of course, a great deal depends upon the men appointed. In many cases it would not be possible.
14. Why do you think so? I do not think it would answer unless the persons appointed were specially conversant with the particular trade or business in which the strike occurred.
15. Supposing the parties were conversant with the trade or business, would it, in your opinion, be possible to settle the dispute by arbitration? I have seen three good strikes, and from my experience of working men I do not think that on the whole the plan would answer.
16. But supposing the Bill provided for the appointment of arbitrators, skilled and experienced in the particular matter in dispute, do you not think that a Board so constituted would be efficacious in settling the matter at issue? Of course, if the men were skilled and experienced it would be a help.

J. P. Franki.

17 May, 1888.

J. P. Franki.
17 May, 1888.

17. Are you aware that in Victoria a Board is established by the employers and the employees, and has been found to act very well? Yes; but it is not like the Board proposed by this Bill.
18. After reading the Bill, can you suggest any provisions in which an amendment could be made, which would have the effect of bringing the measure more in accordance with the views you hold? Well, I think power should be given to the employers and the employees to select so many men each.
19. Do you not see that the Bill provides for that? The Bill provides for only seven men; but I think you require at least four times that number.
20. You would have a larger number? Yes. As far as I can see, provision for the nomination of the three principal ones is made in the Bill, but only one is elected—that is the Chairman.
21. You think that the Chairman should be elected? I think so. I think that in the case of every dispute the Chairman should be a man who would thoroughly understand the question at issue, whether it be of a business character or a matter of mechanical difficulty. In each case, the Chairman who would be best qualified to deal with the particular dispute should be elected.
22. You believe that in every particular dispute the parties should elect their own Board, and that the Board should elect their Chairman? Yes.
23. So that you would have a fresh Board for every dispute? Yes.
24. Do you not think that it would be almost impossible to work that? I think not. Supposing there were a dispute, the employers would have their Association, and the employees would have their Union. The employers could write to the President of the Association, setting forth their grievance. The President would take the general opinion of the members as to what course should be pursued. In a similar way, the employees could take action. If the two parties could agree to call a Board together, nominate their men, and abide by their decision, so much the better. That is the kind of plan which I think would operate most successfully. Supposing the employers' Association nominated five men, and that the employees nominated five, they would appoint a Chairman exclusive of their number. I think that such a plan as that ought to work very well. I dare say four or five men would be nominated by each side, and it would be sure to be possible to find in one of the number a man who would have the confidence of both sides.
25. Then you think that the Board should be constituted of eleven members? I do not think that the Board should consist of such a small number. I merely mention eleven by way of illustration. I think there ought to be something like twenty—ten on each side.
26. Could not the difficulty you have suggested be got over by an amendment of clause 22 of the Bill? But you have already nominated three.
27. They would be members of the Board of Conciliation? I do not see what you want a Board of Conciliation for.
28. Of course, if the parties themselves agreed to take the matter to arbitration, a Board of Conciliation would at once cease to act? I am aware of that. They have a Chairman, as I understand, who cannot be removed, and he has a casting vote. The Chairman would remain in his place whether he had the confidence of the men or not. He might be an excellent man in a certain line of business; but he might know nothing about another line.
29. Supposing the Chairman was such a man as the present Chief Justice, would you have any objection to him? No; I should not.
30. Do you not think that, apart from mere technical knowledge, a person might have qualifications of still greater importance. Do you not think, for instance, that he might be a man of well-known probity, with a judicial mind, with a power to elucidate evidence, and to place facts before a jury. If you could find such a person, would it not be well to have him for a Chairman? Yes; I would accept the Chief Justice as the permanent Chairman of a Board of Conciliation or Arbitration.
31. I merely put the Chief Justice forward as a symbol of a class. Would you object to a barrister of acknowledged standing—one of the leaders of the bar, for instance—to be appointed permanent Chairman, or would you object to a District Court Judge? I think I should be inclined to object to anyone except the Chief Justice as a permanent Chairman. He is a person who occupies a position in the community in which he enjoys general confidence, and whenever he gave a decision or his casting vote he would be regarded as doing that which was apparently the best in the interests of all parties.
32. Are there any other matters in the Bill in respect to which you wish to offer any suggestion? Well, I should like to say a few words with reference to the fees.
33. *Mr. Melville.*] Do you think it is advisable to provide by Act of Parliament for the payment of fees to persons acting as arbitrators under the Board of Conciliation? No.
34. Then, in your opinion, it would be better to leave it to the discretion of the Board to fix the fees when the award is made? I do not think any provision should be made in the Bill for payment. Take the last dispute in connection with the seamen, for instance. Both the employers and the employees had their own interests at heart. Let each side pay their own men, if necessary, because the men give up their time for the defence of their own position, and for their own benefit; and I do not see why the public should be called upon to pay for that particular kind of work. Why should one particular trade pay for the settlement of a dispute in another trade?
35. You are presuming that the Government will provide the means? Yes.
36. *Chairman.*] But take it the other way? I think the men should be paid only by their Associations. I think that no fees should be made compulsory.
37. *Mr. Melville.*] Is it not usual, in cases of arbitration between Government and private individuals in large matters affecting property, to pay the arbitrators? Yes.
38. Do you think it advisable to employ a Board to fix the amount of fees, having considered the time occupied by the arbitrators arriving at a decision, and the persons referring the case to arbitration? No.
39. Is not that the rule? The fees for arbitration are determined by members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.
40. You do not think it would be advisable to empower the Board to adopt the scale of fees fixed by the Chamber of Commerce in cases of arbitration? You might do that; but I think it would be better to have the question decided by employers and employees in each case. You might say, for instance, that no arbitrator should be paid a higher fee than his salary per diem would amount to. I quite admit that something of this sort is wanted; but the proposal contained in this Bill would not meet every case. For instance, you might have a shoemaker endeavouring to settle a dispute in which the boiler-makers were concerned, and *vice versa*.

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE, 1888.

Present:—

MR. CARRUTHERS, | MR. BRUNKER,
MR. GARRARD.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Richard Talbot called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. R. Talbot.
13 June, 1888.

41. *Chairman.*] You are the President of the Trades and Labour Council? Yes.
42. You have been engaged in trade for some years? It is forty years since I first began.
43. What is your occupation as a tradesman? An ironmoulder.
44. Have you had any experience of labour disputes? Yes; a pretty wide experience as regards New South Wales, especially in the district of Sydney.
45. Personally and by observation? Yes; personally and by observation.
46. Are you aware that the object of the Committee is to get suggestions and opinions that will be advantageous in the work of preparing a Bill to deal with these disputes? Yes; I am aware of that.
47. The Committee would like you to give them your opinion freely on the matter before the House, and to make any suggestions which you can offer which might be useful in the framing of legislation? I may inform the Committee that this matter is engaging the attention of the Trades and Labour Council; but owing to some little business at present occupying them, which they think more pressing at the present time—imagining that this measure is not in any hurry—they have not had time yet to fully consider it. I have always been in favour of a Board of Conciliation, or of some measure that would bring such a Board into existence. Speaking individually, I am in favour of some action being taken for establishing something on the basis provided for in this Bill; but, having looked over the Bill, I am of opinion that it would not meet the case. There are objections to the constitution of the Board. The Trades and Labour Council hold the opinion that it should be a larger Board, having at least six representatives on either side. There is likewise an opinion on the part of a great many of the trades delegates that the Board should be constituted something after the manner of the Board of Conciliation in Melbourne. The Act there provides that the Board should consist of not less than twelve or more than eighteen members, with the addition that this Board will meet, after being established, and elect three disinterested persons outside, the idea being that there should be an odd one who could act as Chairman. The trades are not in favour of having a permanent Chairman; they are rather frightened of that. We think that the Chairman should be elected to try each particular case, and those gentlemen who were called in to the assistance of the permanent Board would be merely called upon to decide upon the case at issue.
48. *Mr. Brunker.*] You would have a Chairman for each distinct case? Yes; that would be more satisfactory to the employees and to the employers, because circumstances alter cases, and there would be less liability of any suspicion arising as to impartiality.
49. The Chairman being in the same position as umpire, except that the business would be done by a Board instead of by parties? Yes; the parties would appoint the Permanent Board, the number of which would not exceed eighteen. At their meeting they would appoint either one or three gentlemen of known repute on either side, and they would proceed to appoint the Chairman. He would then see the matter through to its final settlement.
50. *Mr. Garrard.*] You do not make it quite clear in reference to one or three;—do they bring them in on equal terms, or is it from one or two that the Chairman has to be taken from time to time? Suppose the Board is constituted of eighteen members; three more coming in would make twenty-one, and one would be appointed Chairman.
51. The others would be members of the Board? Yes; but only until the case is decided.
52. If there are three of these members, then one may be chosen Chairman for one particular case and another for any other case? Yes.
53. Or only one instead of three, then he would be a permanent Chairman? No. Take the case of the iron trade. If a dispute arose, you would appoint a gentleman conversant with that trade, and when that case had been settled the committee on meeting again would appoint one or three other gentlemen. Then a dispute might arise in connection with the building trade, where it would be necessary to call in some one acquainted with the technicalities of the trade, so that either side would have a certainty of being thoroughly represented. The manner of electing the Board we hold should be left in the hands of the trades unions registered under the Act. As far as the Council have given an opinion on the matter, they are of opinion that the thing could be managed by the Registrar. If there were certain candidates and each society was supplied with ballot papers we could get an unanimous opinion from the whole of the societies.
54. *Mr. Brunker.*] You believe the Board should be elected by the united societies? By all the societies registered under the present Act.
55. You do not believe in the parties electing their own Board for every dispute? No. I understand the Bill says that the Board should be permanent, as far as being annual or triennial is concerned, and that the members should also be eligible for re-election.
56. You suggest that the Board should be elected for a stated time? Yes.
57. Not for the parties to elect their own Board in every dispute? No; but to have the power to call in three gentlemen as referees. That would give an opportunity for the Board to call in men possessing a knowledge of the matters in dispute.
58. *Chairman.*] The Board in Melbourne has power to appoint sub-committees, has it not? Yes.
59. Are you in favour of the Board having power to relegate matters to sub-committees? Yes; I think that would be necessary. Matters might crop up which would be too trivial for the Board to deal with, and if they were referred to a few members they might settle them without the necessity of calling the Board together.
60. I believe they have a provision in the Victorian Act that when the Board meets, if there are only three representatives of the employers present and there are five representatives of the employees, two of the employees' representatives stand out, so as to make the representation equal? Yes.
61. Are you in favour of that? I am of opinion that it would be necessary to have some such provision in the Bill so as to secure equality in voting.

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62. Do you think the election of representatives of the employees should be left only to the registered trades unions? Yes; and, of course, the Registrar should act in a similar capacity to that of a Returning Officer, by the societies sending in returns at stated times.
63. With regard to the payment of fees, have you considered that question? The fees should be as moderate as possible. We consider that there should be no great inducement held out to pay the Board more than a fair day's wages and a little over and above for expenses—that is to say, no one should get more than 12s. a day for sitting on the Board, with a reasonable amount for expenditure added to it, so that in any case not more than £1 or £1 1s., or for a Chairman £2, would be allowed. It is not the wish of the employees that there should be any expensive machinery established. They believe that, as a matter of fact, the money must come out of their pockets, and they object to it.
64. It has been suggested by one witness that the fees should be paid by the bodies electing the representatives; how do you regard that proposal;—do you think it would be better to pay them out of the Public Treasury? That is a question which I have not considered, but I should say that they ought to be paid by the bodies represented. My individual opinion would be that it would be those who claimed the assistance of the Board should pay—that a certain charge should be made to cover expenses. I am of opinion that the less the Government have to do with the matter the better it will be for both parties.
65. *Mr. Bruncker.*] From your knowledge of the working of the trades unions, I suppose there would not be any difficulty in getting contributions for the purpose of remunerating persons engaged on the Board? No, not if they consent to go to arbitration and conciliation. They are in most cases very liberal.
66. Then, you think it is fair that their fees should be paid by those who are most deeply interested, instead of taking money from the Public Treasury? There might be some provision made in cases where there is a public loss sustained by a disagreement continuing.
67. What do you mean by a public loss? At times the funds of the working classes will not allow them to pay any great expenses. There should be a distinction made between the charges to employees and employers.
68. But the expense will be borne equally by both parties, will it not? The employer always has the most capital at his command.
69. *Mr. Garrard.*] Do I understand you to propose that employees should be paid from funds contributed by trades unions, and employers by funds contributed by employers, or each at the same rate? I would rather see it come in the shape of a charge. It provides in the Act that there shall be charges, and they are not equal; but I am hardly able to answer that question.
70. *Mr. Bruncker.*] No; but you might give us your opinion about it, having had some experience of these matters? We have really had no experience as regards paying for these matters; this is something new.
71. These matters are settled on certain terms, I believe, with regard to arbitration? Each party pay their own expenses; but I am referring to a permanent Board.
72. You can illustrate that by the proceedings in arbitration. The men would pay the Board on the same conditions as arbitrators. When matters of dispute are submitted to them, the unions have a fund and the masters would have a fund;—should it be utilized for the purpose of paying the Board? I hold that each side have a right to pay their own expenses; but then again they might, at the request of either side, agree that the Board should be reduced in numbers to lessen the expenses. That is a thing that I should like to draw attention to. It might not be necessary in all cases to have such a large number of arbitrators. We might act as they do in dealing with juries.
73. *Chairman*] Strike off jurors, as it were, from the Board? Yes. Then if the society or the employers thought that the matter was one which four or three on each side might deal with they could take that course.
74. *Mr. Garrard.*] Then, would it not be better to put your minimum down to six? The Board is to be a permanent one, and it should be at the option of either side to apply for so many.
75. *Mr. Bruncker.*] They are only to be paid while sitting? This is for the purpose of election, the cases to be tried by the full Board or a portion of the Board, and the matter is to be left to the Chairman if there is any disagreement as to the members.
76. *Mr. Garrard.*] There are large numbers of workmen outside the trade unions, are there not? Yes.
77. Are there not hundreds of men employed on railway contracts who are not in any trades union? I believe so.
78. In the event of a dispute occurring between those men and their employers, they could not come under the provisions of this Bill, if you limit it to members of trades unions? Those cases should be provided for in this way: should a dispute occur, this Board being a permanent Board, they might submit to its arbitration.
79. Yes; but then comes the question, how are they going to contribute towards the expense? We find that in such cases they generally combine and form themselves into a society for the time being, raising at the same time a certain amount of funds. They must form some combination for the time being, or how would they be represented. Take the case of the Hawkesbury bridge. The men at that work for a time combined together and raised funds to shorten the hours of labour. That was a case that could have been referred to the Board, the men having confidence in the labour representatives who had been elected by bodies of trades unionists.
80. Do you think that under the constitution you have sketched out a large number of employees in the event of dispute would avail themselves of its provisions to have the dispute settled? I am of opinion that they would. I might refer to the case of the Waratah miners. They say that they are prepared to go to arbitration, but that the employers refuse.
81. Under your proposed constitution, there must be an agreement on the part of both employer and employees before the case can go to arbitration? Yes.
82. You have referred to the case of the Waratah miners. Their employers, you say, refused to come to arbitration, and there is no provision in the Bill to compel them to do so in a case like that? I understood you to ask whether, in my opinion, the bulk of tradesmen would avail themselves of the provisions of this measure, and I say I think they would, and I refer to the Waratah miners by way of illustration.
83. You think there would be less likelihood of the employers than of the employees wishing to come to arbitration? Yes; because if matters relating to disputes were published, the employees would get the worst of it. The employees have generally more justice on their side. The settlement of the Chinese strike

strike was brought about by the Trades and Labour Council, with the help of gentlemen who are still amongst us, and the men in that case were always willing to go to arbitration. In all disputes between labour and capital the employees are invariably more ready to go to arbitration than their employers. I have been twenty-eight years in Sydney, and I have been mixed up in a great many trades disputes, and I have always found the working classes the readiest to submit their cases to arbitration.

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84. *Chairman.*] With regard to the other provisions, you have nothing to suggest;—do you approve of the provisions as to the way the Board shall take evidence when it is constituted? I think there is no objection to that; but if I might be allowed to make a suggestion it would be that this Bill might be submitted to the Trades and Labour Council, and that a committee of employers and employees should be appointed, so that we could come to some conclusion as to what would be the most desirable mode of dealing with it.

85. That is what we are doing. We are taking the evidence of employers and employees, representative men, taking their individual opinions, and we shall express their individual opinions in the report to the House;—Do you approve of that course? We think that if the employers and employees could come to some conclusion, we could have a better understanding of the matter, and that better understanding might be arrived at by explaining away some things, which, without explanation, might seem harsh.

86. *Mr. Garrard.*] Are you of opinion that it is desirable that there should be compulsory arbitration in trade disputes? No, I am not.

87. Why? For this reason, that it would be of no effect.

88. I should like your opinion as to whether it is desirable that there should be compulsory arbitration, if, in a dispute between two parties, neither will give way, and the public are suffering through the continuance of the dispute? That would depend upon the basis on which you would go. There are certain things which should not be allowed to go to arbitration, such as the eight hour system or large questions of time and wages where a well established rule already exists. I think it would be difficult to let the hours of labour go to arbitration. Some employers wish to increase them.

89. *Mr. Bruncker.*] Take the South Waratah miners, the men are in favour of arbitration, but the masters are not;—what would you do in a case of that kind? I suppose I should do as they are doing. That is a case of wages.

90. Would you render arbitration compulsory in that case? I am not prepared to answer that question without more consideration. I think the less compulsion, if we can manage without, the better. There may be cases when it may be necessary, say in such a case as that of the Chinese strike. The public might have thought it necessary to come to arbitration at that time. I do not know how it would effect employers and employees.

91. Is it not a fact that in the majority of cases strikes are prolonged through the determination of one party not to go to arbitration? From the determination of both parties at times. The men knowing that they have a just cause will fight to the bitter end if necessary.

92. Is it not a fact that they are prolonged, owing to that cause? From various causes.

93. But from this cause principally, that they cannot agree to come to arbitration? Yes; no one can deny that the stubbornness of one side is the cause of strikes being prolonged.

94. *Mr. Garrard.*] You have had a large experience of these matters;—what proportion during your career have been strikes and what proportion have been locks-out? From my point of view, I think there have been more locks-out than strikes.

95. But, as a rule, when disputes occur, people say, "Oh, it is a strike"? Yes.

96. And that means an aggressive act on the part of the employees, but a like deed is an aggressive act on the part of the employers? Yes.

97. The men are saddled with an opprobrium that does not belong to them? Yes.

98. And you think there have been more locks-out than strikes in the Colony? Yes. It could easily be ascertained by stating the facts of each case. The last case at Russell's was a lock-out.

99. *Mr. Bruncker.*] How long ago was that? Fourteen years. That was a lock-out, because the employers were breaking the agreement that had been come to as regards the schedules of the iron trade.

100. And you think that Boards of Conciliation do a great deal of good? The amount of good which would be done would depend upon the constitution of the Board. If they put a little life and soul into their business they would prevent a great deal of dispute.

101. *Mr. Garrard.*] I suppose the main reason why conciliation has not taken place before has been the difficulty of deciding on the representatives for each side whilst the thing was warm, and that if a Board was appointed when there was no actual dispute whom the men on both sides could trust, it would then be an easy matter to deal with various disputes? That is the whole thing in a nut-shell; it is the real fact. Take the state of things existing at present. If a Board was appointed now, and in course of time any dispute arose, the men would be prepared to submit their case to it. It is when passions are aroused on both sides that the capitalist says that he will not give way, and the working man is equally determined. Both sides hold out, and no one is ready to put his coat on first. I know that true trades-unionism consists in doing all that you can to prevent strikes. No trades-unionist is in love with strikes. It is the last resort; it is something he abhors.

102. He abhors it because he has everything to lose—his accumulated funds, his employment, and everything? Yes.

103. Trades-unionists, then, are not ever on the alert for strikes? No; they are not aggressive, unless you call it aggressive to protect their rights, the emoluments, and the benefits of the trade to which they have been brought up. Of course, if the customs of their trade are attempted to be invaded, it is as sacred a thing to fight for them as to fight for their hearths and homes.

104. *Mr. Bruncker.*] Have you any idea of the number of members on the register? Some thousands.

105. *Mr. Garrard.*] You are President of the Trades and Labour Council? Yes.

106. And you are an office-bearer of the Ironmoulders' Society? I am.

107. How many members has that Society on the books? 107.

108. How many are there represented on the Trades and Labour Council? Twenty societies.

109. With an average of what? Representing about 14,000.

110. Are there any trades unions not represented on your Council? Yes; several at present.

111. *Mr. Bruncker.*] Have you any idea of the number? I could not tell exactly. We have trades unions springing up very fast. At present I should say eight or nine.

- J. R. Talbot. 112. *Mr. Garrard.*] The miners of Northumberland, Lithgow, and other places are included in the 14,000? Yes. We have other large bodies outside who are affiliated but not in alliance; but if anything occurs they are all one.
- 13 June, 1888. 113. Are the majority of the societies in New South Wales now registered under "The Trades Unions Act"? I think they are. They are getting to see that it is to their benefit. It gives protection to their funds and gives them a better standing.

WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE, 1888.

Present:—

MR. CARRUTHERS,
MR. BRUNKER,

MR. CREER,
MR. GARRARD.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Frederick William Binney called in, sworn, and examined:—

- F. W. Binney. 114. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am Secretary to the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company.
- 20 June, 1888. 115. Have you been long in that position? Over twenty-five years.
116. You have had great experience, I believe, in regard to the relationship between employers and employees? I have necessarily had a great deal of it brought before me.
117. Have you had any experience of disputes between masters and men? Yes.
118. The object of the Committee is to inquire into the matters referred to in the Bill which has been brought in to provide for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of disputes. If you will give your evidence on the Bill, we shall be glad to know your opinion as to the best mode of dealing with disputes;—Will you tell us what your experience has been? I have looked through the Bill, and if I were to make one or two remarks as I go through it I could give you what my idea is. In the first place, I think the number you propose to whom it should apply—namely, five—is too few; I think you might say forty or fifty. I am speaking from a colliery point of view.
119. You think it should be defined to mean employers and employees, and not less than thirty persons? I think so. Also, for the purpose of this Bill, the question of conciliation, or the settlement of disputes should apply only to a class of labour paid at a uniform scale. You could not have a Board to settle the rate of wages among so small a number as five employees. I take it that where this kind of Bill is required is where, as in the case of miners, you pay at a fixed scale and have a large body of men. It would not be proposed to legislate as to what the difference might be between the wages of a man employed here and another employed there. I should be disposed to suggest that instead of having the trouble of going with your case before the Board you should have one person nominated, a person who is a good judge of evidence, instead of having this system of election which you provide for in the Bill. I would give power to that one person to call in experts. That is to say, if a dispute amongst engineers took place, I would call in somebody who was an expert in the engineering trade, the person appointed under the Bill being able to judge himself as to the weight of evidence. According to my experience, I think I should not be far out if I said that in nearly every instance the decision come to has been that of the umpire, namely, the decision of one person.
120. You would make it tantamount to appointing a Judge, giving him power to act? I do not say that I would go so far as to appoint him perpetually. You might appoint him for a time, subject to removal. What I have said on that point does away with a good many other things in the Bill. The next point on which there is really anything to say would be clause 12. You put in there words in reference to the objections to the classes of labour employed. I do not understand what that means.
121. Suppose a case where seamen might object to the employment of Chinese on steamers? Yes; but why should we put that before the Board of Conciliation? Why should they be able to say to one side, "You shall not employ certain kinds of labour; you shall not go where you best can?" I understand that you are regulating the labour that we do employ; but why should you say to the employer, "You shall, or you shall not, employ certain kinds of labour?"
122. *Mr. Garrard.*] Disputes have occurred upon that subject, have they not? Yes; but I do not see why it should be dealt with under this Bill.
123. Do you not think that if disputes were to occur on matters of that description they are more likely to be settled if there is an impartial and independent Board to mediate between the parties? You may settle it from one point of view, but it would be a hardship on the other side. The question is one which would be raised by the men. I would not interfere in that at all.
124. But still it is one of those things in reference to which serious complaints have been made. Take, for instance, the introduction of the Chinese? That would be regulated by a general Act. This Act, as I understand it, is to settle disputes between employees and the employers. You will be going beyond that if you say to any employer, "Oh, you must not employ so and so." Why should not a North-country man, if the principle is correct, say, "You will not employ a Welshman?"
125. Suppose a body of engineers are employed on any works, the employer may say, "Here is a handy man; I wish him to do what has been done by competent engineers." But the engineers would then say, "No; you are infringing upon our trade privileges and rights." Then, of course, a dispute would take place? Well, I think that is almost conclusive that you should not admit this provision at all. If I can get any labour done by anybody, and they are willing to accept what I am willing to give them, why should the Government step in, and under cover of a Bill of this sort, say, "You shall not do it?"
126. You must know that at least half the disputes occur through what workmen consider breaches of trade privileges, through men coming into their domain who ought not to be there? Yes; but if they interfere as this Bill proposes, you will be lending your assistance to those who take one view of the matter. I do not object individually to unions—in that respect I differ to some extent from some employers of labour; but whilst quite willing to submit to some extent, and to meet the men and discuss matters with them, I do not think that, under cover of a Bill to settle disputes, you should introduce anything that would be limiting the rights of one side or the other. When a boy has been employed in our colliery for a certain time, driving, his father comes and says, "Will you put him on the coals." Well, that boy has not been apprenticed to the trade, but he knows something of it, and the father is generally the one who comes and asks that we shall take him on.

127. But that boy has gone through an apprenticeship as a wheeler, which is virtually an apprenticeship F. W. Binney. to coal-getting? It is not any part of it, and he may not be competent.

128. *Mr. Creer.*] Suppose you have a hundred miners and you introduce twelve who are not practical 20 June, 1888. miners, and they endanger the lives of the other eighty-eight miners? That would be met by the Coal-field Regulation Act.

129. Supposing you engage the men because you get them cheap? It is no good asking a question about a thing that could not occur. We would not get them under the standard rate.

130. Supposing that you get twelve foreigners cheaper than your own men, and you discharged twelve in order to take them on. If that was allowed to go on you would probably take another twelve, and ultimately throw out of employment the practical miners. Then this might bring about a dispute as to wages? I answer that by saying that I do not think that under cover of a Bill to settle disputes between employers and employees, that is a matter which you should take into account. The supposition is just one of those that would not be realized. The risk would be far too great.

131. We had an instance of it last week? There is an old saying that "exceptions prove the rule." That is a colliery carried on in an almost entirely different way from any other colliery in the district. If you took your examples from the collieries that are employing big bodies of men, and reasoned upon that, and not upon exceptions, you would be more likely to get a correct impression. I do not at all desire to throw obstacles in the way of a proper Bill being passed. I should be glad to see anything which would settle disputes between employers and employees. I think we have in the colliery which I represent fewer disputes than occur in most other collieries, I will not say from better management, but still we do not have many disputes.

132. *Mr. Garrard.*] After all, it is left to their option whether the two sides shall go to arbitration; so that if those interested do not choose to go to arbitration under this Bill the thing is at an end? Yes. I am giving my opinion as I go on. I think that what I have stated is an objection to clause 12.

133. *Chairman.*] Will you give us your opinion on the other clauses? I think there should be a proviso added to clause 12 that the inquiry shall be held in the district in which the dispute arises.

134. *Mr. Garrard.*] You think there is more to be gained by having the inquiry on the spot than away from all the conflicting influences that would exist there. I suppose you think it absolutely necessary to be in a position to see the workings? Yes.

135. But where it is a mere matter of evidence, without any necessity to view the workings, would there be any harm in holding the inquiry away from the spot? I take it that it would be necessary to be on the spot for the convenience of witnesses; anyhow, you must be pretty near. I agree with the clause where it says that evidence shall be admitted without regard to technical or legal rules, because much of the evidence indirectly bearing upon the point at issue might be shut out on technical grounds. The fine for obstructing should be made rather more than £2, and full power should be given in clause 17 to enforce any award.

136. *Chairman.*] You think there should be power to enforce every award? Yes. I think an award once given should not be reopened until after the expiration of twelve months. I am guided by what we have had in our agreements with the miners, and that is the biggest body of employees in the country, excepting the engineers, who would probably come under the Bill.

137. *Mr. Creer.*] Should there not be a limit to the time of the proceedings? I think if you had one judge, with referees, they would not take a very long time. You will find that the dispute generally goes to the umpire.

138. *Mr. Garrard.*] You are of opinion that the large Boards of this kind lead to each member exercising his right of examining witnesses, and thus prolonging the proceedings? Yes, to a very great extent; and it leads to a great deal of repetition. I think that if a person were appointed, capable of judging evidence, the evidence would be taken quickly, and without unnecessary repetitions and waste of time. In regard to fees, I think the Bill should provide for the payment of a larger fee on lodging a petition, so that we might not have these things constantly cropping up. I think you might make the fee £20 or £25 instead of £1.

139. What is your opinion as to the principle of making arbitration compulsory;—do you think it advisable in the interest of capital and labour, or do you think it far better to leave it as the Bill leaves it, voluntary? I should be disposed to try it in the first instance without making it compulsory. Then, if it is found to answer, it might be made compulsory, or if disputes arose of very serious moment, and involving more than the interests directly concerned, then arbitration might be made compulsory.

140. You would be inclined in the first instance to make it optional, and then compulsory? I think so. I hope you will understand, as far as my own feelings go, that I think that if Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation could be established on the lines which I have stated it would be acceptable to both employers and employees.

141. *Mr. Bruncker.*] What do you think of the suggestion that a Board of eighteen members should be appointed? It would make the proceedings almost endless. You might talk matters over just in the same way as we meet the whole of the delegates, but you would not get any settlement. I think that the appointment of one gentleman, with assessors, would enable a fair decision to be arrived at.

James Curley called in, sworn, and examined:—

142. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? Miners' General Secretary of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia, Colonial District No. 2, N. S. Wales.

J. Curley.

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143. I believe you have been connected for a considerable period with collieries? Yes.

144. How long? I have been connected with collieries as a miner over twenty years—that is, in England and the Colonies—and as a secretary about eight years.

145. Have you had much experience of labour disputes in the Colonies? Yes; I have had a pretty fair share, I believe.

146. I suppose you know that the object of the Committee is to inquire into a Bill for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, intended for the settlement of trade and labour disputes? Well, as far as I have looked the Bill over, I cannot say that I agree with it as it is drafted at present; in fact, I entirely disagree with it. For instance, where you say the Governor shall appoint the Chairman, the Governor meaning, of course, the Executive Council. We, as miners, assume, correctly or not, that the Executive

- J. Curley. Executive, more or less, no matter what Government is in existence, is to a great extent composed of coal owners, and you put them in the happy position of appointing their own Chairman. That may be too extreme a view of the matter, but we believe that our view is to some extent correct, and what I have mentioned would be one material objection to the Bill.
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147. Is there any way you will suggest to get over that difficulty? In dealing with the matter before, we have left it to the District Court Judge to appoint a Chairman when there has been a dispute, and the arbitrators could not come to an agreement.
148. *Mr. Garrard.*] You think the Board should appoint their own Chairman, and failing to agree, the Chairman should be appointed by a Judge? Yes; by a District Court Judge, in whatever district the dispute occurs. When the Newcastle Coal-mining Company had a dispute with their employees in 1883, the appointment of a Chairman was referred to a District Court Judge, and the appointment was, I believe, satisfactory.
149. Do you think the District Court Judge is not as likely to choose a coal proprietor as the Executive Council? I hardly think that, unless he is interested in mines. If he is interested, of course he has no right to appoint the Chairman.
150. Could not that bar be brought into operation whether the Chairman is appointed by the Executive or by the District Court, namely, that he shall have no interest in the particular dispute which is to be dealt with? You might get over it in that way, letting some other gentlemen make the appointment.
151. Do you prefer, in the event of there being no agreement between the members of the Board, to have the appointment made by a District Court Judge instead of by the Executive, irrespective of the shutting out of anyone connected with the particular dispute? I take that view of the matter myself.
152. *Chairman.*] You say that you disapprove of the Bill totally;—do you disapprove of the principle of arbitration? No; I quite agree with the principle of arbitration and conciliation.
153. How do you think the Board should be constituted? I do not think it should consist of less than at least four members, independent of the Chairman—that would be five in all.
154. *Mr. Garrard.*] What would be the maximum? I would limit it to seven—three on each side, and the Chairman.
155. A minimum of five and a maximum of seven? I would make the maximum seven, and I would not have the number less than five.
156. *Chairman.*] How would the Board be constituted? I would allow the representatives of capital on the one side and the employees on the other to elect representatives to act for them, in equal proportions.
157. Would you have the Board permanently elected, or elected for each dispute? I would elect it for each dispute.
158. And how do you propose to call it into existence for each dispute;—what machinery do you provide? I think there is some machinery that we had in operation under one of our late agreements that acted very well, and I would apply the same machinery again.
159. What was it? That within something like twenty-eight days each party had to elect representatives.
160. *Mr. Garrard.*] Which presupposes that the work goes on in the mean time? By all means. I would let the work go on; I would not let it come to a stand.
161. *Mr. Brunker.*] But the Board would not be a permanent Board? No; I should not wish any Board to be a permanent Board. It might be elected for a certain time, without making it permanent. I have a memorandum of agreement here between the colliery proprietors and their employees, one clause of which says:—"The Council of Arbitration shall meet not later than twenty-eight days after the demand for an arbitration in terms of this agreement, unless the time be extended by mutual consent. The Council having met, each party shall have the privilege of being represented by not more than eight representatives for the purpose of arguing the matter in dispute, and be entitled to produce such evidence as may be deemed necessary in support of their respective cases." I would reduce the number, as it is far too great, as provided for in this clause.
162. You would reduce it to five as a minimum, and that as a maximum? Yes; but this has a different meaning. This means the parties present at the proceedings, independent of those who are acting as adjudicators.
163. *Chairman.*] How do you propose to bring the Board into existence? When a dispute occurs, let each party to the dispute elect their own representatives.
164. Suppose we had an Act to provide that disputes should be settled by arbitration, you suggest that for every dispute a Board should be elected; but I would like to know how you would bring the Board into existence? In the same way as under this memorandum of agreement.
165. *Mr. Brunker.*] If a dispute arises the parties should have power under the Bill to appoint a Board of Conciliation, to be selected by each side between whom the difference exists? Yes; that is what I have stated. I am not in favour of arbitrators being called in by law.
166. It should be compulsory or not? I cannot say that I agree with its being compulsory; in fact, I do not agree with it, because there are many ways for parties, if they feel inclined, to get out of the award.
167. *Chairman.*] We could not compel men to work at wages which they were not satisfied with? If such an enactment existed they would be compelled to go to work, or otherwise they would be subjected to some penalty. And suppose that the proprietors of a colliery got an adverse award they might agree under their own combination that the particular colliery affected should stand for a certain time, or work as little as possible whilst other parties were filling the trade, and in that way they might defeat the ends of the arbitration award.
168. *Mr. Creer.*] Your opinion is that in cases of dispute it should be left to the parties to seek arbitration if they thought fit, and not to be compelled to do so? Yes; I believe in arbitration, but I would not make it a matter of compulsion.
169. *Chairman.*] Do you think that the machinery to carry out the Bill should be the Registrar of the Friendly Societies;—do you think it would be advisable to have machinery established in different districts of the Colony, or to confine it to one person for the whole Colony? I do not believe in registration as suggested in the Bill at all.
170. It is not arbitration. You must have the Act administered by some person or persons, who would do all that was necessary in an official way. It has been suggested that this might be very properly done by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, who now has to do with trades union? I do not think that the Registrar could manage the business very well. It would be far better, if it were carried into effect, to appoint some gentleman independent of any other office at all, simply in a clerical position, to see that the law was carried out. It would be well to make it an independent position for him, and he would be the man to apply to in all cases.
- 171.

171. *Mr. Creer.*] The Chairman means the appointment of someone to take the initiative? Well, I would call this gentleman a clerical official, or a secretary. I think that the secretary under the Board would do the work for the whole Colony. He would be the gentleman to whom they would have to appeal when a dispute took place. He would have to give notice to each party to get their Council elected, and to get to work within a certain time.

J. Curley.
20 June, 1888.

172. *Mr. Garrard.*] That is presupposing that it is compulsory to go to arbitration? Just so.

173. *Mr. Creer.*] Would the most suitable person not be the Registrar? I imagine that it would be imposing too much work upon him.

174. *Chairman.*] Do you think it wise to leave subjects such as are specified in the Bill to the jurisdiction of a Board? I think it would be better to confine its operations in the first instance to the wage question, because if you made the Bill cover too many subjects that would hamper its operation. If it was tried simply in reference to the wage question for a time and it was found to operate beneficially, then you would make it apply to other matters in the course of time.

175. You are in favour of the Bill applying only to the wage question? And I would agree to the question of the hours of labour being included.

176. Would you not like to see it applied to the matter of providing for the safety of employees. Supposing that the men said that the mine was unsafe, or that children were working in factories, and objection was taken to the want of provision to carry off noxious fumes,—do you not think it would be wise to refer the matter to the Board? I think that that properly speaking comes under the Factories Act, or should do.

177. *Mr. Garrard.*] Are there not many things in connection with every calling—customs and usages—which men think of as much importance as the amount of wages and the length of hours? Yes.

178. And should not these things, which are the subject of dispute, also be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration? Yes; but I would have them under a different Board from this; I would not have them dealt with by this Board.

179. Then I understand that you are against any legislation in reference to arbitration? I am.

180. You would prefer to let it remain between the employers and the employees themselves as to their working under an agreement in which arbitration is provided for? Yes; I believe in the matter being left optional.

181. Is not your experience strengthened by the fact of your being a representative of a large body of men who have worked under an agreement, and under arbitration clauses;—do you not draw your experiences naturally from your own particular organization? Yes; from the experience I have had, I think it best to have a Board of Conciliation.

182. And in your own district are there not mines which are not included in your general agreement? Yes.

183. And when disputes occur there, there is a difficulty as to arbitration? Yes; we have had cases of that character.

184. Are there not cases frequently in other departments of labour? There may be a great deal of difficulty in dealing with cases of that kind under a Board of Arbitration.

185. Do you know many workmen in the Colony who have a direct agreement with the employers like the northern colliers? Well, we have no direct general agreement at the present time.

186. You usually have, though? We have a tacit understanding now.

187. Has it not been the custom to have an agreement between the employers and the employees? We had a general agreement from about 1873 to about 1880. That was terminated, and we never had a general agreement again until 1886. We simply worked on a sliding scale that was drafted by a Board of Arbitration in 1880, which was not embodied in a general agreement, except as stated, in 1886.

188. You are each observing that sliding scale? Yes.

189. And that is virtually an agreement? Yes, to some extent.

190. Does not that provide for machinery to adjust differences? Yes; the agreement does, but there is no general agreement.

191. Similar to what you employed some time since in the Lambton colliery case? Yes.

192. Then you are in a superior position to any other body of men in that respect in New South Wales? At present we have not that machinery.

193. *Mr. Brunker.*] Your experience enables you to say that in the operations of trade generally it would not serve to adjust difficulties which would exist by having a Bill of this kind passed into law, which would bring about conciliation in connection with trades generally? From a general standpoint, I fail to see, where the workmen and proprietors have had experience of this character, and have gone through it for years, if they do not see it to their interest to act mutually and in a friendly way, and to go on the lines which they experience to be the best, I fail to see how compulsion is going to improve matters.

194. Do you not know that under your agreement you make provision for the settlement of disputes that way? Yes; I am aware that we had an agreement.

195. The memorandum of agreement which you have produced makes provision for almost everything which it is proposed to adjust under this Bill? Yes.

196. Under the agreement you, in fact, adjust differences almost in the same manner as is proposed to settle them under the Bill, the only difference being that the agreement applies to one section of the community, whilst the Bill would apply to the whole community? Yes; but we do that in a mutual way; we agree to do it.

197. *Mr. Garrard.*] And do you not see that it is necessary to have an organization to bring machinery into existence to which each organization can apply without having machinery of their own? We have not that machinery in existence.

198. But you will agree that you are in a better position than anyone else. You are working mutually on certain lines. Are there not many bodies of men who have no agreement at all? Yes; but the employers to-morrow, if they think fit, can turn that upside down and do nothing if they like. We are in the same position; we have no general agreement.

THURSDAY, 28 JUNE, 1888.

Present:—

MR. CARRUTHERS, | MR. BRUNKER,
MR. THOMPSON.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Owens called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. Owens.
28 June, 1888
199. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am Secretary of the Lithgow Miners' Association. I wish to state that I have been summoned without notice, and have come down simply on my own responsibility. I can only give my own personal opinions on the question; I cannot give the opinion of the Association which I represent.
200. What has been your trade or calling? Coal-mining.
201. How long have you been a miner? Fourteen years.
202. And have you had during that time any experience of disputes in the coal trade? I have.
203. You are aware of the object of the Committee. It is to take evidence on the particular Bill before Parliament, and also on the question of arbitration and conciliation in regard to strikes generally. We should like to get your opinion in your own words as to whether the Bill may prove beneficial, and your opinion as to the best means to adopt for stopping trade disputes? In the first place, I may say that I am personally opposed to the way in which, under this Bill, the Chairman is to be appointed. Everybody will admit that the Governor is advised by the Executive Council. These gentlemen composing the Executive Council are, as a rule, interested in all kinds of industries. Then, as a matter of fact, it is human nature that they should look after their own interests. Whether that be so or not, it has a tendency to prejudice the other side, who would not have the same confidence in the Chairman that they might have if he were otherwise appointed. The employer would have the opportunity of electing one member of the Board, and the employees would have the same opportunity of electing another; therefore, practically speaking, there would be two employers against one employee.
204. How would you suggest the appointment of Chairman should be made? I should like to see the Chairman appointed by some disinterested gentleman or body of men, such, for instance, as the Chief Justice of the Colony, or the Legislative Assembly; or we might do it as it is done in England, allow the arbitrators themselves to appoint their Chairman.
205. It has been suggested by one witness that it would be wise to allow the Chairman to be elected by the employers and the employees;—do you think that is a wise suggestion? It would be far wiser than the course proposed in the Bill.
206. Likely to give more confidence in the Board? Yes.
207. Will you proceed with your remarks on the Bill? I am of opinion that the time allowed in clause 4—thirty days, for the collection of the roll of employees is not enough. The roll of employers would not be so extensive as that of the employees, and it would require a greater length of time to collect the list of employees who would be entitled to vote.
208. You think the time should be extended? Yes.
209. *Mr. Thompson.*] Would three months be a sufficient period? That would be more satisfactory. I do not see the wisdom of the Chairman appointing his own scrutineers at the election; that, in my opinion is absurd.
210. You would allow the candidates to appoint them? I should let each side appoint their own, just as at a Parliamentary election. There ought to be a penalty for non-registration of votes.
211. You would make it compulsory? Yes; that is what I should suggest. Subsection (iv) of clause 9 says that the collection of such register shall be in the hands of the Chairman. I think that is too much responsibility to give to the Chairman of such a Board. It is not like the Supreme Court; the Board is intended to give satisfaction to the masses where there are matters of vital importance at issue. In a thing of this kind, conciliation cannot be compulsory. If it is compulsory, I do not see how it can be conciliation in any shape or form.
212. Do you think it would be satisfactory to leave that matter in the hands of the Registrar of Friendly Societies? Yes; it would be far better. I know that the labouring classes would not have confidence in it if the Chairman had so much power, especially if he is to be appointed by the Executive Council. Clause 11 says, "11. It shall be lawful for the Governor at any time to remove from office any person holding office as a member of such Board upon any grounds which show that he is manifestly unfit or incapable of performing the duties of such office." Who is to decide as to the unfitness, assuming that the labouring classes appointed a gentleman to represent them, and the Governor thought him incapable; the workmen thought that he was capable; would the Governor not overthrow the decision of the working men?
213. *Chairman.*] Any manifest incapacity and unfitness to hold a position of trust as considered by our Courts, has resolved itself practically into such thing as insanity, conviction for drunkenness, and so on? Well, it is not sufficiently explicit in the Bill; we are not all lawyers.
214. *Mr. Thompson.*] But if the Governor made a mistake, could you not re-elect the person? Yes; but that would mean money out of our pockets—unnecessary expense.
215. *Chairman.*] You think the Bill should define what constitutes manifest unfitness or incapacity? Yes; so that there should be no question about it. You could say that a man was incapable of acting through ignorance of the matter in dispute. I am a miner, and I could not go and arbitrate on a dispute in the stonemasons' trade, or in a dispute between the Seamen's Union and their employers. Subsection (iii) of clause 18 says: "By the Governor in cases where the settlement of the matter in dispute is deemed one of urgent public importance and where the parties have failed to refer it by their own petition." Who is to decide the matter is a matter of such urgent public importance as to require his interference.
- 216 The Executive Council is responsible to the people, and they have large matters left to their discretion at the present time, the safeguard being their responsibility to the people? But that does not say that they would give the satisfaction which they should do in cases of this kind to the working classes.
217. Supposing a dispute occurred on some trivial matter between the wharf labourers and all the maritime trades, and the subject of dispute was so trifling that it was hardly worth while fighting about, but the consequences might be that the shipping in the port would be stopped, collieries shut up, and trade

trade paralysed through the hot-headed action of either employers or employees. If, in such a case as that, party feeling ran so high that the parties were blind to the results, would it not be to the interests of the parties themselves for some higher power to come in and say, "We have had enough of this; the matter shall be referred to the Board of Arbitration"? I am with you there; but I ask, who is to decide whether it is a matter of public importance? I am perfectly agreeable to the course you suggest, but not that the Governor should decide the question.

J. Owens,
28 June, 1888.

218. *Mr. Thompson.*] The Governor means the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council? Beyond that I do not see anything in it. As the Bill is now, I do not think much of it. There is too much power given to the Chairman altogether. The Chairman is simply the Board in my eyes. I forgot to mention the 26th clause, which has reference to the fees payable to the members of the Board. I should be in favour of a fixed salary for this simple reason, that there are three gentlemen, one of whom gets 4 guineas, and the other two 3 guineas each. That will have a tendency to prolong the sittings of the Board. If they were paid salaries there would not be any interest in prolonging those sittings. They would be got over as quickly as possible, and that would be a benefit to the public as well as to the parties immediately concerned.

219. Would you fix the salaries? Yes; equivalent to the amount of the fees.

220. To get men who would be above suspicion, you would have to pay them very high salaries? I would not object to their having a salary equivalent to 10 guineas a day. I am always in favour of giving high fees. I should not be in favour of bringing the fees down.

221. *Chairman.*] Would you pay them fees equivalent to what they would earn at their trades or higher? Higher, because they have greater responsibilities, and they are under a certain amount of expense. They are expected by those they represent to act for them, and to be responsible to a large extent. I would give them more money than they would earn at their ordinary callings.

222. Do you think that seven would be a sufficient number of members for the Board of Arbitration? Quite sufficient.

223. And three for the Board of Conciliation? Yes, if elected by the voice of the whole.

224. Would you like to see the Chairman elected by the people in the same way as the ordinary members are to be elected, without any distinction whatever? Without the slightest distinction. Then three men would, I think, be deemed by all parties to be quite sufficient.

225. It would be easy to amend the Act to provide for the election of the Chairman by the trades organizations, or by the employers and employees? Yes.

226. And you think that that would remove the great objection you have? It would remove one of the great objections which I have, if the Chairman were elected by the people, or if he were appointed by the Chief Justice—he is supposed to be one of the most disinterested gentlemen in the Colony—or he might be appointed by the Legislative Assembly as a body.

227. Supposing one of the Supreme Court Judges were appointed to that position? We should have the same objection to him if he were appointed by the Executive or if he was appointed by the Governor.

228. Yet you would not object to the Supreme Court appointing one? No; we should not object to the Chief Justice, because he is supposed to be above suspicion.

229. Have the measures adopted to settle strikes by arbitration been efficacious? I have not been directly concerned in them myself.

230. You do not know how the system is likely to operate? Not from my own experience. I have not been an arbitrator, but I have been in a dispute which was settled by arbitration.

231. Have you seen many such disputes? Yes; several in this country and in England.

232. How have they been settled? Sometimes by one side being defeated, and sometimes by amicable arrangement.

233. One side by being worn down? Yes; one side having to give in. Sometimes the matter has been settled by conference.

234. Do you not think that a Board permanently existing, ready at any time to arbitrate, might not be of great benefit to the working classes? I do thoroughly.

235. Do you think it would tend to give confidence during trade disputes? Yes; and it would be good for the Colony.

236. *Mr. Brunker.*] Do you think it to the general interest that a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of trade and labour disputes should be established? I do.

237. Have you had any practical experience in the settlement of labour disputes? I have.

238. And from your experience you have learnt the necessity of establishing these Boards? I have.

239. Do you think Boards should be permanently appointed? I do.

240. For the settlement of all disputes? Yes, for the settlement of all disputes.

241. No matter in what trade they occur? No.

242. It has been suggested by one of the witnesses that, in cases of dispute in different branches of trade, separate Boards should be nominated by those who have had some knowledge and experience of the industry in which the dispute occurs;—do you think that course would be more advisable than the appointment of a permanent Board? In that case it would be necessary to have a permanent Board, and perhaps it would be wise to make provision in the Act that some one from each side of the dispute—an assessor—should be placed on the Board for the time being, and that they should be paid from the same fund. I am of opinion that the Board should be a permanent Board.

243. But do you not think that difficulty will be overcome at all times if you have a competent Board by the introduction of skilled witnesses? I daresay it would. It would have to be done the same way as in the Courts I expect.

244. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that the second clause would give ample power to have skilled witnesses introduced? Yes; it will. The permanent Board will be still there, and others can be added.

245. *Mr. Thompson.*] With regard to strikes within your own experience, is it not a fact that, as a rule, both parties come out of a strike much worse off? Undoubtedly, no matter which wins.

246. It always results in a loss? Yes; even to the winner.

247. *Chairman.*] And the tradespeople in the district lose? Of course they do.

248. *Mr. Brunker.*] And you think it about a fair thing to submit the differences to arbitration? Yes. But there are cases in my opinion which could not be very well submitted to arbitration—the Chinese question, at the present time, and the question raised with respect to them by sailors. That is a matter which could not be referred to arbitration, in my opinion.

249. *Chairman.*] Could not conciliation do a great deal? The conciliation provided for by this Bill is compulsory.

- J. Owens.
23 June, 1888.
- 250 Not compulsory? I understand it to be so. I understand that if the Governor deems a question to be a matter of urgent public importance he has power to force arbitration.
251. *Mr. Bruncker.*] Do you not think it should be compulsory? Take the case of the South Waratah miners;—what course would you take to adjust that difference? I should propose a Board of Arbitration.
252. *Chairman.*] The 19th clause only provides that it is compulsory for each party to state a case, but there is no compulsion beyond that? Assuming, as a matter of argument, that you are an employer and I am an employee. You and I differ; you wish to go to arbitration and I do not. I think my case need not go to arbitration because it is too clear. According to the Bill, the Board would proceed in my absence, and against my will, just as if they had my consent.
253. All you would be called upon to do would be to state your case. If you thought you had a good case, would you have any objection to state it? Yes; because that would cost a deal of money, and I should have to pay half the expense. I cannot see why I should have to pay half when I am in the right.
254. If it did not entail any expense, then you would not have an objection to it? Yes; there would be an objection to it then, because there would be a possibility of my losing even my rights. Suppose I took your watch out of your pocket, you would say, "This gentleman has taken my watch." Then I might say, "Well, we will go to arbitration as to whether I shall restore it."
255. *Mr. Bruncker.*] Do you not know that this matter is at the base of all disputes, both parties considering that they are right? Yes.
256. To get rid of those disputes we must have some mode of settlement;—we want to find out which is the best mode? I am of opinion that many disputes occur in which one side know that they are wrong, and yet they fight.
257. *Chairman.*] You would not like to see the Bill embodying any compulsive provisions at all? In one sense I should like to see it compulsory, but not in all cases. There are cases which really could not be arbitrated upon.
258. You think there are cases existing where the right is so manifest that it is simply an injustice to compel the person who is right to go to arbitration on a principle that cannot be denied? Yes.
259. Beyond that, you think that where the rights are conflicting rights, open to argument, it is fair to compel the parties to, at least, state their case? Yes, and compel them to go to arbitration.
260. Do you think it would be wise to let them state their case without expense, or do you think they should be required to pay half the cost, as the Bill provides? Well, there would not be much expense in giving their version of the dispute; but I should be in favour of allowing the losing side to pay all.
261. In favour of giving power to the arbitrators to decide the question of costs? Yes.
262. *Mr. Bruncker.*] Is there any agreement in existence between the miners and the colliery proprietors of Lithgow? Yes.
263. Does it suggest any mode for the settlement of disputes? It does not state that there should be a Board of Arbitration, but that they should endeavour to form themselves into a conference to decide all disputes, and of course, in the event of a conference falling through, a strike or lock-out may occur.
264. Do you know the nature of the agreement existing in the northern districts? No; I cannot say that I do exactly.
265. One question with reference to where the Board should sit;—do you think it should always sit at one particular place, or in the locality where the dispute arises? Well, the Board could decide a dispute in one place just as well as in another; but it would be necessary to summon witnesses, and it would be cheaper for the Board to hold an inquiry at Lithgow than for it to sit in Sydney and bring the witnesses from Lithgow to Sydney.
266. *Mr. Thompson.*] And it might be necessary for the Board to view the works? Yes, that might be necessary; therefore I should be in favour of the Board sitting in the locality where the dispute occurs.
267. *Chairman.*] Clause 12 is as follows:—"Such Board of Conciliation shall have power to inquire into any matters referred to it relating to any dispute that may have arisen, or that may arise in regard to any matters affecting the relations existing between employers and employees, either as regards rate of wages, hours of labour, terms and conditions of employment, provisions for safety of employees, and objections to class of labour employed, and otherwise";—What do you think of that clause? That is one of the best clauses in the Bill.
268. Do you think it has not too wide a scope? No.
269. And it is wide enough? Quite wide enough. It is just as it should be; it is neither for one side nor for the other. It is necessary that they should have the powers provided in that clause to arrive at an impartial decision.
270. Would you restrict the right to vote to only those employees who are recognized members of trades unions? Yes, I would.
271. *Mr. Thompson.*] Supposing there were some trades which felt no need of joining a trades union, and yet, by force of circumstances, the employees managed to get into hot water with their employers,—would you shut them out from the right of having their disputes dealt with under the Act? If they were so situated, I should be in favour of the Act being extended to their case.
272. *Chairman.*] You would allow them to have their disputes settled under the Act, but you would not allow them to have any vote? I would extend to them the benefits of the Act; but I would not give them a vote.
273. *Mr. Bruncker.*] Do you think there should be any limit as to the firms that should come under the Act according to the number of persons employed? No; I do not see any necessity for that.
274. Suppose an employer has only four or five men, do you think he should come under the Bill? He is an employer of labour and he might have more men in time.
275. *Mr. Thompson.*] Is there any suggestion which you could make with regard to any matter we have not spoken to you about, that you think would enable us to amend the Bill in any respect? No; I have not. I have given the matter very little thought, because I never dreamt that I should be summoned here to give evidence. Had I known that I should have been sent for I should have given the subject more consideration.
276. *Chairman.*] I suppose you think it better to have an Act of Parliament governing these matters than to leave the dispute to the different organizations? Yes, I do.
277. *Mr. Bruncker.*] The miners in your district have not considered the Bill then? No.
278. How many miners have you in Lithgow? About 300.
279. *Mr. Thompson.*] Then I suppose your top men will be about fifty more? Yes.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
12 *December*, 1890.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1890.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 70. TUESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1890.

8. ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION :—Mr. Fletcher moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the representation of this Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and the expenditure of public money in connection therewith.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Dowel, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Perry, Mr. Waddell, Mr. McMillan, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 83. THURSDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1890.

6. ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION :—
- (1.) Mr. Hurley presented a Petition from John Cash Neild, of Sydney, praying that he may be heard personally, or by Counsel or Attorney, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the "Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition"; and have leave to call and examine witnesses.
Petition received.
- (2.) Mr. Hurley (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the prayer of the Petitioner be granted.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 106. FRIDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1890.

6. ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION :—Mr. O'Sullivan, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 7th October, 1890; together with appendices.
Ordered to be printed.
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1890.

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

REPORT.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 7th October, 1890, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the representation of this Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and the expenditure of public money in connection therewith,*" have agreed to the following Report:—

1. That your Committee, having examined a number of witnesses, and inspected documents, vouchers, &c., with regard to Mr. J. C. Neild's position as Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, beg to report as follows:—

- (1.) That from the evidence given by Mr. F. Abigail, M.P. (formerly Minister for Mines), Mr. W. J. Lyne, M.P. (formerly Minister for Works), and Mr. J. H. Want, M.P., Q.C. (formerly Attorney-General), it was shown that New South Wales was represented in an admirable and efficient manner at the said Exhibition by Mr. J. C. Neild; that the New South Wales Court was superior to those of the other Colonies, the Mineral and Forestry Sections being particularly well arranged; and that the cost of the representation was a moderate one when compared with the outlay on similar representations.
- (2.) That Mr. J. C. Neild, as Executive Commissioner, received the sum of £4,950 from the Treasury in connection with the said Exhibition, of which upwards of £500 were spent on Court-space and entry fees.
- (3.) That vouchers for every expenditure, other than those on Mr. Neild himself, were submitted to your Committee by Mr. Neild, and found to correspond with the items in the statements of accounts submitted by that gentleman.
- (4.) That the personal expenses of Mr. Neild, when acting as Executive Commissioner, are shown in a tabulated statement supplied by that gentleman under the heading of petty cash and incidentals, and they appear to be of a very reasonable character.
- (5.) That a considerable amount of friction appears to have existed between Mr. Neild, on the one hand, and the Colonial Secretary's Department, the Treasury, and the Auditor-General, on the other, owing to the non-production of the vouchers for the said expenditure.
- (6.) That Mr. Neild contended that his instructions, as Executive Commissioner, did not inform him that he was expected to supply vouchers for all expenditures, while the Auditor-General, regarding Mr. Neild as a public accountant, insisted upon having the same.

(7.)

- (7.) That the friction above referred to appears to have arisen owing to Mr. Neild having attached a different meaning to that held by the Auditor-General to the words "adjust advances" and "adjust accounts," but that now these terms have been made clear to Mr. Neild he has placed the vouchers in the hands of your Committee.

2. Finally, your Committee are of opinion that the duties pertaining to the Executive Commissioner were creditably discharged by Mr. Neild, and that the expenditure does not appear to have been extravagant. The vouchers in support of the expenditure having now been handed in by Mr. Neild, the demand of the Auditor-General has been complied with, and there is, therefore, no ground for suspicion or distrust in connection with the performance of Mr. Neild's duty as Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition.

E. W. O'SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 12 December, 1890.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan, | Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Waddell.

Mr. O'Sullivan called to the Chair.

Entry from the Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.
Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. J. C. Neild be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1890.

The House having adjourned over this date, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1890.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan in the Chair.

Mr. Perry, | Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Waddell, | Mr. Frank Farnell.

Francis Abigail, Esquire, M.P., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Cash Neild called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in copy of Commission appointing him Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887; ground plan of main building and annexes of Exhibition; various newspaper extracts bearing upon the satisfactory manner in which the duties of Executive Commissioner were discharged; correspondence and statement of accounts in connection with the disbursement of moneys received from the Treasury; correspondence between Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. J. C. Neild in reference to the representation of this Colony at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition. [See Appendices A1 to 5.]

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned until to-morrow, at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan in the Chair.

Mr. Frank Farnell, | Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Perry.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting leave to Mr. John Cash Neild to be represented in person, or by Counsel or Attorney, *read* by the Clerk.

John Cash Neild further examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That the Auditor-General be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan in the Chair.

Mr. Lee, | Mr. Frank Farnell.

Present :—J. C. Neild, Esq.

William John Lyne, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Cash Neild further examined.

Edward Alexander Rennie (Auditor-General), called in, sworn, and examined.

Mr. Frank Farnell proceeding to ask the witness the following question,—

“ Mr.

“Mr. Neild produced a letter written from the Colonial Secretary’s Department, in which it was stated that the Crown Solicitor would be instructed to take action;—can you say whether that was to take action in respect of compelling him under the Audit Act to produce the acquittances?”—

Mr. Neild objected to the question.

Objection upheld by the Chairman.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered,—That Messrs. A. T. Edwards and Alexander Cumming be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o’clock.]

THURSDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. O’Sullivan, | Mr. Lee.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. O’Sullivan in the Chair.
Mr. Hurley, | Mr. Lee.

Present:—J. C. Neild, Esq.

Edward Alexander Rennie called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Edward Ormiston called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till to-morrow, at *Eleven* o’clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. O’Sullivan.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. O’Sullivan in the Chair.
Mr. Waddell, | Mr. Perry.

Present:—J. C. Neild, Esq.

John Cash Neild further examined, and produced copy of Commission issued to Commissioners for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition.

James Edward Ormiston called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced copies of seven letters written to Mr. J. C. Neild from the Colonial Secretary’s Office, in reference to the adjustment of advances made in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition.

Witness withdrew.

Arthur Tyler Edwards called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Henry Want, Esq., Q.C., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Arthur Tyler Edwards called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Cash Neild further examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at *half-past Eleven* o’clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. O’Sullivan in the Chair.
Mr. Frank Farnell, | Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Hurley, | Mr. Lee,
Mr. Perry.

Present:—J. C. Neild, Esq.

Alexander Cumming called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Cash Neild further examined.

Witness handed in accounts in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition.

The Committee proceeded to examine statement of accounts with acquittances.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *half-past Eleven* o’clock.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan, | Mr. Lee.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1890.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan in the Chair.

Mr. Lee, | Mr. Waddell.

Present :—J. C. Neild, Esq.

The Hon. Geoffrey Eagar (*Under Secretary for Finance and Trade*), called in, sworn, and examined. Witness produced correspondence between Mr. Neild and the Colonial Treasurer, in reference to the adjustment of accounts in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition.

Witness withdrew.

Committee then continued, and concluded the examination of accounts and vouchers with statements submitted by Mr. Neild in support of the same.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1890.

The meeting called for this day postponed by order of the Chairman until *half-past Eleven* to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 10 DECEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan in the Chair.

Mr. Frank Farnell, | Mr. Perry,
Mr. Lee, | Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Hurley.

Present :—J. C. Neild, Esq.

Mr. Neild addressed the Committee.

Room cleared.

Clerk submitted a letter from the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, desiring to alter his evidence or append letter as addendum to evidence.

Committee decided to allow the alteration.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read, amended, and *agreed to*.

FRIDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. O'Sullivan in the Chair.

Mr. Lee, | Mr. Waddell.

Committee met to further consider the Report.

Same read, further amended, and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THURSDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. PERRY,		MR. HURLEY,
MR. FARNELL,	|	MR. WADDELL,
		MR. O'SULLIVAN.

E. W. O'SULLIVAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Abigail, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You were Secretary for Mines in 1887? Yes.
2. Your department sent a large number of exhibits to the Adelaide Exhibition? Yes.
3. You yourself paid a long visit to the Exhibition? I did.
4. Were the exhibits properly arranged and displayed? Well arranged and well displayed.
5. Was the Executive Commissioner attentive to his duties? Yes.
6. Did you consider that Mr. Neild attended to the representation of the Colony in a satisfactory manner? Without saying anything in depreciation of others I thought the Colony was never better represented by an Executive Commissioner.
7. You think the Colony was properly represented? I do.
8. In your opinion did any other colony make a better display? Certainly not.
9. Do you consider that the amount expended on the exhibition was justified by the representation there given to New South Wales? I do.
10. Do you wish to make any further remark? I think the way in which the interests of the colony were looked after by the Executive Commissioner certainly reflected credit upon him, and did a great deal of good, having in view the interests of the Colony.
11. *Mr. Hurley.*] Have you heard any faults found with the financial management of the Executive Commissioner? No, I heard nothing, except what transpired in Parliament.
12. Of your own knowledge you know nothing? No. The financial affairs were between the Executive Commissioner, the Colonial Secretary's Office, and the Treasury. I, as Mines Minister, had nothing to do with them.
13. Therefore, speaking from your own knowledge, you have no fault to find with the way in which the Executive Commissioner financed the Exhibition on behalf of the Colony? I know nothing of that part of the matter. So far as the Mines Department is concerned, I think the exhibition was admirably conducted, but the exhibits to which I refer did not involve anything of a financial character.
14. *Mr. Perry.*] Did you observe any evidence of negligence while you were there? No.
15. *Chairman.*] Would it be a breach of Ministerial etiquette referring to the time you were the Minister of Mines to tell us whether the Government were dissatisfied with the way in which the finances were managed? I never heard anything of the kind at any meeting of the Cabinet.

F. Abigail,
Esq., M.P.
6 Nov., 1890.

Mr. John Cash Neild called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
6 Nov., 1890.

16. *Chairman.*] You were Executive Commissioner for the Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and were at the time a Member of the Legislative Assembly? I was.

17. Will you produce the authority under which you acted? I produce a copy of my commission under the hand of the Governor. [*Vide Appendix A1.*] I should be glad to have the document printed, because it is my sole authority.

18. Did you receive any instructions other than those contained in the commission? At the time of my appointment, no. However, I may as well put in the letter covering the commission—it is merely a covering letter, and I do not know that it is of any consequence, but I will hand it in with the commission. I had no other instructions at the time. [*Vide Appendix A1.*]

19. When did you go to Adelaide? I went as soon as possible after the date of my appointment—in a very few days after the 5th April.

20. How did you find matters at the Exhibition when you arrived? I found matters in a deplorable condition. The only space allotted to New South Wales was about 3,000 feet, and I had a great deal of difficulty in arranging for space, so much so that at one stage I was on my way to the telegraph office to telegraph the facts to the Colonial Secretary, and also to the Commission, with a view to stop matters, but I eventually succeeded in obtaining space.

21. Was not the space prepared for your occupation? No. The bulk of it was in an iron building which required wood lining and colouring and painting, everything in fact to make an unsightly shed suitable for the purposes of the Colony. There was considerable expense connected with making the accommodation at all suitable for the purposes of an exhibition.

22. How long did you remain in Adelaide preparing the court? I was away between a fortnight and three weeks. I then returned to Sydney and took part in the work of the Commission in getting things ready. I returned to Adelaide at the end of May.

23. Ought you not to have returned much earlier than that? No. No exhibits were shipped until the end of May. There was nothing for me to go down for—matters were behind hand here. I should explain perhaps that the Commission had been appointed only about four or five months previous to that time, and that the work of preparation was sadly in arrear. I do not say that by way of fault-finding—I merely state the fact. Perhaps the delay in the appointment of the Commission was unavoidable.

24. Was the space allotted to New South Wales in one place, or was it scattered about the building? It was scattered about in several buildings. I can produce plans of the spaces occupied by the Colony. [*Vide Appendix A2.*] The spaces occupied by the Colony are as a surveyor would say “hatched.” You will see from the ground plan that we occupied a space in the main building which I will mark No. 1. We occupied the space marked No. 2 in the eastern annexe—a separate building; No. 3, a space in the northern annexe; No. 4, in the agricultural hall; and No. 5, outside in the grounds. Then on the basement we occupied a space which I will mark No. 6; the wine bar, No. 7; and a space in the gallery of the main building, No. 8.

25. Did the fact of these spaces being scattered about the building add materially to the cost of representation? Very materially.

26. In what way? Well, in the first place there was the cost of attendants. We required a larger number of attendants than would have been necessary had all the spaces been grouped together.

27. You had to have separate attendants for each place? Not for all, but we had separate attendants for four sections.

28. Would you have required so large a number had your space been all on one spot? Certainly not. Then there was another expense—I mean the cost of large pictorial signs for the different sections. Instead of requiring two or three we required almost dozens in order to direct people where to find New South Wales exhibits, and also to enable them to know that they were looking at New South Wales exhibits when they reached them. Besides the fittings were very much more expensive than they would have been had the whole of them been erected in one place. I will read an extract from my report which will give you an idea of the space we occupied—

On main floor of permanent building, 4,550 feet; in gallery above, 470 feet, and 520 feet wall space (reckoning to a height of 10 feet from floor); in crypt, 3,180 feet floor space; in eastern annexe, 8,650 feet floor space; together with 465 feet floor space in the northern annexe, 1,220 feet floor space in the agricultural hall, 1,512 feet space as might be required in the grounds for exhibits that would bear exposure in the open air; and in addition to the 20,047 feet floor and 520 feet wall space mentioned, I obtained about 1,000 feet of cellarage, and subsequently about 400 feet additional wall space in the gallery, making a grand total of 21,964 feet—a space larger than that occupied by New South Wales at either the Melbourne (1880), or Indian and Colonial Exhibitions, and besides the foregoing our wool exhibits occupied about 3,000 feet during the special wool show.

You will see that the grand total of our space was 21,964 feet. There were an additional 3,000 feet for the wool exhibits during the special wool show.

29. Did the New South Wales exhibits reach Adelaide in time to be displayed at the opening? Hardly. A great proportion of them were wanting. Perhaps I may be allowed to read a telegram from the Adelaide correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* under date the 18th June. It will explain the difficulties which attended the matter:—

MR. J. C. NEILD speaks strongly in reference to the discreditable delay in forwarding exhibits from Sydney. At the time the authorities closed the Exhibition for the reception of exhibits the only goods that had reached Adelaide for the New South Wales main court consisted of a case of baking powder, six baby carriages, and three small plaster casts. There was not a plant to decorate any portion of the space occupied by New South Wales, though the opening ceremony takes place on Tuesday. Not a bottle of wine for sale in the bar has come to hand. The officers of the Museum, Botanical Gardens, and the Government Printing Office are here, but their goods are in some unknown locality.

30. *Mr. Hurley.*] Can you ratify those statements? Yes. I included them in my report to the Governor.

31. *Chairman.*] You swear that that is a fair representation of the state of things in Adelaide at the time? I do. But by making special arrangements and special efforts, working all night with hand lanterns, we got the goods in and made a very satisfactory display at the opening.

32. Who bore the cost of the transmission of the goods from the steamer to the Exhibition? That was part of the delivery contract, and was borne by the Commission in Sydney, but I think I paid some small sums on account of it.

33. Did the exhibitors provide their own cases and show-stands? Two or three only—a very small number.

34. Did any of the exhibitors look after their own goods? In only two or three instances. The entire work of the exhibition was thrown upon myself.

35. That is, the setting up of the exhibits? Yes. I may mention here that instead of our having had 21,000 feet, we ought to have had 100,000 feet for the proper display of the goods. I should like to hand in as an exhibit the plans, drawn to scale, with keys, showing the position of the whole of the goods in the courts, that is, exhibits of any consequence whatever. It will be seen that there was not room for people to get between them. For instance, in the display of mineral exhibits and in the Technological Department, there was a space of about only 3 feet between each case; in some places people could not pass between them.

36. You consider that the space you had was over-stocked with exhibits? Very much over-stocked.

37. Did the Government of New South Wales forward any exhibits? A large quantity.

38. Were they there for display? Yes. The Government of New South Wales was the largest exhibitor.

39. I presume you had special jurisdiction over those exhibits? Well, Government officers came down and gave great help in the arrangement of the exhibits; subsequently the whole charge fell upon myself.

40. Were the courts ready at the opening of the Exhibition? I made them ready; but in connection with that matter I should like to read an extract from a letter from one of the leading journalists of Victoria. I refer to Mr. James Smith of the *Argus*, who is the Melbourne correspondent of the *Sydney Mail*. He says:—

A visit to the Jubilee Exhibition in Adelaide enables me to bear willing testimony to the really effective and impressive display made by the Colony of New South Wales in that competitive show of industry and art. Thanks to the energy of your Executive Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P., everything was pretty well ship-shape on the opening day, while our own Colony—I speak of Victoria—was so woefully behind-hand that not a single exhibit appeared in the official catalogue. * * * Certain it is that during the first fortnight Victoria was nowhere, while the large area covered by New South Wales, with her handsome triumphal arch, and her magnificent array of natural products, minerals, and timbers, her cereals and fruits and wines, and her diversified manufactures, attracted particular attention, and was well calculated to impress visitors with a strong sense of the magnitude and variety of your economic resources.

I may mention that that appeared in print a month before I saw it, and long before I knew who the author was. I desire to hand in a number of newspaper extracts speaking in favourable terms of the representation of New South Wales at the Exhibition. [*Vide Appendix AB.*]

41. During what hours was the Exhibition opened? It was open to the public daily from 11 till 5, and part of the time from 7 to 10 every night, also part of the time from 7 to 10 three nights a week.

42. How often did you attend as Commissioner? I attended every day with one exception during the whole of the time I was in South Australia, which was the whole time the Exhibition was open, with the exception of about a week, during which I had to visit Sydney.

43. In your absence who had charge of the court? The superintendent, Mr. Edwards. My hours of attendance at the Exhibition were practically from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. I commonly had my lunch in my office and stayed there the whole time. I frequently had occasion to work until as late as 3 o'clock in the morning.

44. Did you have any trouble as to the judging? I had a great deal of trouble. I had four or five months serious disputation in connection with that matter.

45. How did the disputation arise? I thought the judging was not going on satisfactorily and fairly, and that the New South Wales exhibits were not receiving that attention to which they were entitled.

46. Who had charge of the judging? It was in the hands of Professor Rennie, a son of the New South Wales Auditor-General. He is a professor in the Adelaide University.

47. Had you any dispute or difference with him? Very serious differences. They were so serious that they amounted to our not communicating with one another directly for some time.

48. Did you cause the authorities to recognise the force of your complaints about the judging? I did; I was most successful. The whole of the wine awards had been officially confirmed; but I was successful in securing the rejudging of the whole of the New South Wales wines. The whole of the wines were rejudged notwithstanding, as I have said, that the previous awards had been officially confirmed.

49. Did the Government of the day express their approbation of the way in which you conducted the duties of Executive Commissioner? Indirectly, yes. I had several letters from Ministers, approving very strongly of the manner in which I had acted.

50. I believe the Melbourne Exhibition followed shortly after the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition? A few months afterwards.

51. How was it that you were not appointed to the position of Executive Commissioner in Melbourne? I do not know; I was never informed.

52. Was not the position offered to you? It was.

53. By whom? The Colonial Secretary, on Monday, 29th August, 1887.

54. Verbally? It was offered to me verbally.

55. And you received no communication afterwards with regard to it? Perhaps I had better explain the terms in which the offer was made. I had previously written to the Colonial Secretary, stating that I had been urged to intimate my willingness to accept the appointment of Executive Commissioner in Melbourne. I did so in that letter. The Colonial Secretary, in the interview to which I refer, said he had received my letter, and he asked me to consider whether it would suit my political business and private engagements to accept the position in Melbourne. He asked me to think the matter over fully, and to give him my answer, which I did by letter, dated Wednesday, 31st August. In that letter I accepted the position. I subsequently learned that the Colonial Secretary, when in Adelaide, had stated, at any rate to one gentleman occupying a very high position there, that I practically held the appointment for Melbourne. I may say that I refused a very handsome offer made to me in connection with the Melbourne Exhibition, in consequence of feeling myself bound to New South Wales.

56. After Sir Henry Parkes had asked you to accept the position, and you had expressed your willingness to do so, are we to understand that you heard no more about the matter? I wrote to Sir Henry Parkes again on November 25th, asking that the matter might be definitely settled, and asking for a line in reply. I received no reply to that letter. I eventually learnt (in January, I think) from the newspapers, that another gentleman had been appointed Executive Commissioner at Melbourne.

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
6 Nov., 1890.

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
6 Nov., 1890.

57. Have you had any dispute or difference of opinion with the Premier or with the Government? None whatever, unless the letter I addressed to the Colonial Secretary with reference to appointing some one else was a ground of dissatisfaction.

58. The gentleman appointed as Executive Commissioner to Melbourne Exhibition was Mr. R. Burdett Smith? Yes.

59. Prior to the appointment of that gentleman had the Government intimated to you that, in their opinion, there was anything wrong with the accounts in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition? In no way whatever.

60. And it is only since your difference of opinion with the Premier, in connection with the appointment of the Executive Commissioner in Melbourne, that you have heard of these complaints? Only since that date.

61. Did either the Colonial Secretary or the Colonial Treasurer make any application for a statement of the accounts prior to the appointment of the Executive Commissioner of the Melbourne Exhibition? They did not. The only application which reached me with regard to the accounts was from the Auditor-General. I received a circular I think in July or August, asking me to account for the advances that I had received. I said I would account for them when the Exhibition was over. I subsequently received another application about the time the disputation in connection with the judging was in full swing. I did not reply to that. I thought it was ignoring my previous communication, in which I stated that I would account for the advances at the proper time. These are the only applications of which I have any knowledge.

62. And these were both from the Auditor-General? Yes; whom I do not recognise as having anything to do with the matter, because I had no instructions to render an account, and I do not consider that I am under the direction of the Auditor-General in the matter.

63. Were you given to understand that you were expected to adjust your accounts upon the method adopted in the Civil Service? Not one word of that kind was said to me.

64. You were given *carte blanche* to carry out the representation of the Colony with a certain sum which was placed at your disposal? No; my commission said nothing about funds. The fact that I did receive funds was a sort of accident to the position, perhaps a necessary corollary of the position. Requiring money I necessarily applied for it, and I received it. The only condition ever attached to any advance made to me was in a letter dated 3rd May, in which the Colonial Secretary on my application fixed the rate of salary and allowances to be paid to the superintendent of the New South Wales Court. The letter also contains these words: "I am desired to add that Sir Henry Parkes also approves of the passage money of such officer to and from Adelaide being paid by the Government." I subsequently received a letter in which I was informed that the salary and allowances of the superintendent were to be charged against the Exhibition advance. This was the sole direction I received at any time with reference to moneys I received from the Government.

65. What was the total amount placed at your disposal? I believe the total amount placed at my disposal was £4,960, £1,000 of which I treated as a separate matter. It was devoted to the payment of rent for spaces in the Exhibition—that being, of course, no charge against my management—to the extent of £500, and nearly £500 was expended in preparing for the display of Government exhibits sent forward in an incomplete state. The balance of the £1,000 was devoted to the payment of some of the jurors' fares between here and Albury. I was able to arrange for the free transit of New South Wales' jurors between Albury and Adelaide—that is, the Victorian and South Australian Governments carried them free, whereas the New South Wales Government declined to allow them to travel free between Sydney and Albury until they had done all their travelling. Perhaps I had better put it in this way: that the concession was granted too late to be of the slightest use. It was granted at the interview with Sir Henry Parkes to which I have already referred.

66. Can you give us a rough outline of the items of expenditure? The item of salaries and wages came to over £2,000. I wish to explain that with the exception of the superintendent I had for a length of time no one in my service who received more than £3 a week. Subsequently the wages of one clerk were raised another 10s., but with that exception £3 a week was the maximum pay anyone received, excepting the superintendent. As a matter of fact nearly the whole of the correspondence and office work with the exception of small details were conducted by myself personally. I took that course in order to save the Colony expense.

67. *Mr. Hurley.*] Have you any idea as to the cost to the other colonies of their representation at the Adelaide Exhibition? I have not.

68. Do I understand you to say that with few exceptions the whole cost of displaying the exhibits was borne by the Colony? That is quite correct.

69. Is that customary? I believe it has been customary of late years with New South Wales Commissions, and that it is due to the difficulty of inducing persons to send exhibits.

70. Are the freight charges and cartage generally charged to the Colony? In every case, I believe; in fact I may mention that I received several letters from exhibitors who said they thought the Government ought to pay them for their exhibits, as they were advertising the Colony.

71. I do not clearly understand in what way you came to be deposed from the position in Melbourne for which to all intents and purposes you had been selected. I understand that your name was agreed upon by the Government as their representative at the Exhibition in Melbourne? I have no knowledge that it was agreed upon by the Government as a Government. I know only of the Colonial Secretary's action.

72. But he as the head of the Government intimated to you verbally that your appointment to the Melbourne Exhibition was secured so far as you were concerned? I am afraid I have not made myself clear. What I wished to convey was that Sir Henry Parkes offered me the position, and that I subsequently accepted it. I understand that when he was in South Australia he stated to a gentleman in a high position in that colony that Mr. Neild was to be the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Melbourne Exhibition; indeed the matter went so far, that I was in a semi-public manner asked by a high official in South Australia as to when I was going to Melbourne to commence my duties.

73. On the strength of the assertion made by Sir Henry Parkes? That is the statement made to me. Of course I do not know what passed between Sir Henry Parkes and the gentleman to whom I refer.

74. Have you been notified in any way whatever as to the manner in which you were deposed from the position? No communication on that point in any shape or form has reached me.

75. Had any fault been found with your accounts? None whatever.

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
Nov., 1890.

76. What ground have you for stating that you think the Auditor-General was not warranted in asking you for a statement of accounts. Is it not customary in all cases where public money is expended for the Auditor-General to be fully seized of all the facts concerning the expenditure, in other words ought he not to receive a statement of accounts? I have no knowledge whatever of official routine in such matters. I have not had the slightest experience.

77. Therefore you may be wrong in assuming that the Auditor-General was acting outside his rights? I do not say that he was acting outside his rights. What I say is merely this: That I do not conceive that I am legally or morally bound to comply with regulations or instructions which were never communicated to me. That is the whole of the position I take up in the matter.

78. I understood you to say that the sum of £4,950 had been advanced on account of the Exhibition;—were the amounts operated upon by yourself individually? By myself individually.

79. Have the Government made application to you since your return from the Exhibition to submit to them a statement of the expenditure? They have.

80. Have you rendered that statement? Yes, long since.

81. Have you received any acknowledgment from them of the receipt of the information? The statement in which I accounted for all the Treasury advances was made by me in January of last year. I received subsequently a letter, covering a communication from the Auditor-General to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the accounts; that is the only acknowledgment I have received of the reception of the accounts. The final accounts, closing every transaction, were rendered by me in October last year, and neither to those accounts, nor to any letter I have addressed to either the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Principal Under Secretary, or the Under Secretary to the Treasury, from May, 1888, up to the present time, have I received any reply whatsoever. I am prepared to hand in the whole of the letters, and it would perhaps be desirable for the Committee to call for the correspondence which exists in the Government offices. [*Vide Appendix A4.*]

82. You have written numerous letters to the gentlemen you named, and do you say that in no case you have received any acknowledgment? In no case have I received the slightest acknowledgment.

83. What was the general tenor of the letters. Did they ask for information, or did they supply information? For twelve months past they have consisted of bitter complaints of my treatment—that I cannot get this most painful matter closed.

84. The letters then referred to complaints as to the injury you have suffered in connection with the imputations which have been made with regard to your management of the exhibition? Yes.

85. That is the sum and substance of the letters? Yes. In one case I replied to a letter from the Principal Under Secretary in which I was threatened with the Crown Solicitor.

86. Have you that letter with you? No, but I can produce it at the next meeting.

87. You were threatened with the Crown Solicitor for what? That is exactly what I want to know.

88. You were entirely in the dark with regard to that ambiguous letter? Exactly. I have no idea whatsoever as to what is required of me. I produce a copy of the accounts which I have rendered to the Government. There is a debtor and creditor account, and the figures cover in all sixteen pages of foolscap. [*Vide Appendix A5.*]

89. Did you look upon your appointment to the Adelaide Exhibition as an honorary appointment, or as an appointment which would be of pecuniary benefit to you? I regarded it as a purely honorary appointment.

90. Is any portion of the amount of £4,950, which you say you have received from the Government, set down in these accounts in connection with your personal expenditure? My personal expenditure when in Adelaide, and when travelling to and fro, was charged.

91. That is accounted for in the statement which you have just handed in? It is accounted for in that statement. As bearing strictly upon the question I have just been asked, I should like to read a letter which I addressed to the Colonial Secretary, covering the accounts in chief on the 21st January last year. I briefly set forth the exact position I intended to occupy in this matter. I said:—

Referring to past correspondence, and particularly to my letter of the 8th May, 1888, addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, I beg to further state that when I accepted the position of Executive Commissioner for this Colony, at the Adelaide Exhibition, no instructions were given to me as to the keeping or rendering of accounts, and I accepted the position under the full impression that I discharged a high duty to the Colony, and that so long as I devoted any funds placed to my credit exclusively to the work entailed by my commission I did all that was required of me. Entertaining still that view of my functions, I nevertheless think it may be desirable to make, and I now hand you, a statement of the manner in which I disbursed the moneys handed to me by the Treasury. (?)

I put a query after Treasury, because I had no knowledge that a great deal of the money did come from the Treasury.

And draw attention to the balance shown to be due to me, but which balance will be reduced by the proceeds of certain articles sold at the close of the Exhibition, &c., of which matters I will shortly send in a statement.

92. Is that the statement which you have included in the accounts you have laid upon the table—that is a further statement of receipts and expenditure? Yes, that is the one I sent in in October, 1889. On the 15th October, 1889, I addressed the following letter to the Principal Under Secretary:—

Referring to my letter of the 9th instant, to which I have received no reply, I have now the honor to forward the following statements of accounts in connection with the Adelaide Exhibition, viz.:—(1) Receipts and expenditure, showing balance due to me, £19 15s. 8d.; (2) memorandum of exhibits sold, showing balance due by me, £3 12s., leaving due to me the sum of £16 3s. 4d., for which I beg to request payment. I may add that if I have failed to comply in any way with any instructions given to me as to the manner of accounting for moneys disbursed by me as Executive Commissioner, I shall be glad to comply therewith on my attention being drawn to any such deficiency of method.

93. Have you been paid the difference to which that letter refers? No.

94. So that while acting as Executive Commissioner you sustained a financial loss as well as a loss of time? This is only a matter of £16, but apart from that the discharge of my duty as Executive Commissioner has involved me in a very heavy loss. If I were to go into details I should have no difficulty in showing that it has been a disastrous loss to me.

95. Yet in the face of the inconvenience and loss to which you were subjected in connection with the Adelaide Exhibition, you were prepared to serve the Colony in a similar position at the Melbourne Exhibition? I might not have been had I realised fully how injuriously my absence from Sydney had affected me. At the time, however, I was perfectly prepared to give my services in Melbourne. 96.

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96. Did you seek an interview with the Colonial Secretary after you had heard that another person was likely to be appointed to the position of Executive Commissioner in Melbourne, or did you ask him for any explanation? No; I satisfied myself by simply sending him a letter when I read the telegram.
97. Will you kindly read the letter? Yes. I had better produce my correspondence with Sir Henry Parkes in reference to the matter. I may say that I cannot find a copy of my letter under date 31st August, 1887, in which I accepted the position. I, however, produce the rest of the correspondence. The letter in which I sought the appointment to the position of Executive Commissioner in Melbourne is in these terms:—

Adelaide, 2 August, 1887.

To the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., M.P., Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

My dear Sir Henry,
I have the honor to intimate that I should be glad to accept the appointment of Honorary Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, and I am induced to take this course in consequence of many urgings from members of our own Parliament and Commission for this Exhibition, and also from members of the Parliament and Commission of Victoria whose confidence I have been so fortunate as to gain. Another reason that actuates me is that I have so arranged that very much of the labour and cost of the Melbourne show has already been provided for, and if appointed, my reputation would be enhanced more fully than it can be by this Exhibition.

The universal commendation that has been passed on my work here has been hardly earned, for, with the exception of the superintendent, no member of my staff has received over £3 a week, and only two have been paid even so much as that.

I may add that I strongly recommend the early appointment of the Executive Commissioner as tending to save considerable expense, and to promote very greatly the success of New South Wales at the Centennial Exhibition.

I am, &c.,
J. C. NEILD.

As I have already said, I cannot find my letter of the 31st August.

98. Between those two dates what communications passed between the Colonial Secretary and yourself? They were only verbal. The offer of the position was made to me. I accepted it in my letter of the 31st August, and on the 25th November I wrote from Adelaide this letter:—

Adelaide, 25 November, 1887.

My dear Sir Henry,
In the early part of September I wrote you saying I had complied with your wish, and fully considered whether it would suit my engagements to accept the post of Executive Commissioner for the Melbourne Exhibition, and had determined to accept it.

I have not received a reply, and as my work here is now rapidly drawing to a close, and I must arrange for my future, and also there are many things to be done here in reference to the transfer of properties, &c., to Melbourne, I trust you will not regard me as importunate in asking for a line to complete the matter.

Believe me, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

99. Will you tell us exactly what took place at your interview with Sir Henry Parkes with regard to the appointment? I thought I had already made myself clear upon that point. Sir Henry Parkes referred to my letter from Adelaide, under date of 2nd August. He said, "I did not answer it because as I was coming to Adelaide I knew I should see you." He then asked me to consider whether it would suit my political, private, and business engagements, and I remember his adding the words, with reference to my business engagements, "whatever they may be," to accept the position of Executive Commissioner at Melbourne. He said, "I wish you to fully consider the matter, and to let me have your reply." That reply was an acceptance of the position.

100. That was in your letter dated 31st August, 1887? Yes.

101. After writing that letter did you interview the Colonial Secretary? I did not speak to him again in reference to the matter. His time was completely occupied during the two days he was in Adelaide, and I did not care to worry him about the matter then. After Sir Henry Parkes had left Adelaide I heard, as I have already stated, that he had informed a gentleman occupying a very high position in South Australia, and I heard it from the gentleman himself—that I practically held the appointment of Executive Commissioner in Melbourne. Time passed on, and hearing nothing from Sir Henry Parkes, I wrote him the letter I have read under date 25th November. I received no reply to my letter of that date, and in January I learnt from a telegram in the newspapers that Mr. Burdett Smith had been appointed to the position.

102. But had you had no interview with the Colonial Secretary in the interval? I had not been in Sydney.

103. Have you seen him since in reference to the subject? No, I have not, but on the 16th January I wrote him as follows:—

Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., M.P., Sydney.

Adelaide, 16 January, 1888.

Dear Sir,
In view of the communications which have passed between us, and your statements to other persons, your appointment of Mr. R. B. Smith as Executive Commissioner to the Melbourne Exhibition has occasioned me more than astonishment, but at present I do not offer any comment.

I am, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

I heard nothing further in reference to the matter.

104. Having in view the conversation you had had with the Colonial Secretary, you felt that he had broken his word with you in regard to this important appointment, and that he cast a reflection upon your integrity and your ability in conducting the affairs of the Adelaide Exhibition? I felt that I had been placed in a very false position in the estimation of those who had heard from Sir Henry Parkes himself that I was to go to Melbourne. I felt that I had been treated in an unworthy manner.

105. Had you fallen out with Sir Henry Parkes upon a political or upon any other question? No. I was still in Adelaide. I had had no communication of any kind with him.

106. You were entirely in the dark then as to the reasons for the treatment to which he subjected you? Entirely in the dark.

107. *Mr. Perry.*] Were the expenses you incurred in making the building fit for the exhibits absolutely necessary? Certainly.

108. And all the attendants employed were necessary to successfully show the New South Wales exhibits? They were required more as caretakers than as exhibitors. The eastern annexe was merely a frame building with galvanised iron walls, and we had something like £7,000 worth of precious metals there. The contents of the gold case alone were worth about £3,000. The exhibits of course were

were merely under a sheet of glass. I could, if the Committee chose, produce photographs of them. Then there was the gold and silver bullion from the Sunny Corner mine. That also had a value of about £3,000. All these exhibits had to be continually watched.

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109. You used your best endeavours to keep the expenses down? I used every endeavour to do so. My accounts will show, what I suppose has never before been shown in any Commissioner's accounts, every case in which I received discount, even where I obtained only half-a-crown. I think that circumstance of itself shows that I used every endeavour to keep down the expenditure. In no case did I draw more than £500 at one time. Sometimes I drew as little as £200. I tried to make the money spin out as long as I possibly could.

110. Have you any idea whether the expenses of New South Wales in connection with the Exhibition were greater or less proportionately than were the expenses of the other colonies? I have reason to believe that our expenses were less, but I am speaking only from a general impression.

111. What was the cost of the representation so far as New Zealand was concerned? I do not know. I believe it was a very small affair. Very little more than the Government exhibits.

112. With regard to these accounts, can you put in vouchers showing particulars of the expenditure? In two letters which I wrote, and copies of which I have handed in, I pointed out that I had receipts which I was prepared to submit to any officer of the Department on an appointment being made. I have not parted with the originals of course. Having in view my own protection, I did not feel that I was justified in doing so.

113. Could you produce them if required for the information of the Committee? Yes; I have the bulk of them with me to-day. If I might make a suggestion, I think the Committee would save the time involved in comparing the receipts with the accounts if they were to depute some member of the Committee, or the Clerk of Select Committees, to go over the matter with me, and to report to the Committee as a whole.

114. You can produce vouchers showing the whole of the particulars of expenditure? I have not the wages vouchers with me to-day, but I can easily produce them. I would suggest that the Committee might test the matter in this way: They might take several items haphazard, and call for the vouchers. Of course I should not know what voucher the Committee would call for, and I take it that my being in a position to produce them would show conclusively that they were all here.

115. Was any reason assigned for the appointment of Mr. Smith in place of yourself as Executive Commissioner in Melbourne? I have had no communication upon the subject, and I have no knowledge whatever of any reasons.

116. *Mr. Waddell.*] You say you can produce receipts for all the items you have expended? Yes.

117. I suppose that in your capacity as Executive Commissioner, representing this Colony at Adelaide, you felt it incumbent upon you to give a certain amount of entertainment? Yes. I was told by Sir Henry Parkes that I was to show hospitality, particularly to the South Australian people, and especially after the example set by the Melbourne Commission, who, when the Governor of Victoria came over, gave a banquet at a cost of some £350.

118. Did you entertain Lord Carrington? Well, I was in a difficulty about that; I had an authorisation from the Colonial Secretary, still I was not able to entertain him.

119. I suppose you were put to considerable expense in the way of cab fares, and small items in connection with which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to have receipts? Yes; to considerable expense.

120. What would be the total sum represented by your petty cash expenditure? The petty cash of the office was kept by the superintendent. There is a good deal of petty cash which I outlayed which does not appear in the ordinary petty cash account of the Exhibition. It is mixed up with my own personal outlay. I was saying just now that there was a difficulty in connection with the proposed entertainment to Lord Carrington. In fact the amount authorised by the Colonial Secretary was so thoroughly insufficient that I had to drop the matter.

121. *Chairman.*] What was the amount? Am I bound to answer that question?

122. I think so, because the Committee would like to know how it was that you were not able to carry out the projected entertainment? I was authorised to expend £50, and I did not see how I could give a banquet to a couple of Governors for that amount.

123. You say that the banquet to the Victorian Governor cost the Victorian Commission £350? Yes. I may say that I subsequently gave a luncheon on the occasion of Sir Henry Parkes' visit to the Colony. I felt it absolutely necessary to do something of the kind in order that New South Wales might not be referred to as the only colony which did not entertain. The South Australian Commission had entertained, and the Victorian Commission had also done so. I took advantage of the visit of Sir Henry Parkes to give a luncheon, at which the Governor and many of the leading colonists of South Australia and several members of the New South Wales Parliament were present.

124. *Mr. Waddell.*] You say that the total sum you expended was £4,950? Yes.

125. In the statement of accounts moved for in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Hassall the amount was given as £3,050? That is only up to the end of September; there were subsequent advances.

126. How long after the Exhibition had closed did you render your account? A year after the actual closing of the Exhibition, but in a very much less length of time after I was in a position to render the accounts, because the business at Adelaide was not closed until April. There was all the repacking to be done. There was a considerable expense in connection with that work. We had to make new packing cases; the old cases had been stored in a paddock and they had been there through a very wet winter and a scorching summer. We therefore had to make a considerable number of new cases.

127. I suppose, as a matter of fact, it was a considerable time after the Exhibition actually closed before you could get all those matters completed? Yes, a long time elapsed; I think I am justified in pointing out, in connection with the delay which occurred in rendering my accounts, that I certainly was not able to close matters under any circumstances until August or September.

128. How long was that after the closing of the Exhibition? Some six months. Business of that kind cannot be wound up in a moment.

129. *Mr. Frank Farnell.*] How long did it take to wind up the affairs of the Melbourne Exhibition after the Exhibition had been closed? My only knowledge on that point is derived from the newspapers. I think the time was something like twelve months.

130. Is everything actually settled now? I do not know whether it is or not. I am inclined to think not.

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131. Did you have to employ an accountant to make out your accounts, or did you do so yourself? I did so myself, in order to save expense, but had I known what would happen I should have employed clerical assistance, at an expense to the Colony of perhaps several hundreds of pounds.

132. Do you think that under the circumstances you would have been justified in employing clerical assistance? Yes. With regard to the closing of the accounts, I may say that on the 3rd November I fractured my leg and that I was a cripple, more or less, until the following August. I was to a great extent laid up for nine months, and having been away from the Colony for twelve months, I naturally, on my return, had a mass of things to attend to. It was not that I was holding money which was not accounted for—the money had been spent—it was merely a question of making up the accounts. After my long absence from Sydney in the service of the Colony my time was necessarily greatly occupied with business and personal affairs as well as my public duties.

FRIDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL, | MR. PERRY,
MR. HURLEY.

E. W. O'SULLIVAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. C. Neild appeared in person.

Mr. John Cash Neild called in and further examined:—

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133. *Mr. Farnell.*] When was the Commission appointed in Sydney? Four or five months before the opening of the Exhibition, to the best of my knowledge.

134. Of how many members did it consist? Originally, I think there were about twelve; I was not on the first list of Commissioners; I think I was appointed on the second list. Afterwards additions were continually made until some time after the Exhibition had been opened; I think there were something like forty names. The whole of them are given in my official report to the Governor.

135. Had you any offices in Sydney? There were.

136. Had you a secretary or assistant secretary? There was a secretary, but perhaps I may be allowed to explain that practically I had nothing whatever to do with the working at this end; I considered that my duties were confined to South Australia; I took really no active part in the affairs at this end.

137. Had the Commission a secretary or assistant secretary at Adelaide? I had a superintendent of the courts, and after several months had passed I appointed a clerk, whom I styled my private secretary. I so styled him because I wished him to be under my immediate direction.

138. While the work in connection with the Melbourne Exhibition was being carried on there was a properly-constituted Board of officers, with a secretary and an assistant secretary. The offices were at the Exchange for a time and were afterwards removed to Phillip-street. All the correspondence and communications went through the secretary. Am I to understand that you had no corporation established here in connection with the Adelaide Exhibition? There was a Commission with such an organisation as that to which you refer in Sydney, but practically my duties were confined to Adelaide.

139. In sending any communication to the Colonial Secretary or to the Colonial Treasurer did you send it direct or through the head office of the Commission in Sydney? I sent it in all cases direct to the Colonial Secretary.

140. I believe you submitted monthly reports? What happened was this: I submitted two or three weekly reports before going to Adelaide in May; after that I submitted no reports until my return from Adelaide in March of the following year; although I was in daily communication with the secretary of the Commission in Sydney I did not submit any formal report.

141. What was the first amount placed to your credit as Executive Commissioner? £200.

142. Did you give any receipt for it? I did not.

143. Did the responsible officer appointed as secretary give any receipt? The moneys that I received did not pass through the Commission in Sydney; they passed direct to me.

144. In disbursing that amount I suppose you obtained receipts for pretty well everything, except what came under the denomination of petty cash? Yes.

145. Did you send any vouchers to the Treasury? I did not. I offered, in two letters which have been handed in, to submit the vouchers to any officer who might be appointed to inspect them.

146. Did you obtain receipts in duplicate? In some few cases I did.

147. Yesterday you referred to the interference of the Auditor-General;—do you know that the Audit Act empowers him to obtain all acquittances in connection with the expenditure of public money? Yes; when public money is expended under the Audit Act. I was not under that Act, and was not a public accountant within its meaning.

148. Which department did you recognise—the Colonial Secretary's Department? The Colonial Secretary's Department.

149. And each amount transmitted to you came through the Colonial Secretary? I had no knowledge beyond the statement made long subsequently as to where a great deal of the money did come from. It may have been sent by yourself for aught I know.

150. You were in the habit of making application for money necessary to enable you to carry on? Yes.

151. When one advance was expended I suppose you applied for another? Exactly.

152. You do not know whether it came out of the Treasurer's Advance Account through the Treasury, or whether it came through the Colonial Secretary? I do not even know as a matter of legal knowledge that it came from the Government at all. Money used to reach me from practically unknown sources, that is to say, money used to be placed to my credit as Executive Commissioner in Adelaide, through the Union Bank in Sydney. On my going to the Union Bank for particulars I was not able to obtain any. They did not seem to have any trace of the money. I have no doubt it did come from the Government, but I have no legal knowledge that it did.

153. In what form were the vouchers you received for the disbursements of the moneys? They are ordinary tradesmen's accounts, receipted.

154. Are the accounts certified to by you? Do you mean each bill?

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155. Each bill? They do not bear any special certificate on them, but in some cases they are initialled by the officer who directly incurred the liability. In some cases there is no certificate upon them. I merely satisfied myself on the spot that they were correct before paying them. They were not paid hastily.
156. Did the Treasury or Colonial Secretary's Department send you any vouchers for signature by you? No.
157. So that they have no receipts except the receipts of the Bank teller for the money transmitted to you? Not that I know of. I may explain that amounts were paid into my account without my knowledge, and I only heard of it subsequently. As a matter of fact my seat as a Member of Parliament was contested before the Elections and Qualifications Committee on the ground that I had received certain public moneys, and it was only on my receipt of a printed copy of the proceedings of the Committee that I learnt that some of the moneys with which I stood charged had been paid to my credit. That is the only intimation I have ever received.
158. You mentioned yesterday, in connection with the fittings for the exhibits at the Adelaide Exhibition, that you had to spend a good deal of money in that respect;—have you receipts for all the money you expended on that account? Certainly, I have.
159. How much was it? I could not possibly enter into details in that way.
160. I do not want each item? You want to know how much has been spent on that particular account. I cannot give it you, for the simple reason that a large number of men were employed, and the accounts were never dissected to show how much of their time was devoted to decorative work, and how much to the setting up of the exhibits. The men gave a hand all round at whatever there was to do. It would have been impossible to separate the accounts in the way you suggest.
161. At all events, the Committee are to understand that the moneys were never paid to the credit of the Adelaide Commission in Sydney? No.
162. No proper books were kept by the officials in Sydney? How do you mean the officials in Sydney?
163. I understood you to say that there were officers—a secretary, for instance—in Sydney? Yes; but they had nothing whatever to do with the disbursements in Adelaide. The Commission in Sydney managed business at this end, and I managed business at the other end; there was no clashing of authority.
164. But it was a recognised thing in connection with the Melbourne Exhibition Commission that any amount which was proposed to be expended by the Executive Commissioner had to be first submitted to the Commission for approval;—that course was not adopted in the case of the Adelaide Exhibition? Certainly not.
165. You were allowed *carte blanche* to do as you liked;—to use your own discretion? Yes.
166. And you say the Exhibition cost about £4,000? About that.
167. You do not know what the Melbourne Exhibition cost? No; but I know that it must have cost a great deal more than that.
168. You say that you have the vouchers, and that you can produce them? Yes.
169. Have you ever offered to produce them to the Auditor-General or the Colonial Treasurer? I have already offered them to the Colonial Secretary, as you will see from a letter I handed in yesterday. I am not sure, but I think it was written in July, 1889. I repeated the offer in a letter to the Treasury more recently—this year, in fact.
170. And have they acknowledged your letter? They have not replied to either.
171. Have you received any communication from the Auditor-General, asking you to supply the vouchers? Not direct; the only communication I have had from the Auditor-General has been in the shape of circular forms, asking for an adjustment of advances. That is some time ago. Subsequently, the Colonial Secretary forwarded to me a memorandum addressed to him by the Auditor-General. It was forwarded to me for my information.
172. I take it that you are perfectly willing now to submit the acquittances to the Auditor-General? Yes; but I will not part with them after the infamous way in which I have been treated. I have brought them here for the information of the Committee. I am prepared to submit them, but I will not part with them. They are the only evidence I have in self-defence.
173. I suppose it would be almost impossible for you to obtain duplicate receipts now? Quite impossible. Had it occurred to me at the time I might have obtained duplicates. I regret that I did not do so, but it certainly did not occur to me.
174. Did you receive any instructions as to accounting for money placed at your disposal by the Government? None whatever.
175. How did you deal with the money you did receive? It all went to my account as Executive Commissioner, either in Sydney or Adelaide. That received in Sydney was mostly transmitted to Adelaide. I have the Bank's letters.
176. You had a wine-bar in your charge, had you not? I had.
177. How did you deal with the money taken at the wine-bar? It was very largely, in fact chiefly, used for petty-cash purposes, records being kept. It used to be received in very small sums. You will see from the book I exhibit that the amounts varied from 4s. 6d. a day, speaking generally, up to about £5. Five pounds was the largest taking in any one day. The amount used to be signed for by the barmaid, and also by the overseer of the courts, who used to receive the money; in a few cases it was signed for by the clerk, so that there was a complete check. If you look at the book you will see their signatures.
178. What would be the total proceeds of the wine-bar? The accounts I handed in yesterday will show it exactly, but I do not think I can give you the amount from memory.
179. Would it be £100? More than that. For instance, taking the first nine days the Exhibition was opened the receipts were very satisfactory; they amounted to £27 0s. 6d. I can give the amounts month by month if the Committee like. In July it was £54 0s. 6d.; in August, £30 18s. 7d.; in September, £24 7s. 6d.; in October, £24 18s. 6d.; in November, £28 17s.; in December, £29 7s. 6d.; and for the few days in January, £12 8s. I might explain that the falling off in the receipts was largely due to the popular wines being sold out. A lot of wine was sent down to me which did not prove popular, and it hung on hand; the sales fell off.
180. What was the chief item of expenditure? Wages and salaries; they amounted to £2,156 8s. 5d. The superintendent's salary and allowances, as fixed by the Colonial Secretary beforehand, amounted to £680 5s. 2d. My own secretary's salary amounted to £216 10s., and the general wages to £1,259 13s. 3d.

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181. What accommodation did you provide for yourself at the Exhibition? I provided a room 15 ft. x 10 ft. I went to so little expense that I did not even have the floor boarded. It was covered with linoleum laid on the tar pavement, which covered the wet mud of the excavation. The space occupied was absolutely useless for the display of exhibits owing to its being so dark; in fact my office was so dark that I could not address an envelope there without lighting the gas. It was in the basement, far from any possibility of ventilation, and was most uncomfortable and unhealthy, but the space at my disposal was so small that I could not occupy any position suitable for the display of exhibits for office accommodation.
182. Had you no reception-room for visitors? Nothing of the kind. When Lord Carrington, and when the Governors of Victoria and South Australia called, they had to seat themselves in the little office which I have just described to you.
183. Did you give a banquet when Sir Henry Parkes visited Adelaide? A luncheon.
184. Did you ask for authority to do that? No; I did not. Sir Henry Parkes intimated to me verbally on one occasion that hospitality was to be shown, and particularly to South Australian people. As I had not been able to give any entertainment when Lord Carrington visited the colony, as was done by the Victorian Commission when Governor Lech came over, I took advantage of Sir Henry Parkes' visit to give an official luncheon.
185. Was any comment made by members of the Government upon the luncheon? No; except that it was very admirably carried out.
186. How many assistants did you, as Commissioner, employ? There was the superintendent and the private secretary to whom I have already referred. There was an overseer, whose salary was £3 per week, and a clerk who had £2 a week. For a large part of the time I had a foreman carpenter, whose wages were £3 a week, and then merely day workers. Of course at one time a large number of carpenters were employed, who received about 10s. a day, but the wages of most of the attendants were 6s. 6d. That amount was afterwards raised to 7s. a day when the Exhibition was kept open extra hours.
187. Did you employ an accountant? I did not. I regret that I did not do so; but I was desirous of saving expense.
188. You kept the accounts and conducted most of the correspondence personally? Yes; I wrote with my own hand upwards of 600 telegrams, to say nothing of a much larger number of letters.
189. That must have occupied a great deal of your time? It occupied the whole of my time. I never worked harder at anything in my life. I might explain, perhaps, that the person in charge of the bar used to have a salary of £3 per week; the last person so employed received £3 10s. per week for a portion of the time, but we had great difficulty in obtaining the services of a suitable person.
190. You were appointed Commissioner without instructions of any sort, and you received money without any directions as to accounting for it? That is perfectly correct.
191. You were a member of the Legislative Assembly at the time you were Commissioner at Adelaide? I was.
192. You were a pretty good supporter of Sir Henry Parkes' at the time? I was.
193. Did you receive any remuneration for your services, or did you ask for any? I neither asked nor received any.
194. *Mr. Hurley.*] Nor expected any? Nor expected any.
195. *Mr. Farnell.*] But your personal expenses were paid? They were.
196. To how much did they amount? They amounted, including the petty cash I myself disbursed, to a trifle under £2 a day during the time I was in Adelaide. That included miscellaneous entertaining and small things of that kind. I think I am justified in pointing out, seeing that the Water Conservation Commission was in operation about that time, that the members of that commission were allowed 30s. a day travelling expenses. I think the amount of my expenses, with petty cash included, amounting in all to not more than 10s. a day above that sum, was remarkably moderate, having regard to the position I occupied.
197. Was there any understanding between you and the Government in reference to your personal expenses being paid? There was.
198. With whom was it made? The understanding I admit was an informal one, but it existed not only between Sir Henry Parkes and myself, but with other members of the Government. I remember the late Mr. John Sutherland saying to me, "Well if you are appointed do not expect any remuneration." I said "Certainly not," but he added, "You expect your expenses." I said "Certainly; if I give my time I am as much entitled to my expenses as is a member of Parliament who travels in connection with a commission with a fixed travelling allowance." I think it is likely that similar conversations took place between myself and other members of the Government, but of course they were informal.
199. No amount was actually agreed upon? None whatever.
200. Did you ask for any special amount for personal expenses? I did. I asked Sir Henry Parkes for an allowance. I suggested an allowance of £3 3s. a day. I thought my expenses were likely to come to that, but he pointed out that if any definite sum were fixed it might invalidate my seat in the House by making the position one of profit; consequently the amount was left entirely an open question.
201. Your application was refused? It was not formally refused. It was refused in an informal manner on the ground that it would be disadvantageous to me to grant it; not in consequence of any disinclination on the part of the Government to give the amount, but simply because it might injure me in my position as a member of the House.
202. *Mr. Hurley.*] Sir Henry Parkes expressed a desire to keep your seat intact; he did not wish you to run the risk of losing it? Quite so; he pointed that out to me.
203. I presume he did so because you were a supporter and not an opponent of the existing administration? I could not say. I had the honor of being on fairly friendly terms with Sir Henry Parkes and he pointed the matter out to me as I thought for my own advantage.
204. And the advantage of the party? That is not for me to say.
205. *Mr. Farnell.*] Your personal expenses were left an open question? Entirely so. I think Sir Henry Parkes said in reply to a question in the House on several occasions that an understanding existed that I was to have my personal expenses. I think the Votes and Proceedings will show such a statement to have been made.
206. What became of the show-cases and other things at the close of the exhibition? I had court properties and exhibition properties to the value of nearly £2,000, the major portion of which had been specially arranged for transfer to the Melbourne Exhibition, thinking as I did that they could be used and

and so effect a saving in public expenditure. I might explain that many of these structures had been put together with screws instead of with nails, which would have been less expensive; but they were so made that they could be taken to pieces, packed, and sent over to Melbourne. The office I occupied, and the other division of the same building, 10 ft. x 10 ft., occupied by the Superintendent, were made in the same manner. These properties, of the value of £1,876 1s. 11d., as per list, were supplied to the New South Wales Commission of the Melbourne Exhibition. Perhaps I had better read a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary in reference to the matter, which is dated from Adelaide, 3rd January, 1888:—

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that this Exhibition closes on the 7th instant, and that I have in hand court decorations, cases, tables, trophy structures, stands, furniture, &c., of the value of £1,876 1s. 11d., as per list supplied to the New South Wales Commission for the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, which Commission is considering the question of making an offer for same. From what has transpired, however, I do not anticipate that the Commission will make any reasonable, or indeed, any offer, and in this event, as matters now stand, the property must, I imagine, be sold here, where it will bring little more than a fraction of its value, and a loss of upwards of £1,000 must follow. The articles have been especially constructed to admit of their transfer to Melbourne, and I beg to submit that, as this matter is one which necessarily lies more in the province of the Executive Commissioner than in that of the General Commission, that the appointment of this official would enable the transfer of these valuable properties to be arranged, and prevent the occurrence of a large public loss. I therefore beg to respectfully ask for a very early expression of your views on this, as the matter is pressing for settlement.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales.

Receiving no reply to that, I wrote, on the 15th February, to the Colonial Secretary, as follows:—

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 3rd January, to which I have as yet received no reply, I beg to say that shortly after the appointment of the Executive Commissioner for the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, I made that gentleman an offer of Exhibition properties, the net cost of which amounted to £368 1s. 6d."

—I may say I went through the list and pointed out articles, the value of which to the Melbourne Exhibition was undoubted—

but the Executive Commissioner declines to make any offer for them. I therefore propose, unless I receive instructions from you to the contrary, to sell the articles in question by auction or otherwise for the best prices obtainable. I must, in duty to the taxpayers of New South Wales, draw attention to the waste that the refusal to make use of valuable court properties involves. It will be impossible to obtain an adequate price for very many of the articles in question, and similar articles will have to be provided for the New South Wales Court in Melbourne, and these again must be sold for whatever they will fetch, and thus *two* losses will have to be borne instead of one. In accordance with your instructions, I have handed over to the Centennial Celebration Commission statues and flags to the value of (say) £300, and to the Department of Mines court properties to the value of (say) £546 3s.

I think I have a list of properties handed over to the Mines Department and to the Centennial Celebration Commission—properties costing over £800. I may say that the articles were sold by auction. I received no reply to my second letter to the Colonial Secretary. The goods were sold, and I had the greatest difficulty in many cases in getting any offer whatever. After writing letters, travelling about a great deal, and calling upon people, I disposed of them for sums which would not amount to more than the amount paid by the buyers for carting them away. In order to show that the office to which I have referred was fit for transmission to Melbourne, I may explain that the South Australian Government purchased it for £20—a fraction of its cost—and used it as the office of the South Australian Commission at the Melbourne Exhibition, having enlarged it somewhat. I myself was in the office. I wish to explain, also, that the show-cases and trophy structures I handed over to the Mines Department were all used at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, and, as far as I am able to judge from photographs, some were even shipped to London and used at the recent Exhibition at Sydenham. The coal trophy was undoubtedly used there. It cost me about £39 10s. for painting and gold-lettering alone, which was ordered by an officer in the Mines Department, and not by me. I think I ought also to say that the display of timbers at the Melbourne Exhibition was simply a reproduction of my Adelaide work, with the addition of three logs sent by Mr. Alexander Kethel. The mineral display in Melbourne was also a reproduction of my Adelaide work, with a few additions. In fact, the chief attractions of our court in Melbourne were simply reproductions of my own work in Adelaide in the previous year, and for which I incurred the expense.

207. If the value of these things be taken into account, your expenditure at Adelaide was really small? Very small indeed.

208. You sent a statement of your receipts and expenditure to the Government? I adjusted my advances on the 21st January, 1889.

209. To whom did you send the adjustment? To the Colonial Secretary, covered by a letter I handed in yesterday. I sent in a final adjustment of all matters during the month of October, 1889.

210. *Chairman.*] Is there any further statement you desire to make to the Committee, or are there any other documents you wish to put in? I hope to have an opportunity another day of putting in some paragraphs which appeared in the Sydney Press, upon the alleged authority of the Colonial Secretary, libelling me, by stating that I had failed to supply the accounts, and that the Colonial Secretary had been unable to obtain accounts from me, and so forth. I should like to put in those paragraphs.

211. *Mr. Hurley.*] How do you propose to substantiate your statement that the reports emanated from the Colonial Secretary? Well, it was stated in the Press that the Colonial Secretary said such and such a thing.

212. Do you not think you are rather hazardous in assuming that these paragraphs emanated from the Colonial Secretary? Of course I cannot say positively that the paragraphs did emanate from him. I said just now that it was alleged that they had emanated from him.

212½. *Mr. Farnell.*] You are sure you have given the correct wording of the paragraph;—you are sure the word used was not "vouchers"? No; the word "accounts" was used. On the 8th October of last year I received the following communication from the Principal Under Secretary:—

Sir,

Referring to numerous reminders sent to you regarding the adjustment of your accounts, I am directed to inform you that the Auditor-General will not accept the statement furnished by you in satisfaction of the advances made to you from time to time for the expenses of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. The Colonial Secretary further desires me to say that he extremely regrets that, unless your accounts are properly adjusted within a fortnight, he will be reluctantly compelled to place the matter in the hands of the Crown Solicitor.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

It

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
7 Nov., 1890.

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
7 Nov., 1890,

It will be observed that no information is given to me in the letter as to why the Auditor-General would not accept the statement. On the day following I addressed the following letter to the Principal Under Secretary:—

Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of the 8th instant, *re* the Adelaide Exhibition Accounts, in which you inform me that "the Auditor-General will not accept the statement furnished in satisfaction of the advances made." Seeing that the statement was sent in by me last January, the present refusal occasions me some surprise, especially as no clearer statement could possibly be submitted. Will you be so good as to inform me what connection exists between the Auditor-General and myself in this matter, for I am not aware of any. Further, I beg to refer to my letter of the 8th May, 1888, addressed to the Under Secretary at the Treasury, in which I said, "having made search through my papers, I have failed to find any instructions requiring me to furnish the accounts you refer to. Will you kindly furnish me with a copy if any exist?" This request met with no reply, and I now address same to you, and I shall take pleasure in complying fully with any instructions that may have been given me; and I may point out that, although you inform me that exception is taken to the statement sent in, you do not enlighten me as to what more is required. It happened that prior to the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, I had sufficiently recovered from an attack of illness to proceed to complete a memorandum of the residue of receipts and expenditure *in re* the Adelaide Exhibition, as applied for by you awhile since, and this is nearly finished, and will be forwarded in a day or two. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I can scarcely credit that it expresses the views of the Colonial Secretary; for, though I am aware that political differences existed between us a year ago, I can hardly think that Sir Henry Parkes would carry the matter to the length of forwarding to me such a seriously offensive and wholly unjustifiable threat as that under notice.

I have, &c.,

JOHN C. NEILD.

The residue of accounts referred to in this letter were sent in six days later. Of course, to that I received no reply, as I have received none to any letter which I have addressed to the Government on this matter for the last 2½ years.

213. Do I understand you to say that you have received no reply from the head of the Government about this matter for 2½ years? I have received no reply to letters which I have addressed either to the head of the Government, to the Colonial Treasurer, or to the Under Secretary of either Department. The letters I have handed in will show you the whole course of the correspondence and the number of letters that remain unanswered. I consider that I have been seriously damaged in my reputation by reason of the paragraphs which appeared in the Press, alleged to have been supplied by the head of the Government, stating that I had failed to render accounts and so forth. In one case my solicitor issued a writ against one of the daily papers, but the matter was settled by the publication of a full apology and explanation and the payment of all costs. I did not care to take the matter any further.

214. Have you the paragraphs with you? I have not. The principal paragraph to which I refer alleged that the Colonial Secretary had been unable to obtain any accounts from me, and that he had transferred the whole matter to the Colonial Treasurer.

215. Will you hand in the paragraphs at a subsequent meeting of the Committee, so that they may be printed as appendices? I will. I consider that they contain a serious reflection upon me.

216. Is there any other matter to which you desire to refer? I was asked yesterday whether any communication had taken place between any members of the Government and myself, other than the Colonial Secretary, with reference to my proposed appointment as Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the Melbourne Exhibition. In my answer to that question I omitted something. Communications passed, with reference to the matter, between myself and several Ministers. For instance, I had letters from Mr. Abigail, the Secretary for Mines, from Mr. Garrett, the Secretary for Lands. These sent me letters of unqualified support. I received another letter from Mr. Inglis, the Minister of Public Instruction, in which he expressed very great friendliness—in fact, to use his own words, he assured me that I had "covered myself with glory at the Adelaide show;" but, with national caution, he did not unreservedly pledge himself in the matter.

217. *Mr. Farnell.*] The Government, as I understand the matter, make no complaint as to the manner in which you conducted affairs at the Adelaide Exhibition; the only point in dispute between you appears to be with respect to the production of the vouchers; the Auditor-General refuses to accept your statement of accounts unless it is accompanied by the vouchers or receipts? I do not know that; I do not know what exception is taken to my conduct.

218. I suppose you know with what object the Audit Office was created? I do not know anything about the Audit Office.

219. You do not know how they transact business there? I do not. I was never in the Public Service, and I know nothing of official routine.

219½. You are willing to produce all the acquittances of money expended at the Adelaide Exhibition for the satisfaction of the Auditor-General or any other responsible officer, but you do not appear to care about parting with them? I certainly do not, after the way in which I have been treated. I do not think it would be safe for me to part with them. I wish the Committee to clearly understand the position I take up. I fully recognise a moral responsibility to account for the money, but I recognise no legal responsibility. There is a wide distinction between the two things. I recognise that in accounting for the money I do so of my own free will and for my own honourable reputation, but I do not think any legal responsibility exists. I was appointed without instructions, and I cannot be bound to comply with subsequent instructions, if indeed any exist. No man would be safe for a moment. Any man entrusted with the expenditure of money could be arrested for embezzlement at any time if he were to be bound by instructions issued after he had spent the money. If I were to admit that I am legally bound I might eventually be told, "You had no business to incur this and that item of expenditure, and you must refund the amount." I had no instructions to guide me; I had to exercise my discretion. To use the word employed by Lord Carrington when proposing my health in Adelaide, I was the "envoy" of this Colony. I had to do my best under a vaguely worded commission. I did my best, and I believe it was to the advantage of the Colony. I decline to be legally bound by instructions which are issued after the whole affair is over. So far as I am aware, up to the present time, no instructions have been issued. I am perfectly in the dark as to what is required of me. I may add that I received letters from Ministers and Members of Parliament in Adelaide as to the success of the exhibition. Mr. Clarke, the Minister of Justice in this Colony, writing on his own account, and on behalf of Mr. Abigail, the Secretary for Mines, said "We congratulate you upon the completeness of the arrangements which have made the New South Wales Court so successful and attractive."

220. *Chairman.*] Have you any further letters to produce? I have a large number of letters in the same strain from Members of Parliament and other public men, but I do not wish to labour the inquiry.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. LEE, | MR. FRANK FARNELL.
E. W. O'SULLIVAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. C. Neild appeared in person.

William John Lyne, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

221. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of the Hume? Yes.

222. And you have held the position of Minister for Works and Minister for Lands? Yes.

223. Did you pay a visit to the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition? I think I paid two visits, but I am not quite sure.

224. Did you make a thorough inspection of the New South Wales court and annexes? Yes.

225. What is your opinion as to the representation of New South Wales at that Exhibition? The Colony was well represented—much better than I thought it would be. The Exhibition would not have been very much to see without the New South Wales exhibits.

226. In your opinion was the £4,950, which this representation is said to have cost, well spent? I certainly think it was. It was a good advertisement for the Colony, and I think it did the Colony credit.

227. Do you consider that the Executive Commissioner performed his duties in an efficient and able manner? Very. I consider that Mr. Neild conducted his charge well; with very great credit to himself, and with very great advantage to the Colony.

228. *Mr. Neild.*] In your opinion were the New South Wales courts equal or superior to the courts of the other colonies? Very superior, and, as far as I could judge while I was there, the attention given by yourself was quite equal to and perhaps greater than that given by the other Executive Commissioners.229. *Mr. Lee.*] Were you one of the Commissioners for the Exhibition? No. I happened to be travelling through Adelaide to Broken Hill.

230. Consequently you know nothing about the executive management and the disposal of the funds? No, but I understand the cost to have been £4,950. I do not think that that is a large sum for what was done, especially when you consider that the Executive Commissioner was in Adelaide for about twelve months. I do not think it is a large sum when you consider it from another point of view—I mean the number of visitors who went over from New South Wales. There were a host of New South Wales Commissioners there when I was in Adelaide, and they all visited the court, and were entertained by Mr. Neild in a proper manner. The Executive Commissioner also had to represent New South Wales at various gatherings which took place in Adelaide, at which the Mayor and other representative persons in the city were present. All of this, of course, cost money.

231. *Mr. Neild.*] Were you aware that of the amount named £500 was paid for the rent of the space of the courts? I understood that.

232. You include that amount in your estimate? Yes.

232½. When you went to Adelaide you did not expect to find the Colony so well represented by its exhibits, nor did you expect to find the Commissioner's work so well carried out? I did not. I was very agreeably surprised. I did not think you were nearly so good a showman as you proved yourself to be.

Mr. John Cash Neild recalled, and further examined:—

233. *Chairman.*] I believe you desire to give some further evidence? I merely desire to had in a letter which I have addressed to the Committee, requesting them to investigate the allegations and complaints which it contains. It is in these terms:—

The Chairman, Select Committee, re Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 November, 1890.

Your Committee, having been appointed by the Legislative Assembly, on the motion of James Fletcher, Esq., M.P., at my request, to inquire into and report upon matters connected with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, I have the honor to request that you will investigate the following allegations and complaints, viz:—

1. That I was under the great seal of the Colony appointed the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, such appointment being without conditions or stipulations of any kind, save and except that while the office was an honorary one my personal expenses were to be recouped.
2. That neither when so appointed Executive Commissioner nor subsequently were instructions of any kind supplied to me respecting the keeping or rendering of accounts.
3. That moneys were placed at my disposal as Executive Commissioner, unaccompanied by any instructions or conditions as to their use or expenditure, further than that the salary of the superintendent of exhibits was to form a charge against one of the advances. (*Vide* Principal Under Secretary, 17/5/87.)
4. That, notwithstanding the entire absence of instructions as aforesaid, I did, on the 21st of January, 1889, furnish to the Colonial Secretary accounts showing clearly and completely the manner in which the said moneys were expended.
5. That I have twice offered to submit receipts in support of the said statement of account.
6. That, on the 15th October, 1889, I supplied a further and final statement of accounts, being miscellaneous receipts, and expenditure showing a balance due to me of £16 3s. 4d.
7. That the reception of the last-named accounts has never been in any way acknowledged, though I have repeatedly sought one.
8. That, while I have been informed that the statement of account rendered on the 21st January, 1889, is not satisfactory, I have not been informed, nor have I been able to learn in what respect it is deemed so, though I have written several letters inquiring what more was required.
9. That no one of the many letters written by me respecting my said accounts, whether addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, Principal Under Secretary, or Under Secretary of the Treasury, from May, 1888, to the present time, has received the slightest answer or acknowledgment, and I have been subjected to a conspiracy of silence.
10. That, while no notice has been taken of my many letters, statements have been officially supplied to the daily press and widely circulated, implying and alleging that I was and am guilty of improper and unsatisfactory conduct in connection with the monetary affairs of the said exhibition.
11. That, by reason of these false and malicious statements, I have sustained great injury to my peace of mind, and my public and private reputation has been seriously affected.

I have, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

232,

W. J. Lyne,
Esq., M.P.
11 Nov., 1890.

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
11 Nov., 1890.

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
11 Nov., 1890.

234. *Mr. Lee.*] You are aware that a number of farmers in the Colony sent exhibits of wheat and other grain to the Exhibition? Yes.

235. Are you also aware that many of these exhibits have not been accounted for? I was not aware of that, but I do not recollect any exhibits of grain amounting to more than half or a quarter of a bushel. As far as I can remember, the exhibits were in small bags, containing a few pounds weight. I do not remember seeing any sacks of grain.

236. You know that the quantity required for exhibit was only 1 bushel? I do not remember that.

237. Can you inform the Committee from your papers whether these exhibits were disposed of in the manner described to the exhibitors when they were asked to send them? I can only say that all the exhibits which were sold at the close of the Exhibition have been duly accounted for. There were some few exhibits, such as flour and things of that nature, which went out of condition during the show, and were not saleable.

238. Would you be able from reference to your books to particularise the exhibits which went bad, and which were not sold? I think I could.

239. Could you also particularise the exhibits of wheat and other cereals which were not sold? I do not think I could particularise such small quantities.

240. I am informed by several persons in my district that no returns have been furnished them in respect of their exhibits? I have nothing whatever to do, nor am I acquainted with the conditions on which the exhibits were accepted. I received instructions from the Commission in Sydney to sell certain exhibits, and I sold and accounted for them. Of any others I know nothing.

241. But were the exhibits, the return which was not stipulated for, sold in every instance? All the exhibits that were not sold were returned to the Commission in Sydney less, as I say, some few articles which went out of condition. For instance, some wine went perfectly sour; it turned completely to vinegar—it was of no use to incur the expense of conveying it back to Sydney, and it was therefore destroyed.

242. I suppose you could particularise that wine? I believe it could be pointed out from the superintendent's lists.

243. I know of two cases of wheat exhibits—the exhibitor of one took the first prize, and of the other the second prize; both of them stipulated that the wheat should be sold and the money remitted; in neither case have they received any account of their samples of wheat? I take it that the quantity would be a bushel.

244. Not less than a bushel? Well, the bushel would be reduced in this way: We had not room to set up all the grain exhibits by the bushel, and smaller quantities—half bushels, I think, in some cases—were taken out of each sample and exhibited. The quantity exhibited would go, of course, terribly out of condition during the seven months during which the Exhibition was open, from the dust of the show and so on, and would be valueless when the Exhibition closed. But I suppose the outside value of any one exhibit of wheat sent would be worth 3s. or 4s. a bushel; it would not be worth more.

245. I desire to call your attention to one particular exhibitor—John Corrin, of Tenterfield. His exhibit was shipped by the “Adelaide,” on the 14th May; the number of the package was 91; the exhibit was in the department of agriculture, section B, class 608, and it was wheat;—would you be able to trace that entry, and to tell me what became of the wheat? Certainly not. It would be necessary to have an enormous staff if we were to follow about every few shillings' worth of exhibits like that.

246. That is one of the cases in which the exhibitor received no account for his wheat;—you think it would be impossible to trace what became of that particular exhibit? I think so.

247. Do you think the secretary of the Commission in this Colony would be able to trace it? He would probably be able to trace the return if the exhibit were returned.

248. But would your statement to the Commission show what had become of these exhibits; would it show, for instance, whether they were sold, whether they went bad, or whether they were given away? I made no return of that kind to the Commission. Lists of all goods returned were sent in. Now I come to think of it, I did not personally superintend the making up of the returns; in fact I was not in Adelaide when matters were finally closed.

249. Who was charged with that duty? The superintendent would have charge of that matter.

250. Is he in Sydney? Yes.

251. Then there is the exhibit of another man—Charles Brandt. It was shipped by the “Adelaide,” on the 14th May; the number of the package was 146; it was in the department of agriculture, section B, class 608, and was wheat;—would you be able to inform the Committee what became of that exhibit? Certainly not. An Executive Commissioner cannot be supposed to receive and check and keep his eye for twelve months on a bushel of wheat.

252. I do not ask that question;—I ask you whether you can account for what became of it? Yes. I have no doubt it can be accounted for; but I cannot speak from memory as to small individual exhibits like this—that is as to whether they were weevil-eaten or whether they were returned.

253. All your returns would be with the Commission? No, I think not.

254. I mean in winding up, and in the return of the exhibits, there would be account sales for the goods sold? No. The account sales were not rendered to the Commission. They are included in my returns to the Colonial Secretary last year, and their receipt has never been acknowledged. There may be a general responsibility resting on the Commissioner in connection with such matters as these, but I cannot be expected to have a personal knowledge of such matters of detail. This is the first time any complaint of the nature mentioned by you has reached me, and it seems to me scarcely fair that it should have been kept back for a couple of years, and then suddenly fired off at me.

255. *Mr. Frank Farnell.*] It was said by Mr. Lyne that the cost of the exhibition to this Colony had been £4,950; but the balance-sheet attached to the report of the President of the New South Wales Commission shows an expenditure of £7,867 9s. 4d.—that is in excess of the amount which was paid to your credit as Executive Commissioner, and which you disbursed? I know nothing whatever about the balance-sheet of the Sydney Commission.

256. So that you really do not know what the local expenses were? No. I discharged my duties in Adelaide, leaving the Commission here to take whatever steps they thought proper. I did not interfere with them, and they did not interfere with me.

256½. Then we are to understand that this sum of £7,867 is irrespective of the amount you have expended? I suppose it is—it must be, I expect.

Edward

Edward Alexander Rennie, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

257. *Chairman.*] You hold the position of Auditor-General in the Colony? I do.
258. Will you please state what, as Auditor-General, you expect to be done as to all public accounts rendered to you? I expect acquitted vouchers for every sum issued by the Treasury, whether by advance or direct to the individual.
259. Has this been done in every case with regard to public matters? In every case, with the exception of one or two in which the vouchers have been either lost or destroyed. In those cases I do not pass the accounts except under a minute of the Governor and the Executive Council. Special provision is made in the Audit Act for the absence of vouchers to meet cases where they cannot be got or where they have been lost.
260. In the case of the Exhibitions recently held at Melbourne and Dunedin, and in the case of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, had you vouchers for every detail of the expenditure? For every penny of it.
261. Can you state whether the Executive Commissioners of those Exhibitions were appointed in the same way as that in which Mr. Neild was appointed. Has that information come to your knowledge? I could not say at all. All that I know is that they had to account for whatever money was placed in their hands by the Treasury.
262. Have you a list of the sums of money which were placed at the disposal of the New South Wales Commission for the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, and also of the sums placed at the disposal of the Executive Commissioner for the same Exhibition? I have not a list of the sums issued to the Commission, but I have a list of those issued to Mr. Neild.
263. How is it you have not a list of those issued to the Commission? Because the whole of the sums have been adjusted.
264. You have brought with you to-day only a list of the sums in dispute? Those for which I have received no accounts.
265. Do you expect Mr. Neild, considering the terms of his appointment under the Commission issued by Sir Henry Parkes, to account for every detail of expenditure? Certainly, on the ground of his having had public moneys placed to his credit. Every person to whose credit public moneys are placed for expenditure on account of the Government has to furnish me with accounts in detail.
266. Considering the nature of Mr. Neild's position in Adelaide—that he was in a semi-independent position, having to do urgent work and spend public moneys at a moment's notice—would you expect him to give a voucher for every small item of his expenditure? Yes.
267. Would not the voucher of the Executive Commissioner be sufficient in regard to any general expenditure? Do you mean his own receipt?
268. Yes? Certainly not.
269. Going back to the time of the Casual Labour Board, did you receive vouchers for every expenditure in connection with that institution? For every penny.
270. Were you satisfied that the expenditure was a proper expenditure? That is another matter. Wherever I am not satisfied with vouchers I submit them for the approval of the Government, pointing out any objections I may have. In the case of the Casual Labour Board, I had the approval of the Government for every penny of the amount. I had vouchers for every penny of the advances which were made to the Board.
271. *Mr. Farnell.*] Even the men's wages and their signatures? Everything. That is always the case.
- 271½. *Mr. Lee.*] Will you furnish the Committee with a list of the moneys advanced to the Executive Commissioner of the Adelaide Exhibition? Yes; I can give you those amounts, with the dates of applications for accounts; also a list from which you will see all the correspondence which has taken place. They are as follow:—

MEMORANDUM of advances made to Mr. John C. Neild, Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, with dates of applications to him for adjustments:—

Advances.		Dates of Applications for Accounts.							
Date.	Amount.								
13 April, 1887.	£ 200 0 0	12/7/87.	30/7/87.	13/10/87.	31/10/87.	24/11/87.	30/11/87/.	31/12/87.	31/1/88.
26 May, 1887.	500 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18 June, 1887.	500 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23 June, 1887.	250 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9 July, 1887.	500 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20 July, 1887.	250 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8 Aug., 1887.	350 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28 Sep., 1887.	500 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 Nov., 1887.	500 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31 Dec., 1887.	300 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9 Jan., 1888.	500 0 0	29/2/88.							
14 Feb., 1888.	400 0 0								
12 March, 1888.	200 0 0								
	£ 4,950 0 0								

A reminder enclosing list of advances to 9th July.

A reminder asking for reply to that of 13th October.

None of them have been replied to except the one of 30th July, 1887, answered by letter dated 15th August, 1887, a copy of which is attached hereto.

Dates of Reports to Treasury.

Replies.

10 Feb., 1888.....	Letter enclosing list of advances to 31st December, 1887.....	_____
17 Apl., 1888.....	Letter enclosing list of advances to 12th March, 1888	B.C. 27/4/88.—That Mr. Neild had been written to.
18 Apl., 1888.....	B.C. on 88-405 advances still unadjusted	_____
21 May, 1888.....	B.C. on 88-405 advances still unadjusted.....	_____
7 Aug., 1888.....	Letter requesting reply to that of 17th April	_____
9 Oct., 1888.....	Letter requesting reply to that of 17th April	_____
8 Feb., 1889.....	Letter requesting reply to that of 17th April	_____

Dates

E. A. Rennie, Esq. 11 Nov., 1890.	<i>Dates of Reports to Colonial Secretary.</i>	<i>Replies.</i>
14 Feb., 1888	.....Letter enclosing reminder to Mr. Neild	None.
7 Aug., 1888	.....Letter referring to letter of 14th February, 1888, and quoting further advances of £500, £400, and £200, made on 9th January, 14th February, and 12th March respectively.	None.
6 Oct., 1888	.....Letter stating that accounts had not been received	None.
8 Feb., 1889	.....Letter stating that accounts had not been received	None.
27 Feb., 1889	.....B.C. 89-459, returning statement submitted by Mr. Neild, and saying that in the absence of supporting vouchers it could not be accepted as an adjustment of the advances made to him.	None.
4 June, 1889	.....Letter asking if steps to obtain adjustments had been taken	None.
12 Sept., 1889	.....Letter asking if steps to obtain adjustments had been taken	None.
<i>References by the Treasury to the Audit Office for information as to state of the Accounts.</i>		
19 Oct., 1887	.....B.C. 87-2,160, Legislative Assembly, asking if accounts had been adjusted	19/10/87, that account current and completed vouchers had been asked for.
30 Dec., 1887	.....B.C. 87-2,718, asking if vouchers had been received	30/12/87, that accounts had not been received.
23 Oct., 1889	.....B.C. 89-3,501, for report showing how the matter stands	—
272.	The sum of £4,950 is the total of the amounts placed to the credit of the Executive Commissioner? The total amount so far as the Treasury accounts go. I have no doubt that was all that was given to him.	
273.	Have you received vouchers from the Executive Commissioner in adjustment of those advances? Not for any part of them.	
274.	At the present time the whole of the amount stands unadjusted? Yes.	
275.	The list showing the correspondence which has taken place, which you have handed in, is to the best of your knowledge correct? It is.	
276.	Have you any other statement with regard to the accounts to hand in? Well, my report, made to the Treasury on the 1st November, 1889, gave an exhaustive statement of the whole matter. That is in reply to the last reference quoted in the list I have handed in.	
277.	It is in reply to an inquiry from the Treasury asking how the whole matter stood? Yes.	
278.	What reply did you give to the demand of the Treasury on 23rd October, 1889, for a report showing how the matter stood? The report I sent to the Treasury was in these terms:—	
<p>Thirteen advances were made to Mr. Neild at various dates from the 14th April, 1887, to 12th March, 1888, as detailed in memorandum attached, marked (1), aggregating £4,950. Applications for accounts showing the expenditure of these advances were made direct to Mr. Neild, on the dates specified opposite to each. To the second only of these applications, dated 30th July, 1887, has any reply been received. A copy of that reply is appended, in which Mr. Neild acknowledges his obligation to render accounts, and promises to adjust same without delay when the service of the Exhibition was completed. The memoranda marked (1) and (2) give the dates, &c., of other correspondence with the Treasury and the Colonial Secretary's Department on the subject of these accounts. In a letter of 21st January, 1889, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Neild claims to have fulfilled his commission and done all that was required of him, so long as he devoted any funds placed to his credit exclusively to the work entailed by his commission. With that view of his functions Mr. Neild, nevertheless, thought it desirable to make a statement of the manner in which he disbursed the moneys handed to him by the Treasury, and enclosed such statement with a promise of a further statement of proceeds of certain articles sold by him at the close of the Exhibition. With a subsequent letter, of 15th October, 1889, addressed to the Principal Under Secretary, further statements are supplied of receipts for sales and of further payments, resulting in a balance of £16 3s. 8d., which Mr. Neild claims as due to him, and for which he requests payment. Mr. Neild's letter of 21st January, 1889, was referred to the Auditor-General for his report on the 11th February, and a reply (marked 89/459), dated 27th of the same month, was forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary. Following that report a letter was addressed to Mr. Neild, dated 12th March, from the Colonial Secretary's Office, requesting vouchers for his payment, &c., as pointed out in said report. So far as appears, however, no acknowledgment sent of the receipt of such letter has been received, nor to this date has a single voucher of any kind been furnished. The statement furnished on the 21st January, 1889, professes to show a series of payments for 13th June, 1887, to 31st March, 1888, for the greater part of which names and amounts only are given, without the slightest indication of the services for which the payments are claimed to have been made, and, as already said, without a shadow of a voucher in explanation or in proof of actual payment. The expenditure so claimed amounts in all to £5,596 13s. 10d., to meet which there was the sums already quoted as made under advance, £4,950, sales of exhibits, £550 10s. 2d. and £80—in all to £5,580 10s. 2d., or £16 3s. 8d. in excess of receipts as above stated. Mr. Neild claims exemption from any liability to account for the public moneys entrusted to him by the Treasury on the ground that he cannot discover among his papers any instructions requiring him to furnish accounts of his money transactions in connection with his office as Executive Commissioner to the Adelaide Exhibition. This is not consistent with the numerous applications made to him for accounts by this officer, nor consistent with his own reply to me of those applications. In no former cases of money placed in the hands of Commissioners to defray expenses of Exhibitions in which this Colony has had any share has any Commissioner claimed exemption from liability to account, although the money was placed to their credit in exactly the same way. On the contrary, vouchers have always been supplied for audit in support of every sum deemed to have been expended. In this case, as more fully shown in report of 27th February last, already quoted, the statements both of receipts and payments could hardly have been made up without actual vouchers, nor, moreover, ought there to be much difficulty in obtaining proper vouchers, duly acquitted, for the majority of the entries, if not already in Mr. Neild's possession, as it must be assumed they are. As the statements are presented they cannot be accepted by this Department as satisfactory, so far they being wholly unsupported by any evidence whatever of their correctness. The advances to the Finance Committee of the Commission for the Adelaide Exhibition, amounting in all to £7,867 9s. 4d., have all been fully covered by properly-acquired Service vouchers fully twelve months ago.</p>		
279.	Have you seen a copy of the Commission issued to Mr. Neild as Executive Commissioner? No.	
280.	Are you aware whether there was any condition or stipulation of any kind as to the expenditure of the moneys to be advanced to him? No; I have no evidence whatever of that. All that I have is the usual Treasury vouchers accounting for the moneys issued.	
281.	After Mr. Neild's appointment, and before he took up his position as Executive Commissioner, were any instructions issued from your office as a guide to him with regard to the acquittances which would be required? We issue no instructions whatever; that is a matter for the Treasury. It is for them when making advances to make any conditions they see proper.	
282.	According to your letter, Mr. Neild, on the 21st January, 1889, furnished accounts showing the manner in which the moneys advanced to him were expended? That account current was submitted with the papers for my report, but it is not in my possession.	
283.	Is the point at issue between yourself and Mr. Neild one of vouchers only? Yes, as far as I am concerned.	
284.	Acquittance vouchers? Yes—to show how the money has been expended.	
285.	Has he offered to your Department, on two different occasions, to submit receipts in connection with his statement of account? Not that I am aware of. The only communication from Mr. Neild upon the point is under date 15th August, 1887, and is in these terms:—"I have the honor to acknowledge your	

your circular letter, dated 13th July, *in re* certain advances made to me as Executive Commissioner to the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and in reply beg to say that it is impossible to render accounts prior to the completion of the services connected with this department, when they shall be adjusted without delay."

E. A. Rennie,
Esq.

11 Nov., 1890.

286. Did Mr. Neild, on the 15th October, 1889, supply you with a further or final statement of accounts, being miscellaneous receipts and expenditure, showing a balance due to him of £16 8s. 4d.? That did not come to me from Mr. Neild, it came to me with other papers from the Treasury.

287. That being the case, would it be your duty to acknowledge the receipt of these accounts for Mr. Neild? Certainly not; if the Treasury sent them on to me as acquittances I should acknowledge them as an adjustment, or state why I could not accept them, which I have already done.

288. Has Mr. Neild been informed that the statement furnished by him on the 21st January, 1889, was not satisfactory? Not by me.

289. I presume correspondence with Mr. Neild would go to the Colonial Secretary's Office? Yes.

290. *Mr. Farnell.*] I believe you are appointed Auditor-General by the Imperial Government on the recommendation of the Colonial Government? Not quite so; I am appointed by the Colonial Government, but my position is a statutory one.

291. I believe you stated just now that you had no power to consider anything an acquittance unless you had the receipts or executive authority? Exactly; I may say that executive authority is only asked for and given where it is impossible to produce the documents.

292. To whom do you directly look for the acquittances? To the officer who receives the money.

293. So that you look directly to Mr. Neild for acquittances in respect of the moneys which have been advanced to him? Exactly; we have written to him over and over again for them. The rule is in all cases to send a reminder every month until the moneys are accounted for.

294. If Mr. Neild were prepared to hand in the acquittances you would, I suppose, do what you usually do—that is, give him a receipt for all the acquittances handed in? I should give him a provisional receipt until the acquittances were examined. That I always do. I always give a provisional receipt, informing the parties that the acquittances are accepted subject to their being found correct under the provisions of the Audit Act.

295. Have you power under the Audit Act to compel a production of acquittances? No, except to disallow or surcharge, and in that case the party who may be aggrieved at my surcharge or disallowance, if he can show reason why he should be exempted, appeals to the Governor in Council, through the proper channel, and the exemption is almost always allowed where there is a reasonable excuse for not furnishing the documents.

296. It is absolutely necessary that you should have the original receipts? The original receipts—copies are never accepted.

297. You say you would be only too willing to give Mr. Neild a provisional receipt for all his acquittances if he would produce them? Yes, if he will produce the acquittances of the parties to whom he paid these several sums until they are examined as to their correctness, computation, and so forth.

298. So far you have received only a statement of account? That did not come to me direct, it came to me for report. I reported that it was not such a statement as I could deal with.

299. *Mr. Neild.*] Do you say that it is the duty of a public accountant to make his returns of expenditure direct to you? Yes.

300. Will you swear that such a provision exists in the Audit Act? Certainly there is not, directly.

301. Is it not your duty to receive accounts and vouchers through the Treasury only? I think I may answer yes to that; but I think I should explain that part of the Treasury vouchers are in respect of advances which the Treasury look to me to have adjusted, and that arrangement has been in force for many years. They used to adjust them in the office themselves, but it was found so inconvenient and otherwise cumbrous an arrangement that the duty of seeing that the advances were adjusted was cast upon the Audit Office.

302. Then you say that a practice has grown up with reference to accounting for public moneys, such practice being outside the provisions of the Audit Act? I do not say that it is outside the Act.

303. But you say that it is not in accordance with its provisions? No, I do not say that. Under the 29th section I have power to call upon any one who has, in any way, to do with the receipt and expenditure of public money for any documents I choose.

304. After the accounts have been rendered? No, even before.

305. Does not the 29th section say: "In the examination of the cash-sheet, bank-sheet, and all other documents produced as vouchers, or as subordinate vouchers, the Auditor-General shall make such queries and observations addressed to public accountants, officers certifying accounts, or persons in any way concerned with the receipt or the disbursement of the moneys or funds referred to in this Act, and shall call for such further accounts, vouchers, statements, and explanations as he may think necessary, and after such queries and observations have been answered, and after such further accounts, &c." You cannot, under a strict reading of the Act, take action until you have received the documents in chief from the Treasury? Quite so; but as I explained just now the advance vouchers come to me as necessarily imperfect vouchers. I have to make such observations on those documents, and to call for such documents in support of them as I think proper.

306. The document I hand you is probably the current account to which you have referred? It looks like the document I had.

307. You say it reached your hands through the Treasury? It did not come to me in adjustment of the account at all that I know of—it was referred to me in connection with the question as to your accounts.

308. Since it reached your hands have you made any application direct to Mr. Neild, in accordance with the 29th section of the Audit Act, for any particulars or vouchers in support of it? No; because the accounts did not come to me in such a way that I could do so. I had no business to deal with it. I was called upon merely for a report upon it, and I did so.

309. Have you made any direct application to Mr. Neild to adjust the advances, or to support the account current since the end of 1887? Yes; I think the last date of application is 31st January, 1888.

310. You have made no application to Mr. Neild direct since then? No.

311. Your other communications have been to the Government? Yes.

312. You stated in the report you have handed in that no answer has been received from Mr. Neild to the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 12th March, 1889? Not by the Colonial Secretary.

313. But you said Mr. Neild had made no reply? Not to me.

314.

- E. A. Rennie, Esq.
11 Nov., 1890.
314. Is the type-written portion of the document now produced the report to which you refer? It appears to be a copy of my report to the Colonial Secretary.
315. You do not know if that minute of yours has been answered? I received no answer to it.
316. If an answer was sent to it you would expect it to be sent on to you, would you not? That would rest with the Colonial Secretary.
317. But as a matter of course you would expect to hear of it? I should expect to get the acquittances; that is all I am concerned with. There would be no necessity to send an answer to my report to the Treasury, except the accounts themselves.
318. Do I understand that you take exception to the form of the account current sent in; do you want the accounts stated in some special departmental way? I objected to it because it gave no particulars except the names and the amounts.
319. Do you object to the moneys being accounted for in a commercial manner, and do you want them accounted for in accordance with some Government custom? I want the documents themselves. The account current is a mere list.
320. If the statement were supported by receipts would it be satisfactory? Yes; because I should have in each voucher the full details of what the entry represented. My objection to the document was that it was imperfect, giving no particulars beyond the names and the amounts said to have been paid.
321. You have never applied to Mr. Neild for the vouchers? Not since the 31st January, 1888.
322. You have not applied for the vouchers in support of the account current? No, it was not in my way to do that. The matter was in the hands of the Government; it was out of my hands altogether.
323. Does not the Audit Act provide that Government can allow public moneys to be expended without any details of the expenditure, and without any detailed audit? Not so far as expenditure goes. The Act is most clear and emphatic that any expenditure must be supported by vouchers.
324. Will you swear that there is no provision in the Audit Act by virtue of which the Government can spend moneys without your detailed audit? Certainly; no expenditure can take place without my audit.
325. Without a detailed audit? Without a detailed audit.
326. I think if you look at the 35th section of the Act you will find you are making a mistake, The Act says: "It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice aforesaid to exempt from detailed audit by the Auditor-General, but not from appropriation audit by him, the accounts of receipt and expenditure of any department, the peculiar duties, constitution, or circumstances of which may render such exemption expedient?" I am aware of that section.
327. Apparently you were not just now? I was, but that does not apply to the case.
328. Who is to be the judge of it—it is a matter peculiarly within the scope of the Government? There is only one case in which that exemption was ever brought into operation, and it was in regard to the audit of the Railway receipts when the Audit Act was passed. There has never been any other exemption.
329. But the right of exemption exists by law? The Government could, if they thought proper, exempt a department.
330. They have a right by law to do so? Under that section they certainly have, but there is a distinct exception, the section says, "but not from appropriation audit."
331. What authority had you for alleging that the Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Exhibition comes under the operation of the Audit Act? I have quoted the 29th section already as giving me ample power to call for any accounts whatsoever; they are the powers I have always exercised.
332. You have informed the Committee that you were not acquainted with the terms of the Commission under which Mr. Neild was appointed, yet you say that the Commissioner in question was a public accountant within the meaning of the Act? Yes; certainly.
333. Whether he was acting with or without remuneration? That question was not asked, but it is the same, with or without remuneration. The point is this, that he has moneys placed in his hands to account for or to expend for the Government. Any person who has moneys thus placed in his hands is bound to account for them, and I know of no one who, under those circumstances, has declined to do so.
334. Are you aware that Mr. Neild has, on two occasions, offered in writing, to the Colonial Secretary, to submit vouchers in support of the account current? No; I am not.
335. You have not been informed of that? I do not know of it.
336. You would not have penned the report you did had you been informed that the vouchers had been offered to the Government? Well, the date of my report would imply that it must have been prior to any such statement as you now say you made. My report is dated 1st November, 1889—more than twelve months ago.
337. A month prior to that Mr. Neild offered to submit the vouchers. Had you known that you would not have penned your report in the terms you did? I should have stated the fact.
338. You were not informed by the Government that he offered to submit the vouchers? No correspondence that I can remember came before me; I made the exhaustive report I have read to cover the whole field of inquiry.
339. Has any letter written by Mr. Neild to the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Principal Under Secretary, or the Under Secretary to the Treasury since the letter of 21st January, 1889, been submitted to you? I could not answer that question right off.
340. But you have no reason to believe that they have been submitted? All the correspondence is quoted in my report under date of 1st November, 1889.
341. You say that the Executive Commissioner in question was a public accountant;—have not public accountants to support their advances by solemn declarations under 9th Victoria, No. 9? Only for receipts, that is for the collection of public revenue.
342. But in the last account I rendered receipts were specified; there were the auction sales? Yes; I am aware of that.
343. Is the document I now hand you a copy of those accounts? Yes, I believe it is.
344. Does it not set out certain revenue? Yes.
345. Ought not that revenue to be supported by a declaration under 9th Victoria No. 9? No doubt it ought.
346. Is not the 9th Victoria No. 9 a New South Wales Act? I believe it is.
347. Then how could I make a declaration under a New South Wales Act when I was out of New South Wales;—how could it apply to South Australia? That is a legal point I am not qualified to answer.

348. Did you ever receive a declaration made out of the Colony of New South Wales under the 9th Victoria, No. 9? I could not say; but if the account of a New South Wales officer, attested in another Colony, came before me, and it were attested before a magistrate of this Colony, I should accept it. I am not sure I would not accept it if it were attested before a magistrate of another Colony. E. A. Rennie,
Esq.
11 Nov., 1890.
349. But it would not be legal all the same? I am not sure about that.
350. Do you say that a declaration under a New South Wales Act can be made outside of New South Wales? I think so—a statutory declaration.
351. The Act is specific and does not allow of any latitude. Does it not show that it applies only to the Colony of New South Wales? I should not like to say that; all I say is that if an attested account came to me from a New South Wales officer attested before a judge or magistrate in the terms of the form given in the Schedule to the Act I should accept it.
352. You have no authority under the Audit Act to accept it? I think if you look at the Schedule to the Act you will see that it does not matter where the declaration is made.
353. Does the Audit Act recognise any form of declaration other than that provided by the 3rd section, namely, a declaration under the 9th Victoria, No. 9? No other form of declaration is provided for, I believe.
354. *Mr. Farnell.*] Will you look at section 41, and tell the Committee whether any regulations have been framed in accordance with that section? There is a long list of regulations but it is not issued under this Act, that I am aware of. I refer now to the regulations dealing with public revenue.
355. *Mr. Neild.*] Do you know whether these regulations were ever submitted to Mr. Neild? They apply only to collectors of revenue.
356. But you say I was a collector of revenue? I did not know that until the document came before me.

TUESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. HURLEY, | MR. LEE.

E. W. O'SULLIVAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. C. Neild appeared in person.

Edward Alexander Rennie, Esq., recalled and further examined:—

357. *Mr. Neild.*] When you were last examined by the Committee, you stated that Mr. Neild, as Executive Commissioner for the Colony at the Adelaide Exhibition, was a public accountant within the meaning of the Audit Act? I did not say so directly, but, substantially, you are. E. A. Rennie, Esq.
18 Nov., 1890.
358. Is not the question as to whether Mr. Neild was or was not a public accountant a question of law? The interpretation of a "public accountant" is given in the Audit Act.
359. Please give your explanation afterwards;—in your opinion, Mr. Neild was a public accountant under the Audit Act? Yes.
360. Then the question is one which turns upon the interpretation of an Act of Parliament? Yes, I daresay it is so.
361. Then it becomes a question of law? I suppose it must be so. I will read you the interpretation of public accountant from the Act. These are the words used: "All persons who by any law, regulation, or appointment are now or shall hereafter be charged with the duty of collecting or receiving revenue or with the duty of disbursing moneys on account of the Public Service shall become and be 'public accountants,' and shall perform all such duties and render such accounts as this Act prescribes, and as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall from time to time direct." That is the definition of public accountant.
362. And the Governor in Executive Council is to define the duties to be discharged;—that is what you have just read? Yes.
363. Then supposing the Governor in Executive Council did not define the duties to be discharged, would the person still be a public accountant? Yes.
364. Without the duties being defined? Yes; a public accountant is defined without reference to the duties he is to perform afterwards. They are mentioned in the latter portion of the section.
365. You say that this is not a question of law;—is it not a fact that you are fond of raising points of law, and that the Attorney-General of the day always decides against you? No; I do not think he decides against me more often than he agrees with me.
366. How long have you been Auditor-General? Since 1883—for seven years.
367. Is there any one instance during the last five years in which the Attorney-General has agreed with you upon any point of law you have raised? I think so.
368. Will you say to the Committee that the Attorney-General of the day has agreed with you once within the last five years? Surely once, if not more often.
369. But on a great many occasions he has disagreed with you? I could not say whether that would be the case many times or few. I know that on some occasions he has disagreed with me. In other cases—I think in the majority of cases—he has taken the same view that I have taken.
370. Would you be surprised to find that a reference to the records shows exactly the opposite? I should be.
371. Did you, on the 16th February, 1885, write this sentence: "The Auditor-General is clearly of opinion that the transfer as appears to be contemplated should not be made," and did Mr. Attorney-General Dalley write on that: "I think it is clear, from section 53 of 48 Victoria No. 24, that the Civil Service Superannuation Account should be credited with the whole amount";—will you admit that you wrote that, and that that is the Attorney-General's reply;—it is taken from your own report? Of course, if it is taken from my own report, I wrote it. I may say that I am quite unprepared on the spur of the moment to answer these legal points, which, in my judgment, have nothing to do with Mr. Neild's accounts. However, I will, to the best of my ability, answer any questions you choose to put to me. As a matter of fact,

E. A.
Rennie, Esq.
18 Nov., 1890.

fact, questions arising out of the Audit Act are left very much to my own decision. The Act is very precise as to the duties I am to perform.

372. Is the Agent-General of the Colony a public accountant within the meaning of the Act? No doubt he must be. Any person concerned in the collecting or disbursing of public moneys is a public accountant.

373. Then the Agent-General accounts as a public accountant? Not in the same way as is done in Sydney, because the circumstances are quite different. You cannot apply them to both cases.

374. You say that the circumstances of a person outside the Colony are quite different from those of a person holding an appointment within the Colony? The case of the Agent-General is unique, and the arrangements connected with his accounts are by themselves. They do not apply to the case of other public accountants.

375. I suppose the Agent-General has some specific instructions on the subject? He holds a specific office as representing the Government.

376. And another person, holding a position in which he would represent the Government abroad, would be similarly circumstanced? I do not know of any other officer who holds the same position as does the Agent-General.

377. Still you say he is not a public accountant? I did not say that. I said he was in so far as he was entrusted with the collection and disbursement of public moneys. That is my definition of a public accountant. I take the words of the Act.

378. But you say he does not account as a public accountant? Certainly. We do not get the accounts in the same way as from an officer in Sydney.

379. Then the Agent-General does not account as a public accountant under the Audit Act? He accounts for all his receipts and all his expenditure as a public accountant.

380. But his accounts are not rendered in the terms of the Audit Act? They must be if they are rendered at all.

381. Then he does account as a public accountant under the Audit Act; just now you said he did not; now you say that he does;—which is correct? The fact is that the transactions of the Agent-General are so different from those of Colonial officers that it is difficult to reply exactly to a question of that kind. What I say is, that the Agent-General accounts specifically for all money which comes into his hands and for all money which he is concerned in disbursing on behalf of the Government.

382. But you say he does not account as a public accountant under the Audit Act? If you will specify any particular direction in which you wish me to show that the Agent-General does or does not account under the Audit Act, I will answer your question.

383. You have already answered the question in both ways, now you decline to answer it at all? I decline to answer it in that way, because the circumstances of the Agent-General are so different from those of other officers.

384. *Chairman.*] I understand you to hold that while the Agent-General is a public accountant you cannot, from his unique position, apply your ordinary procedure to him? Quite so.

385. *Mr. Neild.*] When persons are appointed to the position of public accountant, is it not customary to give them instructions as to their duties? I do not know whether they in all cases get specific instructions or not. It is not my business to give them instructions.

386. But, to the best of your knowledge, it is customary for public accountants to receive instructions? I conclude that whenever the Treasury places money in the hands of an officer, or in the hands of a gentleman outside the departmental establishments of the Colony, it is placed to his credit for the purpose of being expended in a certain way, and for a certain purpose. That purpose, I have no doubt, is specified in the letter of advice to the officer who receives the money.

387. I believe that under section 40 of the Audit Act public accountants have in all cases to give security? That is a matter for the Government, and not for me.

388. Section 40 says that public accountants shall provide security;—that is one of the conditions imposed by the Act, is it not? Well, that depends upon the action of the Governor and Executive Council. They may or may not ask for securities.

389. But it is one of the provisions of the Act? It is not imperative that I know of.

390. You observe that the word used in the Act is "shall"? But "shall" sometimes means "may" in legal phraseology.

391. Have not public accountants to sign receipts for the Treasury advances made them? Either they or their bankers.

392. And those receipts contain an undertaking to furnish accounts? Some of them do.

393. Not in all cases? Not in all cases.

394. Is it not the custom for public accountants to sign receipts, in virtue of which they undertake to account by a given date? All who are in the habit of receiving regular advances month after month do so. It is done in the case of heads of departments, for instance. In their case, and in the ordinary course of business in the case of all officers entrusted with the annual expenditure of public moneys it is done.

395. Is it not the invariable rule that when advances are made to public accountants they receive an advice of the advances? I could not say that. It does not come through my Department.

396. But, in your opinion as Auditor-General, they ought to receive advices? I conclude that they do.

397. On the last occasion you gave evidence you said that it was for the Treasury, when making advances, to make any conditions they saw proper? Yes.

398. And you still hold to that opinion? I do.

399. Then it would be irregular for the Treasury to advance money without some accompanying instructions? I do not say that.

400. Will you explain to the Committee what is your duty as Auditor-General when the accounts for advances from the Treasury do not reach you? I write to the officer or person, whoever it is, who has received the money for certain public purposes, to send me accounts showing that the money has been duly expended for the purpose for which it was placed in his hands.

401. Under the Audit Act, have not all accounts to reach you from the Treasury, and not direct from the person accounting? I explained the arrangement before. Doubtless the Treasury is the final receiver and disbursing of all public moneys. The Treasury, for certain departmental and convenient arrangements, makes disbursements in the shape of advances. Those advances have to be accounted for. Formerly the Treasury used to receive accounts in adjustment, and send them on to me.

402.

402. That is the law? I do not say it is the law. That was the arrangement, and it was found to be a very cumbersome and inconvenient one that the vouchers should go to the Treasury first, and then come on to me. I think that so far back as 1872 the arrangement was altered, so that public accountants—that is to say, those who receive advances from the Treasury—were directed to send their accounts direct to me, and in cases in which they do not send their accounts to me it becomes my duty to report to the Treasury that they have not been received. In every case I do that.

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403. Is the later arrangement in accordance with law, or is the former arrangement in accordance with law? Either or both.

404. Will you point out any one section of the Audit Act which authorises the course which you say is now adopted? I think the 29th section covers the arrangement. I am entitled under that section to call for any documents whatever. For instance, I could call for Mr. Neild's banking account, for his books, and everything connected with his advance account.

405. That is for the purpose of examining the cash sheet, bank sheet, and all other documents forwarded to you by the Treasury? Exactly.

406. The 29th section merely supplies directions as to how the documents received from the Treasury under the previous section are to be dealt with by you? The whole of the issues to Mr. Neild are represented by Treasury vouchers. These, as I explained before, were only imperfect vouchers. For example, an advance of £500 was placed to Mr. Neild's credit to be expended for the purposes of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. That voucher is taken in hand to be examined, and I find first of all that there is nothing to support the issue of £500, beyond the fact of its being paid to Mr. Neild's credit, and the bank receipt obtained for it. So far as the Treasury accounts are concerned that acquittance would be complete, but it is not a complete statement of the application of the money to the purposes for which it was advanced. Consequently in that and all other similar cases I have to call for the subordinate documents in explanation of the expenditure of the money. That is, I have to apply to the officer who has the money in his hands or who has expended it.

407. According to the 28th section is not this course to be pursued:—The Auditor-General receives the cash sheet from the Treasury with the accompanying vouchers; he compares them and discharges the Treasury, if they are correct; but if he is dissatisfied he is empowered under the 29th section to make further inquiries, and to allow or disallow the accounts after such inquiries. Is not that the law? That is the arrangement so far as the Treasury accounts are concerned, and the Treasury accounts, as I explained before, cover all the subordinate transactions of the officer to whose credit they place the money, and who in my opinion is simply the agent of the Treasury for carrying out their own work.

408. You received the accounts from the Treasury of the advances made to Mr. Neild? I received vouchers representing the advances made to you.

409. You received accounts from the Treasury? The vouchers showing that they had placed certain sums to your credit.

410. You received accounts from the Treasury showing how Mr. Neild alleged that he had expended the money? No; certainly not.

411. Then from whom did you receive them; you said you had received such accounts? Certainly I did not; I received no vouchers except those for the advances.

412. I am speaking of the statement of accounts? I could not say I received that, because the account current we had under examination the other day was, as I said, sent to me for report. It was simply a list of alleged disbursements; that was all I could say of it. I would further say this: that a mere list of payments, a mere statement of payments, is not an account in the sense of accounting for an advance.

413. After the receipt of the account current did you follow the course laid down in the Act and apply to Mr. Neild for supporting vouchers? I explained before that the account current never came to me as an adjustment from Mr. Neild.

414. Did you on any other occasion apply to Mr. Neild for vouchers? Over and over again.

415. You applied for vouchers? I did.

416. Did you apply to Mr. Neild or to the Treasury? To Mr. Neild direct.

417. Can you produce a copy of any one of those applications? Yes; here is a copy of one of them.

418. Will you put in the document? Yes; it is dated 30th August, 1887.

419. Did you send any other form of application? The one I have produced might have been sent through the Treasury; I cannot be quite certain about that; but the whole of them were sent direct from myself, or through the Colonial Secretary or Treasurer.

420. *Chairman.*] You could not produce the original of ones sent from you direct to Mr. Neild? No; because Mr. Neild would have them.

421. *Mr. Neild.*] All the notices you sent to me were in that form? Yes.

422. You sent no other form of application? No.

423. You said just now that you applied to Mr. Neild again and again for vouchers; is there a single word about vouchers in the document you have produced? Well, I notify that I have not yet received vouchers in adjustment of the advances made to you for the services of your Department.

424. But you draw a distinction between accounts and vouchers to support those accounts, and the word "vouchers" does not appear here? The word "voucher" does not appear but the word "accounts" does, and a voucher is an account.

425. But an account is not a voucher? That depends upon what you call an account.

426. *Chairman.*] Is this the usual notice sent to public accountants when you desire them to send in vouchers in adjustment of accounts? That is the notice sent when they do not send in the vouchers. It is a notice of non-receipt of accounts. The accounts generally come to me in the ordinary course without any trouble at all, but in Mr. Neild's case notices were sent month after month as you will see from the return I have already handed in.

427. *Mr. Neild.*] What section of the Audit Act authorises you to issue that circular? If I were to be asked for a section of the Audit Act for every clerical portion of the work of my office I should find it rather difficult to comply with the request.

428. *Mr. Lee.*] What was your object in asking Mr. Neild to furnish these accounts? I wanted an account and vouchers to show that he had actually disbursed the moneys placed in his hands for the Public Service. It is a demand I make of every officer who does not furnish me with an account.

429. *Mr. Neild.*] It is a custom of the Department? The custom of the Department of course.

430. *Mr. Lee.*] It is the usual practice of the Department? Yes.

431.

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431. And can the advances be adjusted in the absence of acquittance vouchers? No.
432. Your object in sending that notice then was to obtain acquittance vouchers to adjust the vouchers as supplied by the Treasury? Yes; certainly. The Audit Act is most emphatic that no voucher is to be allowed without a written acquittance. Section 31 says: "No sum shall be allowed to have been duly received or paid without a written voucher for the actual receipt or payment of every sum so claimed to be allowed notwithstanding any allegations of papers having been lost or destroyed, or of the impossibility of obtaining the prescribed voucher or vouchers except on application to the Governor in Council."
433. *Mr. Neild.*] You read a letter written by Mr. Neild in August, 1887, in reply to one of these circulars? Yes.
434. In which he said that he would adjust the advances "On the completion of the services connected with this Department"? Yes; I believe that was the letter.
435. Did you make any application to Mr. Neild for the fulfilment of that promise? I do not know when the service was completed. How was I to know?
436. Did you make any application to Mr. Neild for an account after the last advance had been made to him? I could not answer that question right off. I believe the last notice I sent to him was dated 31st January, 1888.
437. And that included advances up to the end of the previous December? I believe it included the whole of the advances.
438. Is the document I now hand you the one to which you refer? Yes.
439. That includes advances up to 31st December, 1887? Yes.
440. That was the last application you sent to Mr. Neild, and it includes advances up to the end of 1887 only? Yes.
441. After which date the sum of £1,100 was advanced? Yes; about that.
442. Have you never made any application for accounts in connection with that sum of £1,100? Not to you.
443. You said you did not make application after the conclusion of the services of the Department? No.
444. Yet you made application to Mr. Neild twice in October, twice in November, and once in December, 1887. I am quoting from your own return? If you take the dates from the return I suppose they are correct.
445. You say in the report, a copy of which you have handed in, that you made all the applications direct to Mr. Neild? Yes; up to the 31st January.
446. Will you look at that document; it is dated 31st January? Yes; I begin to see that it is possible that the last applications were not sent direct to Mr. Neild.
447. That came to me through the Colonial Secretary's Office? That may be; I do not know.
448. Here is the covering letter? That no doubt is the case. I should explain that after sending two reminders to an officer for accounts, and getting no reply or no accounts I then report to the Treasury that accounts have not come. Receiving no answer direct to myself from my circular, I send an original application, requesting the Colonial Treasurer, or some other Ministerial officer, to forward it direct from his office, so as to secure that my application shall be attended to. That is the reason why, when I was asked just now, if I had sent all these applications direct, my impression was that I had sent them all direct up to the date named. Up to a certain point they were doubtless all sent direct, but I have no doubt that the one produced was sent through the Colonial Secretary, and it must have been in consequence of my having reported to the Colonial Secretary that I had received no accounts. He then sent on the application as from me in order to enforce it. That is the meaning of it.
449. You have made no direct application to Mr. Neild whatever since the end of 1887? No notification at all, I think, since then.
450. The statement you have put before the Committee shows this, that you made seven applications to Mr. Neild from July, 1887, to December, 1887, and received one reply? I could not say how many applications I made; I have not the information before me; but, at any rate, I received only one reply from you.
451. And you sent seven reports to the Treasury from February, 1888, to February, 1889? Very likely.
452. And you sent seven reports to the Colonial Secretary from February, 1888, to September, 1889? Yes; very likely.
453. And to these you received no reply whatever? No.
454. While you received one reply from Mr. Neild you received no reply from the Treasury or the Colonial Secretary? I believe not.
455. Have you, as Auditor-General, seen any of the many letters addressed by Mr. Neild to both the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer? I could not say that.
456. You said the other day that no previous Executive Commissioner had claimed exemption from the operation of the Audit Act? No, I think not.
457. You have also given it in evidence that you were not acquainted with the terms of their appointment or with the terms of Mr. Neild's appointment? Quite so.
458. If you are ignorant of the terms of appointment in these cases, is it of any value to cite the fact before the Committee? What fact?
459. The fact that no previous Commissioner had claimed exemption? I think I was asked the question by the Chairman.
460. However, you do not know the terms of Mr. Neild's appointment? I do not.
461. You stated in your report of the 28th October, 1889, that the Finance Committee of the Commission in Sydney had supplied accounts in the terms of the Audit Act? Yes; I received accounts from the Commission.
462. Do you know the terms upon which the Commission were appointed? I do not. I have nothing whatever to do with those arrangements. All that I have to do with is the fact that certain moneys have to be accounted for.
463. Does the document I hand you purport to be a copy of the Royal Commission under which the N.S.W. Commission were appointed? I could not say that. It may purport to be a copy of anything. I do not think I am called upon to say anything at all about it.
464. *Mr. Hurley.*] Is it the ordinary custom of the Department within or without the four corners of the Act to ask for accounts before you notify the Treasury of their correctness? Yes.

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465. And I suppose that the accounts for the expenditure of the money is all that you have been asking for in order to enable you to certify to the correctness or otherwise of the accounts? Quite so.
466. And those accounts have not been submitted to you? Certainly not.
467. The person seized with the expenditure of the money is the person to whom you apply and from whom you expect a statement of the expenditure? Yes, and the accounts themselves.
468. *Mr. Neild.*] Still you have not applied to Mr. Neild for three years for such accounts? I think in my last evidence I stated that the matter was now out of my hands and in the hands of the Government. I reported to the Government the fact that the accounts had not come and asked them several times afterwards whether any steps were being taken to secure accounts, and I received no reply. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Government, and it is entirely out of my own.
469. At the last meeting of the Committee you were asked this question, "You say you looked directly to Mr. Neild for accounts in respect of moneys advanced to him"? and your answer was "Exactly"? Yes, I hold to that.
470. And you said further, "We have written to him over and over again for them"? Yes, I asked for accounts, which means acquitted accounts, of course.
471. You also said, "It is the rule in all cases to send a reminder every month till moneys are accounted for"? Yes.
472. Has that been done in Mr. Neild's case? I have answered that question already.
473. Has that been done in Mr. Neild's case; did you, according to your own statement, send reminders every month? Up to a certain date.
474. Did you send twice a month up to a certain date? Not twice a month, certainly.
475. You swore just now that you had sent twice in October and twice in November? To you?
476. Yes? I took your statement to be from the report I had made which was not before me. It is not the practice to send twice in a month.
477. In sending twice a month you went outside the practice? I am entitled to apply as often as I like; every week, every day, if I choose, if an officer persistently declines to take any notice of my application; I can write as often as I like; I can write to the Government as often as I like, until I get what I am entitled to get on behalf of Parliament and on behalf of the public.
478. Did you not say, in reply to Mr. Farnell at the last meeting of the Committee, in reply to a question as to whether you had applied to Mr. Neild for vouchers, "It was not in my way to do it; the matter was in the hands of the Government, it was out of my hands altogether"? I hold to that.
479. You say you made your report in respect to Mr. Neild's accounts in November of last year? Yes.
480. To whom did you address the report? To the Treasury, in reply to their request.
481. Would it be in accord with custom for that report to be submitted to Mr. Neild for his information and reply? I could not say. I cannot possibly know what a ministerial office will do with my reports.
482. You have large powers of allowance and disallowance of accounts? I have.
483. And if the particular kind of voucher and certificate for which you ask is not forthcoming, you have the power to cause the public accountant concerned to pay the money out of his own pocket? To surcharge him, certainly.
- 483½. When you are dissatisfied with accounts sent in by public accountants, is it not your duty to communicate with them? Certainly.
484. But you did not communicate with Mr. Neild? I got no accounts from which I could say whether I was or was not satisfied.
485. Where you disallow an account, the public accountant concerned has a right of appeal to the Governor-in-Council, has he not? If he is dissatisfied with my surcharge or disallowance.
486. The Colonial Treasurer is the only person empowered by law to carry out your decision? I could not say that.
487. To the best of your knowledge is not that the case under the Audit Act? The Treasurer, of course, is the only officer who can give practical effect to my surcharge by deducting it from the officer's pay or from moneys coming to him.
488. Then no other Minister has the power to interfere? Except by instruction to the Treasury to stop the money.
489. No other Minister would have the power to come to any understanding with a public accountant whose accounts you had objected to? There is a certain amount of latitude in correspondence between the different Ministers and the Treasury. The Colonial Secretary could instruct the Treasurer, or request that the Treasurer would take the necessary steps to enforce any surcharge that I chose to make.
490. But the Colonial Secretary could not enforce it himself? Because he has not control of the money—that is all.
491. You said the other day that you required written vouchers for every item in support of the accounts? Yes; the law says so.
492. When Judges are travelling do they give written vouchers for every item? They do not.
493. When Ministers are travelling do they do so? They do not. The Judges have a certain allowance given them to cover their expenses. Ministers and others are allowed a certain rate per diem, and when that rate is authorised no sub-vouchers are demanded. We do not want their hotel bills and things of that sort.
494. What kind of voucher do you require then? Officers travelling are either allowed a certain rate per diem, or they are allowed to furnish a detailed account of their expenditure, even their hotel bills. These are furnished often. The reason why the actual expenses are allowed in certain cases is that the expenses may be larger than the allowance, and the officer has the privilege of presenting his account in detail, and the Government may allow the whole sum or simply say that he shall have only so much per diem.
495. Then there is no strict rule in the matter? When an officer goes travelling of course there must be some understanding as to whether he shall be paid a daily rate or furnish an account of his expenses; but it is very much in the choice of the officer himself.
496. Then, as I say, there is no settled custom on the point—no absolute rule? Certainly not.
497. You have given the Committee to understand that there has been a very unusual delay in the adjustment of the advances made to Mr. Neild? No doubt.
498. Does it not happen that there is very frequently similar and even greater delay in connection with Treasury advances? Sometimes there is great delay no doubt; but not very often.

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499. Does not your report for 1887 show that the unadjusted advances on the 30th June, 1886, amounted to £112,400 unaccounted for by 332 persons or public bodies? That may be.
500. Does not your report for 1888 show that the unadjusted advances on the 31st July, 1887, were £73,000 or thereabouts unaccounted for by 126 persons or public bodies? That may be.
501. Does not your report for 1889 show that on the 30th June, 1888, there were unadjusted advances of £65,000 made to 292 persons or public bodies? That may be.
502. Does not your report for 1890 show that on the 30th June last year there were unadjusted advances of £59,000 made to some 311 persons or public bodies? That may be. The larger number of these public bodies, I should say, are road trustees, who naturally take a long time to expend money and to account for it. The number of public officers is very small indeed. I think the question requires that explanation.
503. Here is a case in your report from which it appears that the Paddington Municipal Council received about £1,200 in 1880 and had not accounted for it on the 30th June, 1889, nine years afterwards? That is likely.
504. There is another case, in which the Hunter's Hill Municipal Council received nearly £900 in 1881 and had not accounted for it in 1889? That is very likely; if the statement is contained in my report it is a fact.
505. It also appears that a large number of members of Parliament, particularly members of the Upper House have had fairly large sums of money in their hands for two, and three, and, in some cases, four years, and have not accounted for them? That may be; there are satisfactory reasons for delay in all these cases. At least an explanation could be given. If I were asked categorically I daresay I could explain every one of them.
506. But you said that it was in only one or two cases that acquitted vouchers for every sum issued by the Treasury, whether by advance or direct to the individual, had not been forthcoming; your exact words were these, "In every case, with the exception of one or two, in which vouchers have been either lost or destroyed"? I was about to make a statement to the Committee with regard to that point, that is, as to why I said "one or two" cases. My idea was that there were only one or two cases in the course of a year, but, if you take a great many years, it would be necessary to substitute a "few cases" for "one or two." I had in view cases in which vouchers had been lost or destroyed.
507. Is it not the case that last year the Governor-in-Council granted exemptions in sixty cases, representing the sum total of £27,000? If that is in my report it is so.
508. Perhaps you will look at the report and see if it is correct? Yes, I have no doubt it is right.
509. Then you admit that there were some sixty cases of exemption? Yes; but there are only one or two cases of accounts lost or destroyed in the whole list, and that is what I meant. There are only five out of the whole sixty-two.
510. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the exemptions are for cases in which vouchers were not obtainable? Yes, exactly.
511. Your accounts showing the disbursements made from the public revenue will show the payments actually made for exhibition purposes? The Treasury statement will.
512. Do not the disbursements shown in the Auditor-General's accounts give the amounts expended for exhibition purposes? My report does not refer to that particular item; the accounts of disbursements are Treasury accounts and not mine.
513. You are not in a position to say whether the disbursement shown as £25,133 5s. 2d. on account of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is correct or not? It is correct according to the Treasury accounts.
514. Would the disbursements amounting to £13,127 3s. 4d. on account of the Adelaide Exhibition be correct? So far as the issues of moneys for that purpose are concerned.
515. Would the disbursements from the consolidated revenue on account of the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, amounting to £37,677 16s. 1d., be correct? As representing the cash issued by the Treasury for that purpose.

Mr. James Edward Ormiston called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. E. Ormiston.
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516. *Chairman.*] What is your position in the Civil Service? I am accountant in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
517. You produce certain documents? Well, I produce copies of documents.
518. Can you swear that they are correct copies of the documents referred to? Yes.
519. What are they? They are *précis* of letters sent from time to time to Mr. Neild from our Department.
520. Do you produce copies of the letters received from Mr. Neild? No, I have not those; all the papers are at the Treasury; I obtained this *précis* for my own information.
521. We shall require the original documents; can you produce them? Yes; so far as they can be obtained in our Department.
522. You also produce a statement of accounts in connection with various Exhibitions? In connection with two Exhibitions—the Indian and Colonial and the Melbourne Centennial Exhibitions.
523. What do they show? The expenditure on account of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1885 was £25,102 0s. 7d., the expenditure in Sydney being £16,137 11s. 10d., and in London £8,964 8s. 9d. The expenditure on account of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition in 1887 was £38,034 15s. 11d.; but there is a sum to be recovered from the railways for over-payment of carriage of exhibits to Melbourne to the extent of £4,300.
524. *Mr. Neild.*] Does that statement, on account of the Melbourne Exhibition, show the amount expended in Melbourne? No, it does not.
525. Can you produce a statement of the amounts expended in Sydney and Melbourne respectively so far as the Melbourne Exhibition is concerned? Yes.
526. Will you do so at the next meeting of the Committee? Yes.
527. *Mr. Lee.*] Have you had charge of these several Exhibitions in your Department? In authorising the Treasury to advance money on the approval of the Colonial Secretary on the application of various Executive Commissioners.
528. What has been the practice with regard to the various Commissioners? It has been the practice for

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- for the Executive Commissioners to apply to our Department for certain sums ; those sums are approved by the Colonial Secretary, and the Treasury is then notified to place the amounts at their disposal.
529. That course is continued until the last payment is made? Yes.
530. After that is made what is the process of winding up or accounting for the expenditure? The Executive Commissioners should furnish accounts in support of the advances, and in my branch we look through those accounts and then submit them for the approval of the Colonial Secretary ; on obtaining his approval they are forwarded to the Auditor-General.
531. Would that include the acquittance vouchers for each item? Precisely.
532. When you mention a statement of accounts do you wish the Committee to understand a statement furnished by the Commissioner or a statement with the items of expenditure therein supported by receipted vouchers? I mean that the account must be supported by receipted vouchers.
533. Was that the practice in connection with the Indian and Colonial and Melbourne Exhibitions? Yes ; provided the Executive Commissioner is the responsible officer separate from the Commission in Sydney.
534. Was the Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Exhibition a responsible officer? Yes.
535. Had he a commission separate and distinct from the commission issued to the commission in Sydney? He had a separate commission.
536. And certain moneys were paid to his account on his application? Yes.
537. And not on the application of the commission acting in Sydney? No.
538. Have you applied to the Executive Commissioner to be furnished with these detailed accounts? Several times.
539. Has Mr. Neild furnished you with these accounts? No.
540. Has he declined to do so? He has not declined to do so, but he furnished a statement unsupported by vouchers.
541. Has he ever informed you that he has the acquittances in his possession? Not that I am aware of.
542. Did he inform you or the department that for his own protection he would not part with the originals? No, I have no recollection of that.
543. Did he ever offer to your Department copies of the acquittances? Not so far as I can recollect.
544. Has your Department ever been led to believe that Mr. Neild had these acquittances in his possession? I cannot say that.
545. Have the Department any reason to suppose that he was withholding them for any purpose? No, I cannot say that.
546. What is the real point at issue between the Colonial Secretary's Department and the Executive Commissioner? It is this: the Executive Commissioner should furnish vouchers in support of the advances made to him.
547. He should simply furnish vouchers for the money he has expended? Simply that.
548. Without reference as to how he expended it? Yes.
549. Has he been called upon to explain the expenditure of any particular item? No ; because we have had no vouchers to examine.
550. There has been no reference to any expenditure small or great in connection with any portion of his duties at the Exhibition? Not from our department.
551. The whole issue is one of supplying detailed vouchers of the expenditure? Yes.
552. That and that alone? That and that alone.
553. *Mr. Neild.*] You say that the accounts for such services as the Adelaide Exhibition go first to the Colonial Secretary's Office, where they are examined, and that they are then sent on to the Auditor-General? To the Auditor-General.
554. Direct? Direct to the Auditor-General. When we are satisfied that the Executive Commissioner has rendered accounts in support of the advances asked for by our Department we send them on to the Auditor-General for examination.
555. They do not go to the Auditor-General direct? Not as a rule. If they did go direct the Auditor-General would examine them and send them back to our Department to obtain the approval of the Colonial Secretary—which is only formal.
556. It is customary in all cases for the Executive Commissioner to render his accounts to your office. It is customary? Yes.
557. Suppose the Auditor-General has given directly opposite evidence, you would not take that view of the case? I cannot say that ; it really lies in the discretion of the Executive Commissioner ; eventually the accounts would come to us.
558. You say it lies in the discretion of the Executive Commissioner as to whether he would send his accounts to you or to the Auditor-General? Yes.
559. You say that application was made to Mr. Neild for the accounts? Yes.
560. When you use the word "accounts" do you mean accounts or the vouchers? I mean the vouchers showing the different items of expenditure in the statement of accounts.
561. Do you say that application was made to Mr. Neild for vouchers by your office? Yes.
562. Are you quite sure of that? Quite sure, perhaps the word "vouchers" has not been used ; I dare say we asked for an adjustment in support of advances made.
563. How is any person not acquainted with official routine to know that by the term "adjustment" you mean "voucher." It is an official term, is it not, as you use it? By using the term adjustment, we meant a reconciling of the expenditure made by the Executive Commissioner with the advances.
564. By the production of vouchers? By the production of vouchers.
565. But if the Commissioner were not acquainted with the custom, he would very probably misunderstand the phrase used? I cannot say that.
566. Do you not say that an application was made not for vouchers but for an adjustment? For an adjustment of the advances made.
567. You are not aware that Mr. Neild wrote a letter, dated May, 1889, offering to submit vouchers to any officer of your Department? I cannot recollect any such letter.
568. Is it not customary for persons appointed to the positions of public accountants, by or through your Department, to receive some instruction as to the duties they are to discharge? In the first place our Department does not appoint public accountants.

- Mr. J. E. Ormiston, 18 Nov., 1890. 569. But it is done through your Department? An Executive Commissioner becomes a public accountant the moment money is placed at his disposal by the Government.
570. Is it not the custom for your Department, or for any Government Department, to give instructions for the disposal of money by public accountants? Our Department has nothing to do with that.
571. What Department would give them? The Treasury, I presume, would call upon you for what we call an obligation receipt to render accounts.
572. Suppose such a document had not been asked for, would it be an unusual thing in the course of Government business? No; I think not. It depends on the circumstances of the case.
573. Is it not customary to obtain obligation vouchers in respect of public accounts? It is; if they can be conveniently obtained.

THURSDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. PERRY, | MR. WADDELL,
E. W. O'SULLIVAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. C. Neild appeared in person.

Mr. John Cash Neild recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. J. C. Neild, 20 Nov., 1890. 574. *Chairman.*] At a former meeting of the Committee you produced a letter addressed to the Committee, dated November 10th? I did.
575. You swear the contents of that letter—that is, the allegations it contains—to be true? I do.
576. Have you any other documents to produce? I desire to hand in a *fac-simile* of the Commission appointing the New South Wales Commission to the Adelaide Exhibition which was handed to me by the Secretary of the Commission. [*Vide Appendix F.*]
577. What is your object in producing it? To show the dissimilarity between that Commission and the Commission issued to the Executive Commissioner in reference to monetary matters, evidence having already been taken by the Committee as to the action of the Sydney Commissioners relating to the funds expended by them.
578. You are sure the document you produce is a *fac-simile* of the Commission issued to the Sydney Commission? Well, I can say that it was handed to me by the Secretary and was printed at the Government Printing Office.
579. I believe you are prepared to make an offer to the Colonial Secretary's Department or to the Colonial Treasurer's Department with regard to the vouchers? Well, it is scarcely an offer I think; but in reply to your question I may say that I am and have been willing, upon receiving a request for vouchers from either the Colonial Secretary or the Colonial Treasurer, in reply to any one of the many letters I have written to both of those Departments during the last two years and a half, to furnish the vouchers. I think that answers your question.
580. You say you will furnish the vouchers to the Colonial Secretary or to the Colonial Treasurer, but why not to the Auditor-General? Because I have been legally advised that I am not an officer within the jurisdiction of the Auditor-General, and on the strength of that legal advice I have respectfully declined in many letters, both to the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, to recognise any legal obligation to that officer.

Mr. James Edward Ormiston recalled, and further examined:—

- Mr. J. E. Ormiston, 20 Nov., 1890. 581. *Mr. Neild.*] You were unable, at the last meeting of the Committee with reference to the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, to state the amount expended by the Commission in Sydney, and the amount expended by the Executive Commissioner in Melbourne;—can you give us that report now? Yes.
582. What are the respective amounts? The amount advanced to the Commission in Sydney was £15,300, and to the Executive Commissioner £13,125. Out of the sum of £15,300 a total of £15,278 2s. 4d. was actually expended by the Commission in Sydney, and out of the sum of £13,125 the sum of £13,114 8s. 8d. was actually expended by the Executive Commissioner.
583. Those two amounts do not include the whole of the expenditure in connection with the Exhibition? No; there were direct payments by the Treasury amounting to £9,609 15s. 11d.
584. Are you aware whether the expenditure in connection with the Melbourne Exhibition is complete? Yes; quite complete.
585. You said on the last occasion you were here that the accounts go, in the first instance, to the Colonial Secretary, that you report upon them to the Principal Under Secretary, and that they are then sent on to the Auditor-General? As a rule.
586. That is in strict accordance with the provisions of the Audit Act? I could not be certain about that, because I am not thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of the Act as to how accounts should be sent in; but, as a matter of fact, if the accounts were sent to the Auditor-General in the first instance, they would have to come to our office for approval by the Colonial Secretary in support of advances made.
587. But you are not clear as to the provisions of the Audit Act on that point? No.
588. You received a statement of receipts and expenditure from Mr. Neild in January, 1889? I do not know the date exactly, but I know that such a statement was rendered.
589. Can you tell the Committee what was done with it? I think it was sent on to the Auditor-General for report. He reported, and a letter was addressed to you from the Colonial Secretary's Department, covering his report.
590. That letter from your Department to Mr. Neild is probably dated 12th March? I could not say; I have not the letter here.
591. Did you ever see a letter from Mr. Neild to the Principal Under Secretary, dated 9th May, 1889, in which this sentence occurs: "If you wish me to furnish what are known, I think, as Service or Departmental vouchers, I must certainly decline. Such documents, if required, should have been supplied to me

me when I was appointed or during the time I was acting as Executive Commissioner, when I would have employed clerks to fill them up. To demand a multitude of them now, when they will have to be prepared at my own expense, is out of all reason. Receipts for payments made I of course possess, and these I hold for my necessary protection; but while declining to part with these essential evidences of my disbursements, I am prepared to lay them before an officer of your Department if an appointment is made for that purpose; but in doing this I admit no obligation to produce them, and repeat that I am in no way liable to be thus called to account in the total absence of instructions when my appointment was made?" No; I never saw that letter.

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592. *Chairman.*] How came it that you did not see it? I cannot say. I looked through the papers, but I do not remember seeing any such letter as that.

593. It should have been forwarded to you? I presume it would have been addressed to the Principal Under Secretary; but eventually, no doubt, it would come to my branch.

594. Do documents ever get astray in your Department in that way? The usual course is to record a letter immediately it is received.

595. It is possible that this particular letter may have reached your Department, and that it may be still there? Precisely.

596. *Mr. Neild.*] You received a further statement of receipts and expenditure from Mr. Neild in October, 1889? I think so.

597. Can you tell the Committee what became of that document? I cannot.

598. Did you report on either of those documents? No; it was left to the Auditor-General to report.

599. You did not report to the Principal Under Secretary? No.

600. Can you tell the Committee whether the statements of accounts, to which you have referred, were made up in accordance with official or in accordance with mercantile usage? It is the invariable rule that, when a statement of accounts is rendered, the items are supported by vouchers.

601. We will go into that matter afterwards;—were these particular statements of accounts made up in accordance with official or mercantile usage? The accounts were certainly not made up in accordance with official usage.

602. Were they made up in accordance with mercantile custom? I cannot say.

603. You are not acquainted with the mercantile custom? No.

604. You say that your Department has applied to Mr. Neild for accounts? Yes.

605. Has it ever applied to him for vouchers? Well, I do not know that the word "vouchers" was used, but we applied for accounts.

606. When you applied for accounts you meant vouchers? Certainly.

607. Then, in your Department you use the term "accounts" when you mean "vouchers"? When we mean vouchers, yes.

608. *Chairman.*] I believe you desire to produce some documents? Yes. I have here letters—that is, copies, certified by the Principal Under Secretary—sent from time to time to Mr. Neild. [*Vote Appendix G.*]

609. Are they in full? Yes.

610. *Mr. Neild.*] The first three of these letters are simply for an adjustment of advances? I believe an adjustment of accounts is mentioned in one of them.

611. The letters of June and September, 1889, also ask for an adjustment of advances? Yes.

612. And the letter of the 8th October, 1889, which I think is the last letter addressed by your Department to Mr. Neild (that is something over thirteen months) ago, contains these words: "I am directed to inform you that the Auditor-General will not accept the statement furnished by you in satisfaction of the advances made to you from time to time for the expenditure of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. The Colonial Secretary further desires me to say that he extremely regrets that, unless the accounts are properly adjusted within a fortnight, he will be reluctantly compelled to place the matter in the hands of the Crown Solicitor." Will you look at that letter, and say whether it contains any indication as to what the Auditor-General or your Department required in connection with the accounts? I think you will find it in the second paragraph, which says: "The Colonial Secretary further desires me to say that he extremely regrets that, unless your accounts are properly adjusted," &c.

613. You are aware that Mr. Neild maintained that he had adjusted the accounts; but to a person outside the Department, not acquainted with departmental routine, does that letter convey the slightest indication as to what is required? I think so. I think the first paragraph states distinctly enough that the Auditor-General will not accept your statement in satisfaction of the advances made to you from time to time.

614. That is the statement, I know; but does it contain any direction to a person unacquainted with official usage? I cannot say that, I am sure.

615. It gives no directions? Well, there is the fact that you were asked from time to time by our Department to support your advances by accounts.

616. Does any one of the letters you have handed in contain that request? Well, there are these words: "In adjustment of accounts, and in support of advances made to you." That means the same thing, I presume.

617. That is the way in which you, with your official knowledge, read those letters? That is the way in which I read them.

618. *Mr. Perry.*] You say you applied to Mr. Neild for particulars of his expenditure;—have similar particulars been supplied to your Department in connection with previous Exhibitions? Yes.

619. It has been the custom for you to receive such particulars as those you demanded from Mr. Neild? Yes.

620. *Mr. Neild.*] Are you acquainted with the terms of appointment of the different Exhibition Commissioners? Not in detail; but they are appointed by Commission, and certain instructions are given in that Commission—not certainly with reference to the accounts.

621. Will you look at the document I have already produced; it purports to be a copy of the Commission appointing the New South Wales Commission? I believe it to be a copy, but it is incomplete as to signatures.

622. Will you look at the last sentence in the main paragraph;—I think you will see that it gives direct instructions as to the expenditure of moneys? So far as the Commission in Sydney are concerned.

623. This is a copy of the Commission issued to Mr. Neild as Executive Commissioner? Yes.

624. Does it contain a similar paragraph with regard to money matters? No, it does not. 625.

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625. Does it contain any reference to money matters? No.
626. *Chairman.*] Can you state whether the Commission issued to Mr. Neild corresponds with the Commission issued to the Executive Commissioners in the case of the other Exhibitions? That I cannot say exactly.
627. Could you ascertain whether it is so? I have already ascertained that there is a slight difference in the documents. The purport is just the same, but a few words are different.
628. What are the few words; they may be very material? I cannot say at this moment, but I can if you like to look into the matter.
629. *Mr. Waddell.*] In the letters sent by your Department to Mr. Neild, asking for an adjustment of accounts, was any indication given as to what deficiencies were required to be filled up;—in other words, was it indicated to him in what respect his accounts were deficient in information? There were no instructions of that kind, I believe.
630. He was simply required to furnish an adjustment of accounts? He was asked to furnish accounts in support of advances made to him.
631. But he had already done so, had he not? He had supplied only a statement. There are no receipted vouchers.
632. You cannot speak as to what is done in ordinary business transactions? No; only as to the manner of supplying accounts officially. In official matters it is usual to furnish receipted vouchers in support of the advances made to the officer.
633. Did Mr. Neild put in a statement of accounts in any form accounting for the sums he had expended? Only such a statement as one would call a balance sheet or account current.
634. And you are not aware whether any intimation was given to Mr. Neild of the deficiencies in his accounts in detail, so that he might be enabled to rectify what was wrong? We had not the items. We had no vouchers to examine in support of Mr. Neild's statement.
635. You hold that the statement made by him of his expenditure did not give sufficient information to enable you to indicate the details in which he was wrong? Exactly; there were no vouchers. What we require in such a case are the vouchers.

Mr. Arthur Tyler Edwards called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. A. T.
Edwards.
20 Nov., 1890.

636. You held some position in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition? Yes; I was Superintendent of the N.S.W. Court.
637. You were there at the outset of the arrangements for the Court? Yes; I was there about ten days before the opening took place.
638. Were you there before Mr. Neild? Mr. Neild had been down there before I went down first of all. I think I reached Adelaide about three or four days before Mr. Neild finally went over.
639. Were you put to much trouble and expense in arranging for the Court? The expense was condensed into a very short space of time. I do not know that it was very materially increased by our having to hurry things. There might, perhaps, be some slight increase; but supposing that the exhibits had been down there, and that I had been there three weeks before I was, the expenses would have been approximately the same, although they would have been extended over more time instead of being concentrated as they were into a fortnight.
640. Did the fact of the New South Wales court being distributed over the Exhibition add much to the expense? Very materially.
641. In what way? There was the supervision required for five courts, and some of the courts were at a very considerable distance from the others.
642. In Mr. Neild's absence I suppose you had charge of the New South Wales court? I had.
643. Was there any wasteful expenditure in connection with the court? On the contrary, I think it was worked very economically indeed; and I speak with some little experience.
644. Have you been connected with other Exhibitions? Yes; a great many.
645. What were they? The Vienna Exhibition, the Paris Exhibition, the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879-80, and the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880-1.
646. I believe you were also connected with smaller Exhibitions in New Zealand and Adelaide? Yes.
647. Having had a wide experience in the matter of Exhibitions, and speaking from that experience, can you assert that the New South Wales court at the Adelaide Exhibition was economically managed by Mr. Neild? Undoubtedly. We did everything ourselves. We provided our own timber and had our own formen carpenters there. Every bit of work was measured up by them, instead of our employing contractors outside to do the work. I estimate that hundreds of pounds were saved by our doing that. The whole of the decorations of the court were done by our own people instead of by contract.
648. Were these fitting and decorations carried out with a view to their being used elsewhere? Of course a great many of the decorations of the court could not possibly be used elsewhere, because they consisted largely of painting on timber, which had to be removed; but the show cases and such things certainly could have been utilised.
649. And if they had been utilised for the Melbourne Exhibition it would have involved a considerable reduction in the expenditure on the New South Wales court at that Exhibition? Undoubtedly.
650. During this inquiry some questions have been asked as to what became of certain exhibits of wheat which were sent down to the New South Wales court at Adelaide;—have you any recollection as to what became of them? I know there were a number of exhibits of what you would term farm produce, and that they were arranged in ordinary linen bags upon a sort of pyramid. At the end of six months a lot of these were found to be infested with weevils and other vermin, and such as were found to be totally unfit for return were put into a box and sold, I believe, to some pork butcher for pigs' feed. They were not worth returning at all.
651. As a matter of fact, the exhibits deteriorated so much in some instances that you were compelled to sell them, and did sell them? All that were in good condition were returned. So far as the selling is concerned, we got very little for what we sold. The step was really taken as a means of getting rid of the things. The place was infested with rats.
652. Do you remember any wheat exhibits from the Tenterfield district? I could not speak definitely without seeing any memorandum.

653. Do you remember one particular exhibit from J. Corrin, of Tenterfield, shipped by the "Adelaide," on the 14th May? It would be recorded in the book kept for that purpose, but I could not speak from memory.

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654. Speaking from memory, you cannot recollect it? It would be impossible. There were so many exhibits of wheat and other produce.

655. From what book could you ascertain the particulars? We had a book, in which was written down what became of each exhibit. It was sent down by Mr. Cummings towards the close of the Exhibition. I ought to mention that several exhibits were marked in the catalogue as having come down to Adelaide which, in reality, never left Sydney.

656. Who would be accountable for them? The Commission in Sydney.

657. Is it probable that Mr. Corrin's exhibit could be among those which you say were affected by weevils and sold to a butcher? It would be impossible for me to speak with any degree of accuracy now. Of course we sent sheets to the Commission here advising every package returned, and it can be easily ascertained from those sheets whether the particular exhibit to which you refer was returned or not.

658. The statement has been made to the Committee that there were several cases of that kind;—have you any recollection of any complaint being made to you or to Mr. Neild, or to your Department in Adelaide, about these matters? Only one case I remember. A man complained about some flour which was never delivered—at least we could never trace its delivery. That is the only case I remember. Of course there were exhibits, such as water-melons and other things of that kind which had to be destroyed.

659. Was a stock book kept showing the receipts of all exhibits in Adelaide? We did not keep a stock book, but we had sheets sent down from time to time showing what had been despatched, and each sheet was checked package by package.

660. There is no book containing a record of these things then? The sheets were in lieu of the book. We did not re-enter them into a book, except the rough book in which, as the packages came in, the receiving clerk put down the number of the package as it passed in at the door. Every time a shipment came in we would receive an advice from Sydney, and the packages received would be checked according to the advice.

661. After the close of the Exhibition was any record kept of what was done with the exhibits? Sheets similar to those which we received in Adelaide were sent back to Sydney.

662. So that you could trace any exhibits which you received? Certainly, yes.

663. *Mr. Neild.*] You say you have had a large experience at other Exhibitions. In your opinion was the space obtainable for the New South Wales court at Adelaide at all sufficient for as effective a display as could have been made had there been much more space available; in other words, were not the New South Wales courts crowded in a very undue manner? Yes, the mineral and timber courts were decidedly very uncomfortably crowded; in fact we had not room to effectively display the exhibits.

664. Evidence is before the Committee that the total area of the New South Wales courts was something like 21,000 feet. Assuming that to be so, it would have required almost, if not quite, double the space for the courts to have been arranged in the manner customary at Exhibitions—to give due opportunity for an examination of the exhibits? I would hardly say double the space. We certainly required double the space for the mineral department and the Government exhibits; but so far as the basement was concerned I think we had enough room there. We were a little crowded on the main floor. The passage was very narrow between the billiard-table and the jewellery stand.

665. Was it not necessary in some cases to put the exhibits in the passages? Yes; we did so in many cases.

666. In the main court and in the mineral court? In the mineral court we took up every available spot.

667. In addition to the exhibits sent from Sydney, a considerable number of mineral exhibits and other things reached the courts in Adelaide from the western division of the Colony, particularly Broken Hill? Yes; a large number of mineral exhibits were constantly arriving from all parts.

668. And as far as possible these were accommodated? Yes.

669. There was a Government officer from Sydney at the opening of the Exhibition? Yes; Mr. Carne came down from the Mines Department.

670. And he came down at the close? Yes; to superintend the despatch of the valuable minerals.

671. Did he, on the latter occasion, express to you his surprise to find the exhibits, notwithstanding the long time the Exhibition had been opened, in so unusually clean and orderly a state? I think he did intimate that he was very pleased at the condition in which he found all things belonging to his department.

672. He said that they were in unusually good order? Yes; and I think Mr. Maiden said the same thing with reference to his technological specimens.

673. You say that every effort was made to keep down the expense? Yes.

674. Was not every effort used to obtain reductions in the accounts sent in, whether those reductions were in the form of a lowering of the price, or in the form of cash discounts? Yes; I had everything very carefully measured up, and wherever I thought any charge was excessive I went very carefully into the matter, and certainly we made some very extensive reductions, even with regard to the cartage from the station to the Exhibition, and in the timber and glass accounts. I think also that in all cases in which it was possible to do so we obtained cash discounts.

675. And wherever you recommended a reduction your recommendations were supported by the Executive Commissioner? In every case, yes.

676. No accounts were paid without careful scrutiny? No; I initialled all the accounts after very careful examination, and handed them over to you.

677. Have you ever been a member of the Civil Service of this Colony? No.

678. And you are not acquainted with the Departmental uses of the Service? No.

679. Do you know the meaning which is attached by the various Departments to certain forms? I scarcely understand the question.

680. You do not know the meaning that is attached officially to certain words? Well, I should like to know what the words are.

681. Was not the business of the New South Wales representation in Adelaide conducted with strict regard for mercantile usage, as far as you know? As far as the passing of any accounts were concerned, or as far as the purchase of any material whatever went, it was carried on upon a strictly commercial basis and under very close scrutiny. Perhaps I might be allowed to say here that instead of going to the expense

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expense of purchasing a lot of things, we borrowed them. For instance, we obtained mirrors for the wine bar free of charge, and a safe from Harold Brothers. Instead of going to the expense of purchasing some things we really required we obtained the loan of them from merchants with whom I was personally acquainted, and from tradespeople with whom we were doing business.

682. *Mr. Perry.*] Suppose you rendered a statement of accounts, and that you were asked to forward particulars of that statement, what would you expect that you had to send? That of course would depend mainly on the statement I had furnished in the first instance.

683. What I mean is: If you had rendered a statement showing the expenditure, and it was not deemed sufficient, and you were asked to furnish particulars, what would you expect that you would have to send? The vouchers, if I had them.

John Henry Want, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. H. Want, Esq., M.P.
20 Nov., 1890.

684. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of Paddington, and were at one time Attorney-General of the Colony? Yes.

685. You were also Vice-President of the New South Wales Commission for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition? I was.

686. Did you pay a visit to Adelaide during the Exhibition? I did, and I remained there for a considerable time.

687. What is your opinion as to the representation of New South Wales at that Exhibition? I have had a good deal of experience of Exhibitions, and I think that, so far as the representation of this Colony is concerned, the Adelaide Exhibition is the best I ever saw. I so expressed myself to Mr. Neild, and told him that I should take the first opportunity after my return of making a public statement to that effect.

688. Do you consider the amount of money granted to Mr. Neild, approximately £4,000, was well expended by him in Adelaide? I think it was remarkably well spent and that the Colony got full value for it.

689. You consider that Mr. Neild fulfilled in a proper manner his duties as Executive Commissioner, and that he upheld the honour of New South Wales in a dignified and becoming manner? Admirably.

690. *Mr. Neild.*] Has any communication, direct or indirect, passed between us as to your giving evidence before this Committee? Not a word. I should like to add this—and I give this evidence entirely apart from any question as to Mr. Neild's right or duty to render accounts—I do not express any opinion on that part of the question at all—that the reason for my coming here was that Mr. Lyne, the Member for the Huone, informed me the other day that he had given evidence before the Committee. He mentioned that he had simply given evidence as to the value of the Colony's representation—as to the value of the work done—and I said I thought that, in justice to Mr. Neild, I ought also to give my version of the matter without expressing any opinion as to whether certain accounts ought to have been kept, or as to how the accounts really were kept. Of that I know nothing.

691. There has been a good deal of evidence taken as to whether Mr. Neild was or was not a public accountant within the meaning of the Audit Act. The question as to whether he was or was not would in your opinion be a question of law? I should not like to say that altogether. To tell you the truth, I do not at this moment remember the section of the Act to which you refer.

692. But the question as to whether Mr. Neild was or was not a public accountant within the meaning of the Act would be one of law? Well, as I have just said, I do not know the section of the Act you refer to.

693. But, generally speaking, any such question as the question whether a person came within the operation of an Act of Parliament would be one of law? Undoubtedly.

694. And the only way in which such a question could be authoritatively settled would be by appeal to the Supreme Court; that is, if it were a question of law? There is no doubt about that. I wish it to be understood that I do not know whether Mr. Neild sent in accounts or not. I only mention the fact that I do not wish to give any opinion on that part of the matter. In justice to Mr. Neild—since I told him when I was present at the Exhibition that I would if possible in any public way be always glad to bear testimony to the excellent manner in which his work was done—I thought I ought to give the evidence I have given. I was upon the Commission for the Amsterdam, and upon the Commission for the Calcutta Exhibitions, and I thought that having had some experience in these matters I ought, in justice to Mr. Neild, to say to the Committee that in my opinion his work was admirably done.

WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. LEE,		MR. PERRY,
MR. FRANK FARNELL,	|	MR. WADDELL,
	MR. HURLEY.	

E. W. O'SULLIVAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. C. Neild appeared in person.

Mr. Alexander Cumming called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. A. Cumming.
26 Nov., 1890.

694. *Chairman.*] What position did you hold in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition? I was Secretary to the New South Wales Commissioners.

695. And in that capacity did you keep a record of all exhibits forwarded on to Adelaide for exhibition? A record was prepared from the application forms for space.

696. Do you know if all the exhibits came to hand? Yes, I think so. I have no recollection of any being short in delivery in Sydney, or not being followed up by intending exhibitors. All that came to the stores in Sydney were forwarded on to the Exhibition in Adelaide; but it invariably happens that there are a few exhibitors who make formal application for space, and who do not follow up that application.

697. Can you remember if any of the applicants failed to follow up their applications in connection with this particular Exhibition? Oh, yes; but only a small proportion of the whole. 698.

Mr.
A. Cumming.
26 Nov., 1890.

698. Do you remember an exhibit sent by Mr. Corrin, of Tenterfield? I know the name of the exhibitor well.
699. I believe he forwarded wheat for exhibition? Yes. I think so. Of course some of the exhibits of produce were in very small parcels, but in general we had an intimation from exhibitors of their intention to forward when they were immediately on the point of sending them to Sydney. I made a record of all these intimations, and forwarded them to the clerk at our stores, and it was his duty to report should the exhibits as advised not come to hand. There was no single instance so far as I can remember of any exhibit advised as having been forwarded not reaching Sydney.
700. I understand that Mr. Corrin complains that he has neither had his exhibit returned, nor has any monetary account been rendered in regard to it; in fact he has heard nothing of it since it went to the Exhibition. You say all the exhibits reached your stores? All that were advised as having been forwarded. But I may say with reference to wheat that there were a number of small parcels which, with other parcels of grain, were put up into large cases for convenience of transit.
701. Can you recollect this exhibit of Mr. Corrin's? Not necessarily. But I think it is very likely I saw it in the stores, as I frequently visited them. I could not say positively that I saw it there, but I saw a great number of exhibits of grain. I saw that they were repacked, as I have just explained.
702. Did you receive any complaint from Mr. Corrin or other exhibitors as to the non-return of their exhibits, or the non-receipt of any monetary value? In very few cases has there been complaint of the non-receipt of exhibits, or the non-rendering of accounts. Not having the documents by me, I could not recollect any particular instance, but I may say that a gentleman waited upon me with reference to the case of Mr. Corrin, and that of another exhibitor of grain from Tenterfield.
703. Who was that—Mr. C. A. Lee? Yes.
704. Did you satisfy him? I explained to him that there had been transmitted to the Executive Commissioner, as had been done in the case of previous Exhibitions, a copy of an interleaved catalogue, in which, opposite each entry of exhibits, there was inscribed a memorandum containing the whole of the particulars furnished in the form of application for space as to the value of the exhibit, and the manner in which it was to be disposed of at the close of the Exhibition. That interleaved catalogue was almost certain to have contained a memorandum of that kind with reference to Mr. Corrin's exhibit.
705. *Mr. Neild.*] When was this application made to you by Mr. Lee—was it recently? Mr. Lee called upon me I think somewhere about the month of June, and showed me a letter he had received.
706. These parcels of wheat were single bushels, I think? Yes; that was, I think, the quantity in each case.
707. And there were many entries in the official catalogue which were not followed up by exhibits? Not very many, I think. There were some cases, of course. I may mention, and you, sir, will be able to bear me out, that the work of organisation in connection with the Adelaide Exhibition did not commence until about the beginning of February, 1887. The Exhibition had to open in June, and the applications for space did not come in until a date very near to that fixed for the opening of the Exhibition. Necessarily, there were a few entries in the catalogue which were not represented by exhibits to hand, but these cases, after all, bear but a small proportion to the whole, and the catalogue was carefully revised from memoranda of exhibits received, as far as it was possible to do so, until the date of publication.
708. The value of these separate wheat exhibits would be the value of a bushel of wheat, less so much required for judging purposes, and less the deterioration that would probably ensue from exhibition? With regard to that matter, I may say that the valuation is returned by the exhibitors in accordance with the terms of the form of application under a particular heading. I do not refer solely to the value for sale, but to a value for insurance, and sometimes that value for insurance is rendered in the form of application for space at rather a high rate—at a much higher rate than would be realised in the event of the exhibit being sold.
709. In many cases there was a sort of fancy valuation? In many cases there was.
710. *Mr. Frank Farnell.*] You had an office in Sydney? Yes; in Loftus-street, above Scott, Henderson, & Co.'s.
711. What was the total amount disbursed by you as responsible officer for the Commissioners? I have the report of the President of the New South Wales Commission, drafted from records in the office, which contains a full statement of account. On page 14 of that report you will find a full statement of the various advances made from the Treasury, and on the credit side the full items of expenditure.
712. The total amount disbursed by you was £7,867 9s. 4d.? Yes.
713. For which you produced receipts and acquittances to the Auditor-General? Everything was adjusted to a farthing.
714. In the case of any moneys transmitted to Mr. Neild, the Executive Commissioner, was any notice given you by the Treasury or by the Colonial Secretary's Department? No. In the case of the Executive Commissioner, as was the case in four or five Commissions of which I was secretary, and where there was a representation abroad, the advances were made direct to him from the Treasury on the authority of the Colonial Secretary. He was authorised, so far as we were concerned, to deal with these amounts quite apart from the control of the local Commission.
715. Without consulting the Commission? Without consulting the Commission in any way.
716. In the case of the Melbourne Exhibition was that course followed out? It was. Applications were made direct from the Executive Commissioner to the Colonial Secretary. They were endorsed in that Minister's Department, and forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer, advances being made from the Treasury.
717. Did Mr. Burdett Smith, the Executive Commissioner, produce acquittances for every penny he received as Executive Commissioner? I cannot say that I have a strict official knowledge of the accounts of that Commission, because I was in no way an accountant for either the sums of money received on behalf of the local Commission, or the sums of money received by the Executive Commissioner in Melbourne; but I believe that vouchers were rendered in full acquittance for amounts received by Mr. Burdett Smith as Executive Commissioner. I have, in fact, seen a statement of account, and I have at his instance written a number of letters to the Audit Department in connection with that very adjustment.
718. *Mr. Neild.*] Mr. Burdett Smith, I believe, employed an accountant? Mr. Thomas Newton was engaged in the New South Wales court as a clerk. He was acting in the offices of Mr. Jules Joubert, one of the superintendents of the court, and I believe he was appointed by Mr. Joubert, with the approval of

- Mr. A. Cumming. of the Executive Commissioner to the position of accountant, and that he retained that office until a comparatively recent date, that is, until the whole of the Executive Commissioner's accounts were closed.
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719. They were closed in July of this year, I believe? That would be about the time. I think it was about the middle of the present year.
720. About eighteen months after the Exhibition closed? Yes.
721. *Mr. Lee.*] I suppose that in your capacity of secretary to the New South Wales Commission you had a great deal to do with the receipt of exhibits? Yes. They were consigned to me as secretary.
722. What steps did you take to secure exhibits? Collectors were appointed. In this particular instance a departure was made from the usual course adopted by similar commissions. One collector was appointed for the country, and another for the city, whereas if more time had been at the disposal of the Commission, one collector would have attended to the matter in both town and country.
723. Did you make application by letter or circular to the Mayors of Councils and others? Communications were made to the Mayors of Councils, and to the secretaries of local agricultural societies, and circulars were sent to all the principal farmers in the various country districts whose names were found in the directories.
724. In any of these circulars or representations was it stated that any exhibits, which might be sent, would be returned or disposed of at the option of the exhibitor? Yes; there was a heading to this effect: "State whether exhibits are to be sold, returned, or otherwise disposed of." That was one of the headings to be filled up by exhibitors in the form of application for space.
725. Did they do so in all cases? Yes; if it so happened in any particular instance that the information was not supplied, the exhibitor was communicated with and asked to furnish it.
726. Let me refer you to Appendix G, page 21, of the report of the President of the New South Wales Commission. You will notice the name of Charles Brandt. The number of the package is 146, the exhibit is in the Department of Agriculture, class 608, and is wheat? Yes; I see that.
727. Was that sent to the Exhibition? It was. This is a proof of its despatch.
728. Did that exhibitor state what he wished done with the exhibit? Undoubtedly.
729. What was it? I could not state positively, but for the fact that on the occasion of your visit to me in reference to the matter I referred to the interleaved catalogue.
730. What was my visit to you in consequence of? In consequence I believe of a letter you had received from Mr. Kennedy, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society at Tenterfield.
731. Could you state what became of that particular exhibit? No; it is not in my power to state that.
732. Will you now refer to page 22. You will notice an exhibit by John Corrin, the number of the package is 91, it is in the Department of Agriculture, class 608, and is wheat. I suppose that exhibitor would give the same instructions as those given by Mr. Brandt as to the disposal of his exhibit? Yes. If I recollect rightly the instructions were precisely similar.
733. Do you know what became of that exhibit? No. Of course these exhibits after their arrival in Adelaide were in charge of the Executive Commissioner until they were disposed of.
734. Did you receive any return of goods sold from the Executive Commissioner or from the Superintendent? I received from the Executive Commissioner a memorandum of account sales which will be found on page 12 of the report of the President. The Finance Committee received it through myself.
735. Does that schedule comprise the whole of the exhibits sold? It would be impossible for me to say. It certainly does not comprise all the exhibits which the exhibitors wished should be sold.
736. Therefore it is only a partial return? It contains some of the principal exhibits that were to be disposed of, but it certainly does not refer in any way to the exhibits of grain—such as those shown by Mr. Brandt and Mr. Corrin.
737. I do not know who was responsible for sending it, whether the Executive Commissioner or the Superintendent, but did you receive any return showing the sales of wheat? No.
738. Then you have no return showing the sale of the wheat of Mr. Brandt or of Mr. Corrin? No.
739. And you do not know what became of those exhibits? No.
740. You do not know whether the wheat itself was returned? No, I do not.
741. In other words, after obtaining the exhibits from various persons under stipulated conditions, those conditions were never carried out? So far as I am aware they were not.
742. You say that the exhibitors were specially asked to say what was to be done with their exhibits? Yes.
743. And notwithstanding they desired that they should be sold that was not done? No.
744. And no return whatever has been given to them;—they have not even been informed as to how their exhibits were disposed of? Not in these two particular cases.
745. What applies to these two cases will, I presume, apply to others? I may say that in a great many cases the exhibitors of grain did not anticipate any return, the quantity exhibited being so small.
746. But they were asked specially to say what was to be done with the exhibits, and if they neglected to do so in the first instance they were referred to again for the information? Yes; that is so.
747. Yet in face of that request—it is not a question of value—the exhibitors received no account as to what became of their exhibits? No account was received by me or transmitted by me to them.
748. Am I to understand from you, then, that these exhibits cannot now be traced? I think it would be impossible to trace them now.
749. So long a time has elapsed since the closing of the Exhibition that they cannot be found? Exactly.
750. You have no knowledge of them? There is no record here as to these particular exhibits, with the exception of the list showing their despatch to Adelaide. That is in Appendix G to the President's report.
751. *Mr. Neild.*] They may have been returned to Sydney—you cannot say whether they were returned or not? No exhibits of grain were returned to Sydney.
752. Do you say that positively? They may have been returned by the Executive Commissioner, but personally I have not been made aware of it. If any wheat was returned to our stores it must have been a very small parcel, or I think I should have noticed it.
753. This Exhibition closed nearly three years ago? Somewhere about January, 1888.
754. And the first complaint you had with reference to this matter was through Mr. Lee in June last? I have not the letter-books or correspondence by me, as the records are in the Colonial Secretary's Office,
and

and I could not say positively whether I had a communication from Mr. Brandt, or Mr. Corrin, or from Mr. Kennedy on their behalf until Mr. Lee saw me. I have no recollection of any communication being made to me on the subject prior to that date.

Mr.
A. Cumming.
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755. Evidence has been given by the Superintendent of the court that, at the close of the Exhibition, the small quantities of grain referred to having become out of condition through exposure and having been weevil-eaten and so forth, were disposed of for pig's food;—from your knowledge of Exhibition matters, should you think that wheat exhibits would get out of condition in that way? They are certain to get out of condition, especially in warm climates. I remember that we sent exhibits of grain to the Calcutta Exhibition. Of course the exhibitors did not expect any return, nor did they expect to receive the grain back. I believe that at that Exhibition, as also at Amsterdam and the Colinderies, the whole of the grain exhibits at the close of the Exhibition were in such a condition that they were swept together and sold for what they would bring. They were only fit for chickens' feed. That would invariably be the case in a warm climate.

756. Are you aware that after the close of the Adelaide Exhibition the purchasers of exhibits or other things in the building could obtain admission only by paying the ordinary admittance fees? I think I heard that that was the fact, but I had no official knowledge of the subject.

757. But supposing that to be the case, such a regulation would very seriously limit the number of possible buyers? Undoubtedly; more especially the buyers of small goods. It would be almost prohibitive; in fact, persons were scarcely likely to attend an auction sale at all if they had to pay for admission on each occasion of viewing, and on each occasion of sale.

758. Are you aware that in the Executive Commissioner's report, furnished to His Excellency the Governor, a statement is made to the effect that he, the Commissioner, had to pay admission fees for everyone who desired to attend the auction sales of the remnants of the New South Wales Court? I cannot say. If you refer to your own report as Executive Commissioner I cannot say that I have read it over, although I have had it in my hand, and that is about all I can say. I am not in a position to say whether or not such an arrangement was made by you on behalf of persons who wished to attend the sales.

759. There has been some question as to whether this parchment is or is not a *fac-simile*, except as regards signatures, of the Commission issued in the first instance to the New South Wales Commission. It is in evidence that this parchment was handed to me by you. Will you look at it and say whether, to the best of your knowledge and belief, it is a *fac-simile* of the document I name, except as regards signatures? Yes; to the best of my knowledge and belief it is a *fac-simile* of the Commission appointing the first number of New South Wales Commissioners.

760. And it is printed at the Government Printing Office? It is printed, I believe, at the Government Printing Office.

761. *Mr. Waddell.*] Did all exhibits going into the Exhibition pass through your hands as secretary? Yes, all the exhibits. None would be admitted by the Executive Commissioner into the Exhibition building in Adelaide unless they were first forwarded through the Commission in Sydney; that would be the regular course. I know that in the case of some Exhibitions an endeavour has been made to obtain the admission of exhibits other than those which have passed through the regular channel; but I do not think the Executive Commissioner has usually allowed their admission under such circumstances.

762. Did you keep an account of all the exhibits which passed through your hands as secretary of the Commission in this Colony? Yes; there is a detailed account of the whole of the exhibits forwarded, with the date of despatch.

763. You kept an account of each exhibit, with the name of the owner of the exhibit? Yes.

764. When the Exhibition closed were all the exhibits returned through you? Yes; it was understood that they should be so returned unless disposed of in accordance with instructions given.

765. Otherwise they would be returned to you as secretary? Yes; of course the Executive Commissioner had discretion as to varying directions given by the exhibitors, as to whether their exhibits were to be sold, or otherwise disposed of. The Executive Commissioner was the judge as to how these instructions should be dealt with.

766. But you kept an account of all the exhibits going into the Exhibition, all returned would be sent through you, and you would keep a record of them? Yes.

767. Have you a list of the exhibits which were sent and not returned, showing the owners of those exhibits and their nature? No; I have made no detailed list of that description; but, judging from the fact that, with the exception of the instance of the two referred to by Mr. Lee, where the exhibitors complain of non-return, I have received no intimation of the non-receipt of exhibits, it may be assumed, I think, that there were no exhibits of importance which were not dealt with in accordance with the instructions of the exhibitors. Of course I had an intimate acquaintance with all the exhibits. I knew them at the time from memory, although, of course, I cannot with certainty speak from memory now. I went over the catalogue carefully, from time to time, and saw what exhibits were not returned, and I noticed no exhibits of importance among that number.

768. Were there any great number not returned? With regard to number, merely the exhibits of grain which did not come back to Sydney would be numerous. There were a great many exhibits of grain, although they were not of great value; but as to the larger exhibits, so far as I can recollect, there was no case of non-return.

769. Would it give you much trouble to make out a list of exhibits not returned? It would be somewhat difficult to do that now, as the records have all been put away; but I think I am justified in saying that, with the exception of the perishable goods, there is no exhibit which has not been returned to its owner. I should have had complaints had the case been otherwise. I think the absence of any complaint is pretty conclusive evidence that the exhibits generally were returned.

770. *Mr. Neild.*] The cases mentioned to-day are the only complaints of non-return? To the best of my recollection that is so. There may have been one or two other cases of exhibitors inquiring after their exhibits of grain. In the case of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, I think we sent to London, on behalf of a Mr. William Hurst, of Perth, near Bathurst, a parcel of wheat. It was shown in the Exhibition, and sometime after the Exhibition closed the exhibitor made application for a return of the wheat, as he attached a special value to it on account of its being seed. It was pointed out to him that it had necessarily deteriorated very much in value, and that it had been sold or disposed of with other exhibits of a similar character.

771. Among the other grain exhibits the maize was chiefly if not wholly in cob? There were some exhibits of maize in grain, but they were chiefly in cob.

772.

Mr. A. Cumming. 772. Among these perishable articles you would include butter? Yes; also cheese and bacon.
 773. And fruit? Yes.
 774. And some of the vegetable products? Yes.

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775. Also sugar-cane? Yes.
 776. These are articles which would necessarily, in a climate like that of Adelaide, go out of condition with such rapidity as to be worthless before the Exhibition closed? Undoubtedly; in fact, with regard to the sugar-cane, I am not sure that a second supply was not sent before the Exhibition closed for display in the agricultural section on account of the deterioration of the parcel originally sent.

777. Mr. Lee.] In the case of the wheat, admitting that it might have gone bad, and that it might have been disposed of for pigs or any other feed, a return should have been made, I presume? I should expect a memorandum, even if it were sold or disposed of for pigs' feed, to be furnished through the Commission in Sydney to the exhibitors; in fact the interleaved catalogue in the case of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition came back to Sydney with a minute in each case as to the disposal of the exhibit.

778. So far as your knowledge goes, the wheat may or may not have been bad—it may or may not have been thrown away;—but you have no record as to what became of it? I have no personal knowledge of it; but from experience I should judge that a thing of that kind exhibited in a climate such as that of Adelaide for seven months or more would be greatly lessened in value at the close of that time.

779. But in whatever way it was disposed of there should be a return? There should be, for the satisfaction of exhibitors, and for the credit of Commissioners.

780. Is there any return in the schedule to which you have referred of any exhibit of wheat? No.

781. Then beyond the despatch of the wheat to Adelaide you know nothing about it? No.

John Cash Neild recalled and further examined:—

Mr. J. C. Neild. 782. Chairman.] You produce the vouchers in connection with the whole of your expenditure on account of the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition? Yes; and ask the Committee to compare them with the accounts I rendered to the Colonial Secretary.

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THURSDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. C. A. LEE, | MR. WADDELL.
 E. W. O'SULLIVAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. C. Neild appeared in person.

The Hon. Geoffrey Eagar called in, sworn, and examined:—

The Hon. G. Eagar. 783. Chairman.] You are Under Secretary for Finance and Trade? I am.
 784. The Committee would be pleased to hear any statement you have to make with regard to the accounts of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, and to receive any documents you wish to produce? Perhaps my better course will be to give you a short narrative of the facts so far as they affect our Department. Of course I cannot speak of matters outside of my own Department. Certain advances were made to Mr. Neild in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, amounting in all to £4,950. These advances were made between July, 1887, and March, 1888. It was represented to the Colonial Treasurer by the Auditor-General on the 17th April, 1888, that Mr. Neild had furnished no adjustment for these advances, or, in other words, had given no account of his expenditure. Under instructions from the Colonial Treasurer, acting upon the letter of the Auditor-General, to which I have just referred, I wrote the following letter to Mr. Neild, dated 26th April, 1888:—

4 Dec., 1890.

Sir,
 The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 26 April, 1888.
 I have the honor by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to enclose copy of a letter which has been received from the Auditor-General, in reference to the non-adjustment of advances made to you in your capacity as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and I am to request that you will be good enough to furnish the accounts as early as you conveniently can.
 I have, &c.,
 G. EAGAR.

That was the first application made by the Treasury to Mr. Neild, and as I have explained it was based upon a letter from the Auditor-General. On the 8th May following I received the following letter from Mr. Neild:—

Sir,
 8 May, 1888.
 I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th April, and having made search through my papers, have failed to find any instructions requiring me to furnish the accounts you refer to. Will you kindly furnish me with a copy of any that exist.

I will "adjust the advances" made as soon as the accounts are closed, which will probably be in six or eight weeks. Much still remains to be done in connection with my commission, and various public departments are indebted to my account about £500, of which I have hitherto been unable to obtain payment.

The Agricultural Society also owes me about £130, and this, though frequently applied for, is not yet forthcoming.
 I have, &c.,

JOHN C. NEILD,
 Executive Commissioner.

785. Mr. Neild.] Will you put in your letter of the 26th April? Yes. I may explain that the minute upon which that letter was written was in these terms: "Send a copy of this letter to Mr. Neild with a request that he will be good enough to furnish the accounts as early as he can conveniently do so." That minute is written upon the following letter from the Department of Audit, dated 17th April, 1888:—

Sir,
 I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, following up the report in my general letter of 10th February last, an extended list of advances made to Mr. J. C. Neild, M.L.A., as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, for which as yet no accounts of any kind have been received.

The last advance of £200 of 12th March is stated to be for the purpose of closing the accounts of the Exhibition.
 Ordinary

Ordinary reminders were sent to Mr. Neild on the following dates, viz. :—12th July, 30th July, 31st October, 30th November, 31st December, 1887, 31st January, and 29th February, 1888.

In reply to the reminder of 30th July, Mr. Neild stated in a letter from Adelaide, dated 15th August last, that it was impossible to render accounts prior to the completion of the service connected with the Department when they should be adjusted without delay. A copy of that letter is enclosed. Finding that further advances were being made by the Treasury, and considering that there ought not to be any difficulty in furnishing progress accounts supported by such vouchers, as must doubtless have been taken for payments as they were made, I wrote a special letter, under date 13th October, 1887, requesting an account current made up to 30th September, showing the state of his account with such completed vouchers as he might be able to send. Not receiving any reply a reminder was sent on the 24th November following, but no notice has been taken of this special request, nor of the ordinary reminders enumerated above. Copies of the letters referred to are enclosed.

As the Exhibition has long since been closed it is concluded that there can now be no difficulty in furnishing the requisite accounts, at least a large proportion of them, and it is requested therefore that steps may be taken towards their early adjustment.

In the case of such accounts as these it is of great importance that they be audited as early as possible—any defects becoming difficult to make good as time elapses.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

786. Was any reply made to Mr. Neild's letter of 8th May? No reply; on the 7th August, 1888, the Auditor-General again called the attention of the Colonial Treasurer to the non-supply of the accounts by Mr. Neild, and on that letter I wrote as follows on the 14th August:—

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to enclose copy of a letter of date 7th instant, received from the Auditor-General in reference further to the non-adjustment of the advances made to you as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and I am to request your early and special attention to the matter.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
(For the Under Secretary.)

The letter from the Department of Audit was in these terms:—

Sir,

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of 17th April last, enclosing a list of outstanding advances made to Mr. J. C. Neild, M.L.A., as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that Mr. Neild had not as yet supplied to this Department any accounts showing the expenditure of the advances set forth in the list referred to.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

The next letter in the order of date is from the Treasury to Mr. Neild, dated 27th August, 1888, as follows:—

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that a letter in the following terms has been received from the Secretary of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company (Limited), namely:—

“This Company's exhibit (15 cases of sundries) at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, 1887, having been disposed of by the New South Wales Commissioners, I have been instructed by my Directors to apply to you for payment of the proceeds thereof.”

I am desired by Mr. Burns to request that you will be good enough to furnish the account sales at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

I may say that we never received the account sales.

787. You received a reply from me? Not as to that. On the 9th October, 1888, we wrote this letter to you:—

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to enclose an account which has been presented in Sydney on behalf of Messrs. John Martin & Co., of Adelaide, and to request that you will advise Mr. Burns if you have any knowledge of the matter.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
(For the Under Secretary.)

On the 9th July, 1889, we wrote again about Martin's account:

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to enclose copy of a letter which has been received from Mr. Thomas Gepp, Adelaide, solicitor for Messrs. John Martin & Co., of that city, asking for payment of a balance of account, £9 18s. 6d., due to them.

I am to say that Mr. McMillan will be glad to hear from you as to whether the account should be paid.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
(For the Under Secretary.)

On 20th August we wrote as follows:—

Sir,

I am desired to enclose herewith particulars of the account of Messrs. John Martin & Co., of Adelaide, against the New South Wales Commission at the Adelaide Exhibition.

This account has been rendered in reply to your letter of 12th ultimo.

I am to ask that you will be good enough to report upon the account as now rendered.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
(For the Under Secretary.)

On the 21st October, 1889, Mr. McMillan, I find, wrote the following minute:—

“Mr. McMillan would be glad if the Auditor-General would let him have a report, showing exactly how this matter stands; what vouchers have been received and what are required; the dates and amounts of advances; the advances adjusted and unadjusted; and such other information connected therewith as it may be in the power of the Auditor-General to furnish.”

The Auditor-General furnished a statement, dated 1st November, 1889, which I think I need not read *in extenso*. Then, on the 26th November, that is a little after the Auditor-General's report, I wrote to Mr. Neild in these terms:—

Sir,

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to ask if it would be convenient for you to see him at the Treasury, on Thursday next, at 11 a.m., on the subject of the Adelaide Exhibition accounts.

I have &c.,
G. EAGAR.
The

The Hon.
G. Eagar.
4 Dec., 1890.

The Hon.
G. Eagar.
4 Dec., 1890.

The Committee will see that the Minister invited Mr. Neild to a conference. I come now to the remainder of the letters actually received from Mr. Neild. The letter under date 8th May, 1888, I have already read. It answers our letter of 26th April. I may say that there were two letters, under date of 26th October, 1889, we had referred to Mr. Neild to know whether a claim for insurance was correct. He wrote, stating that it was correct, and we paid the money.
788. That has been paid within the last month or two, has it not? No; it was paid on 15th July, 1890. The second letter of 26th October, 1889, from Mr. Neild, is as follows:—

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 15th instant, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and which I learn from the daily papers has been transferred to you, I beg to request that you will direct the payment of the sum of £16 3s. 8d., therein stated as due to me.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. NEILD.

We made no payment because the accounts were unsettled.

789. Was any answer made to that letter? No answer was made, I think, to any one of these letters. We considered them trivial, and not of sufficient importance to require any answer.

790. *Chairman.*] But there was a claim for £16; I presume you would not treat that as a trivial matter? Well, when I call upon a gentleman to account for £4,950, and that sum is not accounted for, and we do not know when it will be, and the gentleman to whom I apply writes to me, claiming £16, what can I say? I can only say that he has no claim. Upon the 22nd November, 1889, Mr. Neild wrote as follows to the Colonial Treasurer:—

Sir,

Referring to my letters of the 9th, 15th, and two letters of the 26th October, I beg to inquire whether it is intended to furnish me with any replies.

While my letters are thus left week after week without acknowledgment of any kind, occasion has been found to officially supply to the press statements that can only be described as libels by innuendo, and I feel greatly aggrieved by the altogether unusual course of treatment to which I have been subjected in this matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN C. NEILD.

We did not answer that. I may state that Mr. Neild in his letter to us mixes up letters sent to another Department with letters sent to our Department. We have nothing whatever to do with replies to letters sent to the Colonial Secretary's Department. We deal only with our own matters. On the 28th November Mr. Neild wrote as follows in answer to the letter of the Colonial Treasurer, inviting him to a conference:—

Sir,

It was my intention to have called upon you this morning to ascertain why the Colonial Treasurer desired to see me, as stated in your letter of the 26th instant, but I was unexpectedly prevented.

I do not think, however, that any such interview can do away with the need for an acknowledgment of my many communications, and this, I observe, your letter studiously avoids.

I am, &c.,

JOHN C. NEILD.

Then there was written to us on the 24th July this letter:—

Sir,

Eighteen months have elapsed since I furnished a statement of disbursements of advances in connection with my Executive Commissionership for this Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and nine months since I sent in statements showing miscellaneous receipts and expenditure.

The following has been the correspondence anent the matter:—

Mr. Neild then gives a list of the correspondence, and proceeds to say:—

No reply has been given to any one of the seven letters written by me to yourself, the Colonial Secretary, and the Under Secretary during last year, and my last letter—now eight months old—remains without acknowledgment, as does the statement of accounts, sent in last October. As it appears possible that my letters of the 21st January, 9th May, and 9th October, 1889, have not been placed before you, I now enclose copies.

If, as alleged from libellous official paragraphs in the Press, you have taken charge of this matter, I again ask for a proper acknowledgment of my accounts and correspondence, and again repeat my offer to produce the receipts for my disbursements. I claim that this wretched business be terminated, and this I claim as a right;—the possibility of courtesy is past.

New South Wales has few citizens who have, as I have done, given without remuneration a year of time and of hard work for the service of the Colony, and so far as I am aware none have been the subject of the infamous misrepresentation and ill-usage that has been applied to me.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD.

I did not answer that letter. I may say that out of the list given three only referred to my Department, and they related to trivial subjects as I have already mentioned. On the 7th August, 1890, Mr. Neild wrote to us as follows:—

Sir,

I again beg to request replies to the following letters, and an acknowledgment of final accounts rendered 15th October, 1889:—21st January, 1889, 9th May, 1889, 9th October, 1889, 5th October, 1889, 26th October, 1889, 22nd November, 1889, 28th November, 1889, 24th July, 1890.

I am, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD.

I may say that no accounts were ever rendered to the Treasury. It would appear by implication that we had received accounts, but we never received a statement of account of any kind from Mr. Neild.

791. Is it not a fact that the whole of the papers in connection with this matter were handed to your Department by the Colonial Secretary in October, 1889? Certainly, a number of papers were handed to us, but not to deal with. Mr. Neild's final letter is dated 7th September, 1890, and is as follows:—

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 7th ultimo, which remains unanswered, I have again to request replies to the following letters, and an acknowledgment of final accounts rendered 15th October, 1889:—21st January, 1889, 9th May, 1889, 9th October, 1889, 15th October, 1889, 26th October, 1889, 22nd November, 1889, 28th November, 1889, 24th July, 1890.

792. *Mr. Lee.*] Now will you tell us what is the real question at issue between the Treasury Department and Mr. Neild? The question at issue is not so much between the Treasury and Mr. Neild as between the Auditor-General and Mr. Neild. The accounting for advances rests with the Auditor-General.

793. And if the accounts and vouchers to adjust advances made to Mr. Neild had been supplied the matter would have terminated? It would have terminated so far as our Department was concerned if the vouchers supplied to the Auditor-General were to his satisfaction.

794.

794. Among the documents handed in by you I see that of a copy of a letter from Mr. Neild to the Auditor-General, dated 15th August, 1887? Well, the documents speak for themselves. The paper to which you refer came to me from the Audit Office.

The Hon.
G. Eagar.

795. *Mr. Waddell.*] I think you mentioned that in one of Mr. Neild's letters he offered to produce vouchers if they were required? In his first letter of 8th May, 1888, in reply to the first application of the Treasury, he promises to produce vouchers. He says:

4 Dec., 1890.

I will "adjust the advances" made as soon as the accounts are closed, which will probably be in six or eight weeks.

That letter, you will see, contains an acknowledgment of his liability to give an account.

796. *Mr. Neild.*] Have you seen a letter containing these words:—

Referring to past correspondence and particularly to my letter of 8th May, 1888, addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, I beg to further state that when I accepted the position of Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the Adelaide Exhibition, no instructions were given to me as to the keeping or rendering of accounts, and I accepted the position under the full impression that I discharged a high duty to the Colony, and that so long as I devoted any funds placed to my credit exclusively to the work entailed by commission I did all that was required of me. Entertaining still that view of my functions I nevertheless think that it may be desirable to make, and I now hand you statement of the manner in which I disbursed the moneys handed to me by the Treasury (?). And draw attention to the balance to me, but which balance will be reduced by the proceeds of certain articles sold at the close of the Exhibition, &c., of which matters I will shortly send in a statement.

That letter is dated 21st January, 1889? Is it addressed to me?

797. It is addressed to the Colonial Secretary? I did not see it.

798. Did you see this paragraph which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of 18th October, 1889, under the heading of "Adelaide Exhibition accounts":—

The Government have not yet been able to obtain from Mr. J. C. Neild, who was Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Exhibition, a satisfactory statement of his accounts. The matter has been in hand now for a long time, and though every endeavour has been made to secure a right adjustment no complete settlement could be made. Hitherto the question has been under the ministerial direction of Sir Henry Parkes as Colonial Secretary, but he has now forwarded the papers to Mr. McMillan, Colonial Treasurer, for him to take what course he should deem desirable failing a complete settlement being furnished.

—Not that I recollect.

799. Is it not a fact that the papers in the case were handed to Mr. McMillan to be dealt with? Some papers were sent over from the Colonial Secretary's Department for the information of the Colonial Treasurer.

800. And after receiving them the Colonial Treasurer communicated with the Auditor-General? Not at all. The communication with the Auditor-General arose out of the minute of the Colonial Treasurer. The sending over the papers to Mr. McMillan was I think just antecedent to his writing to you to ask you to visit the Treasury. My impression was that he intended to talk over the matter with you. I have no recollection of having seen the newspaper paragraph which you have read, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a most improper paragraph to publish.

801. Did you see this paragraph in the *Evening News* of 17th October, 1889, under the head of "Adelaide Exhibition accounts":—

The accounts rendered by Mr. J. C. Neild, who acted as Commissioner for the Colony at the Adelaide Exhibition, were considered at a recent meeting of the Cabinet, and it is understood were not considered satisfactory. The Colonial Secretary has this morning sent them on to the Colonial Treasurer with a request that he will take the necessary steps to obtain the necessary accounts.

I cannot recollect at this moment; but I distinctly say that my Department would be incapable of publishing such a scandalous paragraph. I candidly admit that it was a most scandalous thing to do. See Addendum
p. 38.

802. In every one of the letters addressed by your Department to Mr. Neild you refer to the non-adjustment of advances—that is the term used in every instance? Yes.

803. Will you kindly say what meaning you attach to those words? That for every payment you were to produce a relative voucher.

804. This term "adjustment of advances" is an official term? Undoubtedly—it is well known in the Service.

805. But supposing a person to be entirely unacquainted with Service formulas, he would be very likely to fail to understand the meaning of the term? I think not. Any man of business would understand what an adjustment of an account meant.

806. But this is an adjustment of advances? It is the same thing. An advance constitutes the account.

807. *Mr. Lee.*] In the letter addressed by Mr. Neild to you in May, 1888, he says he will adjust the advances as soon as the accounts are closed? Yes.

808. And you understood from that that he would produce receipted vouchers? Yes—complete accounts.

809. *Mr. Neild.*] You read a letter, dated 24th July, of the present year, in which Mr. Neild used these words: "I again repeat my offer to produce the receipts for my disbursements." That letter, among others, was not answered? No.

810. Do you not think it would have been reasonable to give Mr. Neild an opportunity to know exactly what was required of him. You say that all of his letters were, in point of fact, beneath notice? No. What I say is that they were trivial, and that they were not connected with the main issue, which was an adjustment of advances.

811. But was not the offer to produce receipts just the very thing you wanted? Precisely; and with a view to determine the points of difference between yourself and the Government, Mr. McMillan invited you to a conference.

812. You produce a letter from Mr. Neild to the Principal Under Secretary, under date of 21st January, 1889, covering a statement of receipts and expenditure—an account current? Yes.

813. *Mr. Lee.*] Did the vouchers accompany that statement of accounts? I could not say that, because the document was sent to the Principal Under Secretary.

814. *Mr. Neild.*] In my letter of 24th July, 1890, there are these words: "As it appears possible that my letters of the 21st January, 9th May, and 9th October, 1889, have not been placed before you, I enclose copies?" I have no recollection of seeing copies, and I further declare that any documents in my own office which I am able to produce I have submitted to the Committee. Nothing has been held back.

Every

The Hon.
G. Eagar.
4 Dec., 1890.

Every paper has been collected and laid before the Committee. I have no recollection of any particular enclosures in the letter to which you refer.

815. *Mr. Lee.*] You do not know of any such letters in your Department? No. I have produced the originals of every letter written to the Treasury by Mr. Neild.

816. There are letters from Mr. Neild under date of 8th May, 1888, 26th October, 1889, 22nd November, 1889, 28th November, 1889, 24th July, 1890, 7th August, 1890, and 7th September, 1890; none of those letters were answered? No, none of those letters were answered by the Treasury.

817. *Chairman.*] What is the reason they were not answered? I think that, with the exception of one letter, they were on immaterial subjects not requiring an answer.

818. *Mr. Waddell.*] Upon a matter of this kind, where letters do not bear upon the main question at issue, is it usual not to answer them? We are a cash office for the receipt and payment of public money; we always consider that we answer a letter when we do the thing required; for instance, when we paid Martin's account we did not write to Mr. Neild to say we had paid it; we do not in general advise in any matters of that kind, and, as I have already said, with the exception of the letter of 24th July, the whole of Mr. Neild's letters were immaterial and did not touch the main question at issue—the obtaining of vouchers for Mr. Neild's expenditure.

819. *Mr. Neild.*] In any one of your communications to Mr. Neild did you use the term "vouchers"? The term used is "adjustment of advances," but, as a man of business of fifty years' standing, I should say that any man with the slightest modicum of common sense would know what an adjustment of advances meant.

[*Addendum to evidence of the Hon. G. Eagar.*]

Dear Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 9 December, 1890.

In compliance with your request, in letter of 5th instant, I now beg to return the copy of my evidence in the case of Mr. J. C. Neild, which you were good enough to send me for the usual revision.

I wish to be re-examined on my answer to the question at the foot of page 37. As it now stands, it conveys a wrong impression, and I desire to have the opportunity of explaining. It appears as though I intended to cast reflections upon the Colonial Secretary's Department, whereas nothing was further from my thoughts. I considered that these paragraphs were probably published as items of news, and thought their publication, while the subject matter was still pending, was "inequitable," which term I desire to substitute instead of the term "scandalous," which does not apply.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

F. W. Webb, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. John Cash Neild recalled and further examined:—

Mr.
J. C. Neild.
4 Dec., 1890.

820. *Chairman.*] You produce the balance of the vouchers necessary to complete the investigation which the Committee commenced at their last meeting? Yes.

821. *Mr. Lee.*] The vouchers you have now produced to the Committee and examined in detail with them are the whole of the vouchers in connection with the expenditure of the advances you received? Yes.

822. And they fully acquit and adjust all public moneys you received in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition? Yes, using the term "adjust" in the sense in which I have before this Committee ascertained that it is used by the Government Departments.

823. Is there anything you would like to add to the evidence you have already given? I desire to say that, until this Committee sat and I heard the evidence of the Government officials who have been examined, I was not aware, indeed I was wholly ignorant, of the meaning that appears to be attached to the phrase "adjustment of advances" and "adjustment of accounts." Prior to going to Adelaide as Commissioner I had had no connection with official life, and the term with which I am familiar as a business man, and which would be used for such a purpose as "adjustment of accounts," would be the production of vouchers in support of an account current. I rendered an account current, and I anticipated that if vouchers were required of me I should be told so in plain terms. I, on two occasions, offered to submit the vouchers, and I think it perhaps very much the best course that I should say why I have in this business kept at arm's length, so to speak, from the Auditor-General. I did not know the Auditor-General, even by sight, until I met him before this Committee. But having had, as is in evidence, a very serious official difference with the Auditor-General's son in Adelaide, in connection with the judging of the New South Wales exhibits, I was warned on my return to Sydney by many persons that, if I were an officer under the Auditor-General's directions, I should most likely have a great deal of trouble in connection with my accounts. I took very high legal advice, and was informed both by solicitor and counsel that I was not an officer under the Audit Act, and I therefore declined to run the risk of being put to a lot of unnecessary official routine and trouble. I might refer to the evidence of Mr. Abigail upon this very point, where, in reply to a question from Mr. Hurley, he said, "The financial affairs were between the Executive Commissioner, the Colonial Secretary's Office, and the Treasury." I regarded the matter in that light, but had I been informed, in response to my numerous inquiries, what was wanted of me, I should have been only too pleased to supply it. I did not wish unnecessarily to incur the risk of a good deal of official worry.

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

APPENDIX.

[To evidence of Mr. J. C. Neild.]

A.

Sir,
His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having been pleased to appoint you to be Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition of 1887, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit the Commission which has been prepared in your favour accordingly, and to state that a notification of your appointment has been published in this day's *Government Gazette*.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney; 5 April, 1887.
Dated 5 April, 1887.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

John Cash Neild, Esq., M.P., Executive Commissioner for
New South Wales at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition of 1887.

A 1.

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

To our trusty and well-beloved John Cash Neild, of Sydney, in our Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, M.P.,—

GREETING :—

WHEREAS by two several instruments under the Great Seal of our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date the twelfth day of January and the nineteenth day of March last, respectively, we have appointed certain Commissioners for our said Colony in connection with the Jubilee Exhibition to be held in Adelaide, in our Colony of South Australia, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, to which Exhibition divers of our subjects in our said Colony of New South Wales have transmitted, or are about to transmit, various articles the produce or manufacture thereof: And whereas it hath appeared to us to be expedient to appoint an Executive Commissioner to act on behalf of our said Colony of New South Wales in all things connected with the said Exhibition, in conjunction with the said Commissioners or such other Commissioners as may be hereafter appointed: Now, therefore, know you, that we, of our especial grace, have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, you to be our Executive Commissioner for our said Colony of New South Wales, in Adelaide, in connection with the aforesaid Exhibition: And we do hereby give unto you, in conjunction with any three or more of such Commissioners when present, and then deciding by a majority, or failing the attendance of such number after due notice given, then to yourself alone, or in conjunction with such lesser number as shall be present, full power to superintend the unpacking and reception at the aforesaid Exhibition of all articles that the said Commissioners shall transmit from New South Wales for exposition at Adelaide, and generally to act on behalf of such last-named Colony, but more particularly of contributors of articles therefrom to the said Exhibition, in all matters connected with the arrangement and display therein of all such articles and their subsequent disposal in Adelaide, or their re-transmission to New South Wales; as circumstances may require.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our
[L.S.] Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fifth day of April, in the fiftieth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY PARKES.

CARRINGTON:

ENTERED on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 12, pages 549-50, this fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

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

A 3.

Sir,

I have the honor to tender various newspaper extracts bearing upon the representation of this Colony at the abovenamed Exhibition, and of my acts as Executive Commissioner thereat, and these I tender as evidence of the satisfactory manner in which I discharged the duties of my office.

Very many additional extracts of a similar nature are in my possession, but those now submitted will I think suffice.

The Chairman, Select Committee,
Re Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition

I have, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

Representation

REPRESENTATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES AT THE ADELAIDE JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

Newspaper Extracts, &c.

From the South Australian Register, 25 July, 1887.

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR OF ADELAIDE AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXHIBITION, AT THE TOWN HALL, ADELAIDE.

"ADELAIDE recognised the fact that New South Wales had rendered good service in connection with the Jubilee Exhibition. *Without disparagement to any other courts, he could say that the court of New South Wales was the finest and best for the display of natural products in the whole Exhibition. That beautiful and comprehensive court was a great feature of the Exhibition.*"

From the South Australian Register, 25 July, 1887.

INSPECTION BY LORD CARRINGTON.

ON Monday morning Lord Carrington (Governor of New South Wales), accompanied by his Private Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. J. F. Burns), the Minister of Justice (Hon. W. Clarke), the Minister of Mines (Hon. F. Abigail), the Hon. S. A. Joseph, M.L.C., and many other Members of Parliament, inspected the New South Wales courts. They were escorted through by the Executive Commissioner (Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P.), the Superintendent (Mr. A. T. Edwards), and the Secretary of the Exhibition (Mr. J. F. Conigrave). Afterwards the party adjourned to the offices of the New South Wales Commission, where the health of the Executive Commissioner was drunk.

His Lordship, in proposing the toast, said:—"I believe that I am speaking the truth when I say that this Exhibition is due to the indomitable courage and energy of one single man. That man is the Mayor of this beautiful City of Adelaide, who so hospitably entertained the visitors from New South Wales this morning. (Hear, hear.) *The Mayor said then that the most successful exhibit of Colonial products came from New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) As far as I am able to judge, and I believe I am expressing the opinion of those present, that is the case. We all heartily endorse that opinion, and, if the holding of the Exhibition is entirely due to the perseverance and energy of the Mayor of Adelaide, so I think that the success of the New South Wales court is due to the pluck and energy of our Executive Commissioner—qualities which we ought to recognise in every possible way, and to express our sense of gratitude. It is always a very difficult thing to praise a man before his face, but I feel certain that I am not saying a word too many. With pleasure I therefore propose the health of 'The Executive Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P.,' the envoy of our Government and of our Colony. (Applause.) With all honour three cheers, and one cheer more for the Executive Commissioner.*" The cheers were given, and the toast was drunk with champagne.

From the Sydney Daily Telegraph, 28 July.

SIR Henry Parkes yesterday received a letter from Mr. Burns, M.P., dated Adelaide, Friday, in which the Treasurer refers to the Adelaide Exhibition as being much more comprehensive than he had supposed it would be. *He also states that Mr. Neild, our Commissioner, has evidently worked most energetically, the exhibits, which are all in their proper places, having been arranged so as to appear to the best advantage.*

As a further testimony to the success of the New South Wales courts the following extract may be quoted from a speech delivered by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. J. F. Burns, M.P.), at the Town Hall, Adelaide, during his visit:—

From the South Australian Register, 26 July.

IN proposing "success to the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition," the honorable gentleman said, *inter alia*, "he came from a colony where the people did not indulge in 'blowing,' but still he felt that the New South Wales courts were the gem of the Exhibition (cheers and laughter), and he had no reason to complain of the calls that had been made on the Treasury."

From the Sydney Morning Herald, 14 September, 1887.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR NEW SOUTH WALES ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF SIR HENRY PARKES TO ADELAIDE.

THE last toast was "The Chairman," which was proposed in very complimentary terms by the Governor, who said that the manner in which Mr. Neild had represented New South Wales at the Exhibition had won for him the respect of all who had come in contact with him.

Address from the principal British and Foreign Exhibitors.

Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 25 October, 1887.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,—

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned exhibitors at this Exhibition, beg hereby to express to you our sense of the obligation under which we feel you have placed all exhibitors by your disinterested action in reference to the classification and adjudication of the exhibits.

We consider that your action is entitled to our warmest approval, as well as that of every exhibitor at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, for having stood up for what you and we conceive to be justice.

We hope that you will continue to use your distinguished abilities for furthering the interests of all concerned.

Again begging you to accept our united thanks, we are, &c.—A. Day (14 exhibitors), P. Washer (Belgium Court), R. Kuhe & Co. (80 exhibitors), H. Tear (15 exhibitors), H. B. Hardt (135 exhibitors), T. V. Rauch (15 exhibitors), A. S. Manders (100 exhibitors), A. Bossomaier (20 exhibitors), A. H. Furst, J. Minear, W. O. Franklin, and H. Wharton Shaw.

From the South Australian Register, 19 January.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

ON Wednesday Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P. (Executive Commissioner for New South Wales), left for Sydney by the afternoon's express. He has gone to New South Wales chiefly to attend the Centennial celebrations, and will return in about a fortnight. On Wednesday morning an impromptu social gathering was convened in the Executive Committee room, several prominent Exhibition representatives being present.

The Vice-President of the Exhibition and Mayor of Adelaide (Mr. E. T. Smith, M.P.) proposed the health of Mr. Neild, and in doing so said that the promoters and others who had taken an interest in the Exhibition had been desirous of wishing Mr. Neild good-bye and success in all his undertakings. He himself had special pleasure in proposing the toast. *In arranging the preliminaries of the Exhibition, in such matters as the allotment of space and the decorations of courts, Mr. Neild had rendered great assistance, and though there had been points at issue between the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales and the Exhibition authorities, it was gratifying to know that such points had been satisfactorily settled. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Neild, he believed, had been actuated by a deep anxiety to do his best for his Colony. They were parting with a kind and genial friend, and he hoped that Mr. Neild would carry away many pleasant recollections of his sojourn in South Australia.*

From

From the *S. A. Advertiser*, 10th February, 1888.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE LEADING JOURNALISTS OF ADELAIDE.—FAREWELL TO MR. J. C. NEILD, M.P.

A complimentary supper in farewell to Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P., the Commissioner for New South Wales at the Adelaide Exhibition, was given by Adelaide journalists at the "Imperial Hotel" on Thursday evening. There were present a number of journalists of Adelaide and the other Colonies. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. K. Thomas, of the *Register*, the vice-chair being filled by Mr. C. A. Murphy, of the *Lantern*.

The toasts of the Queen and the Governor having been honored, the toast of the guest of the evening, Mr. Neild, was proposed by Mr. J. L. Bonython, of the *Advertiser*. In doing so he stated that only the other day Mr. Neild came amongst them an entire stranger; now he went away with the name of J. C. Neild as familiar in their mouths as household words. (Cheers.) They had welcomed the coming and now sped the parting guest—not that they wished him gone, but because duty called him elsewhere, and they would not keep him out of the path of duty, which had been well described as the path of safety, and in the case of Mr. Neild, might he not add, the path of honor? (Cheers.) It was not for him to tell them what Mr. Neild had done as the official representative of New South Wales. This had already been told in the columns of the newspapers, and future generations would no doubt be able to find full particulars in the Blue Books of New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) Beyond the statement that *Mr. Neild had so acted as to bring credit to himself and to New South Wales*, it was simply his duty to say that those who had been brought into personal contact with Mr. Neild had found him a very genial and highly capable gentleman. In fact, such a man as Shakespeare must have had in his mind when he wrote—"A proper man, as one shall see in a summer's day." (Cheers.) The chairman and vice-chairman endorsed what Mr. Bonython had said.

EXTRACTS from a letter written by *Augustus Morris, Esq.*, a member of the New South Wales Commission, and formerly Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Philadelphia Exhibition, U.S., and Secretary to the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879-80.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir,—I have just returned from a first visit to Adelaide, where I spent the greater portion of four days in an examination of the Exhibition, and, although it was far from an exhaustive one, it was long enough to enable me to study some of the exhibits with an attention which their importance demands.

The Exhibition Buildings, erected on the Adelaide Park lands, a site scarcely to be surpassed for beauty and convenience, consist of a handsome main structure, built of stone, which is to remain permanently, and of numerous annexes made of corrugated galvanised iron, and admirably lighted. The various floors, containing in area about 15 acres, are on terraces, and the grounds are well laid out. The promoters and the Royal Commission for South Australia deserve the sincerest congratulations for having brought together at Adelaide almost as noble a collection of products and manufactures as those which filled the International Exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne. I do not mean to say that in some departments the earlier Exhibitions referred to did not excel that of the Jubilee; but I venture to assert that in general interest the Adelaide Exhibition does not fall short of the others. *New South Wales appears to more advantage than it did in its own Garden Palace, or than it has ever done at any other Exhibition*; and South Australia shows more excellence than even Victoria did at its International display. Great Britain and Ireland are as numerous and worthily represented at Adelaide as they were at Sydney in 1879; and Austria and Belgium do not fall short, although unaided by their respective Governments. It is unfortunate that the exhibiting Countries and Colonies have not separate courts sufficiently large in which to concentrate most of their exhibits. The courtesy of the South Australian Commission would not permit their Colony to appropriate the upper floor of the main building, but that position ought by unanimous consent to have been given to it. South Australia could have filled the space with trophies of unequalled beauty, and with manufactures and products of a most attractive character, and New South Wales and Victoria, with an annexe to each, would have shown to far more advantage than they now do with their exhibits scattered everywhere. No country has suffered so much by the apportionment as New South Wales. Not showing many manufactures, but abundant raw material, it was essential that its exhibits should have been as far as possible brought together into one unbroken space. *Nothing can exceed the good taste displayed by the Executive Commissioner, Mr. Neild, and the superintendent, Mr. Edwards, in arranging their scattered forces, and had they obtained the opportunity of marshalling them in one court, it would have been the most attractive—in appearance at least—of all others.* It is small praise to these gentlemen to say that to their untiring energy and good taste this Colony owes much, and that their attention and courtesy to visitors is unsurpassed. *I may here mention that the display of the mineral resources of this Colony, of its magnificent woods, and excellent wines, is unique.*

J. H. Want, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, New South Wales Commission, to The Executive Commissioner.

My dear Neild,

Adelaide Club, Wednesday, 2 August, 1887.

I am leaving Adelaide to-day, and cannot do so without expressing to you my appreciation of your work in our Court. I can, I think, say without contradiction *it is the best arranged, most instructive, and generally most successful of the whole Exhibition*, and I may say further that *this is a very generally-expressed opinion*. Thanking you for your personal kindness while I have been here, and with sincere congratulations on your success,

J. C. Neild, Esq.

Believe me, yours truly,
J. H. WANT.

New South Wales Commission, Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 30 May, 1888.

It appears through some accidental omission a copy of the resolution acknowledging your valuable services as Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the late Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition was not forwarded to you in the usual official course, although the record was duly entered on the minutes of meeting held on the 27th of March last. I have now great pleasure in enclosing herewith copy of the resolution unanimously agreed to by that meeting.

John Cash Neild, Esq., M.P.,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR RENWICK,
President.

Copy of Resolution.

Moved by R. Burdett Smith, Esq., J.P., M.P., and seconded by Alderman Evan Jones :—

"That the cordial acknowledgments and thanks of the Commission be tendered to J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the late Adelaide Exhibition, for the energy, zeal, and ability with which he discharged the important duties confided to him."

J. C. NEILD, Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to Adelaide International Exhibition, in account with New South Wales Treasury

1887	£	s	d	1887	£	s	d
April 13—To Cash, Trust Funds	200	0	0	June 13—By Telegraphic Department	3	0	0
May 26 " " "	500	0	0	" 18 J W Barnes	40	0	0
June 18 " " "	500	0	0	" 25 H Colbun	4	0	0
July 9 " " "	500	0	0	" 28 Cowell Brothers	100	0	0
Aug 8 " " C R Fund	350	0	0	" 28 Jas Brunell (£47, less £2)	45	0	0
Sep 28 " " Trust Funds	500	0	0	" 28 H Harris	40	0	0
Dec 31 " " "	300	0	0	" 30 Walter and Morris	50	0	0
				" " A T Edwards	60	0	0
				" " Wages, petty cash, and incidentals for quarter	535	14	11
				July 4 J W Barnes	29	7	0
				" 4 J F Codd	30	0	0
				" 6 Victorian Commission	3	3	2
				" 7 J N Hines	2	2	0
				" 9 Geo Bickle	2	10	6
				" 7 S A Customs	1	13	0
				" 11 J A Thorpe	5	0	0
				" 11 A T Edwards	50	0	0
				" 19 Victorian Commission	2	19	6
				" 21 J F Codd	43	14	9
				" 23 Jas Brunell	50	0	0
				" 23 Whyte, Laurence, & Co	22	8	7
				" 23 H Harris (Rebate, 25s 6d)	8	0	0
				" 30 R H Wigg & Sons (Rebate, 33s 4d)	32	8	0
				" 30 Cowell Bros	40	0	0
				" 30 Jas Brunell	100	0	0
				Aug 2 " " (Rebate, £16 10s)	52	13	2
				" 2 H L Vosz (Rebate, £2 17s 6d)	132	18	0
				" 2 C Robinette (Rebate, £1 7s 6d)	14	5	6
				" 9 G Schlank	4	5	0
				" 16 John Martin & Co	22	12	0
				" 19 H Graves and Co	15	14	9
				" 22 A T Edwards	50	0	0
				" 22 E J Howes	6	0	0
				Sep 10 W S Corry	3	12	6
				" 17 A T Edwards	20	0	0
				" 21 Cowell Bros	25	0	0
				" 30 J N Hines	2	2	0
				" 30 E J Howes	12	0	0
				" " Wages, petty cash, and inci dentials for quarter	599	19	4
				Oct. 1 J Miller Anderson & Co	3	16	3
				" 3 A J Barnes & Co	2	2	0
				" 5 M'Culloch Carrying Co	1	8	6
				" 5 J M'Minchen	3	17	6
				" 8 G Flecker	70	2	0
				" 8 Crawford & Co (Rebate 2s 6d)	4	17	6
				" 11 T H M'Neill	2	6	0
				" 13 A T Edwards	25	0	0
				" 17 H Vosz	50	0	0
				" 17 Jas Brunell	17	0	0
				" 17 J W Barnes	3	17	0
				" 19 Joseph Allen	17	0	6
				" 22 A T Edwards	10	0	0
				" 29 E J Howes	15	0	0
				" 31 T H M'Neill	1	2	6
				Nov 5 A T Edwards	25	0	0
				" 3 W K Thomas & Co	1	0	6
				" 14 Marshall & Co	100	0	0
				" 14 H L Vosz	46	2	9
				" 17 A W Tucker	16	11	7
				" 17 School of Design	2	0	0
				" 19 A T Edwards	20	0	0
				" 19 Withall & Wills (Rebate £6 10s)	56	9	7
				" 24 T Barlow & Sons	1	7	6
				" 30 Cowell Bros (Rebate 34s 6d)	18	0	0
				" 30 W R Cane & Co	1	4	6
				" 30 E J Howes	13	10	0
				Dec 9 A T Edwards	30	0	0
				" 13 H L Vosz	1	9	11
				" 14 Jas Brunell (Rebate 15s)	37	11	8
				" 17 A T Edwards	10	0	0
				" 19 W K Thomas & Co.	4	17	6
				" 31 A T Edwards	25	0	0
				" 31 " "	107	12	10
				" 31 G H Stacey	3	0	0
				" 31 E J Howes	18	10	0
				" " Wages, petty cash, and inci dentials, for quarter.	522	3	6
£2,850 0 0							
Less Bank Exchange on £2,650 at 5/ per cent	6	12	6				
£2,843 7 6				Less charged to Government De- partments	432	6	3
To Balance	276	1	6				
£3,119 9 0					£3,119	9	0
				By Balance	£276	1	6

APPENDIX.

J. C. NEILD, Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, in account with New South Wales Treasury.

1888.			1888.								
Jan.	1—To	Balance from rent, &c., account ...	£	s.	d.	Jan.	1—By	Balance from last year.....	£	s.	d.
"	9	Cash.....	500	0	0	"	2	E. Smith.....	276	1	6
Feb.	14	".....	400	0	0	"	5	E. & J. Hackett	1	10	0
Mar.	12	".....	200	0	0	"	7	J. Hill & Co.	4	1	8
						"	7	A. T. Edwards	4	15	0
						"	9	G. W. Stacey.....	20	0	0
						"	9	F. Anderson	2	5	8
						"	10	J. Felsted	1	0	0
						"	14	A. T. Edwards	2	2	6
						"	16	Sands & M'Dougall	10	0	0
						"	16	A. E. & F. Tolley (rebate, 9s.) ...	50	0	0
						"	17	R. Kuhe & Co.	18	8	0
						"	17	G. W. Stacey.....	9	18	0
						"	17	H. B. Hardt	7	18	4
						"	23	Harris, Scarf, & Co.....	1	18	6
						"	25	Eluncke & Galtjens	1	17	11
						"		E. J. Howes	1	16	0
						"		E. J. Howes	17	10	0
						Feb.	4	A. T. Edwards	30	13	0
						"	13	".....	30	0	0
						"	13	Whyte, Laurence, & Co.....	7	9	3
						"	17	G. N. & W. H. Birds	1	10	0
						"	18	A. T. Edwards	10	0	0
						"	24	Stock & Smith	11	0	8
						"	25	T. K. Stubbins (rebate, 6s. 5d.)...	15	0	0
						"	23	H. Leicester & Co.	98	0	0
						"	23	A. T. Edwards	62	2	6
						"	25	E. J. Howes	10	10	0
						"	28	Burden & Bonnython	3	1	8
						"	28	J. Miller Anderson & Co.	3	11	8
						"	28	Sands & M'Dougall	21	0	7
						"	28	Harrold Bros. (rebate, 9s.).....	53	0	0
						Mar.	1	Wigg & Sons	1	12	0
						"	1	Smith & Sons	3	6	0
						"	1	F. A. M'Neil	1	18	0
						"	2	Jas. Marshall & Co.....	11	0	9
						"	2	H. Graves & Co.	30	17	7
						"	5	J. Bristoe	5	14	0
						"	5	S. Solomon.....	43	9	3
						"	5	Leicester & Co.	19	10	3
						"	7	Simpson	9	0	0
						"	17	H. L. Vosz.....	1	1	6
						"	17	A. T. Edwards (railway fare) ...	4	16	9
						"	29	A. T. Edwards	63	16	4
						"	31	E. J. Howes.....	23	10	0
								Wages, petties and incidentals ...	499	13	9
									£1,507	8	7
								By Balance.....	£398	11	8

E. and O.E.
Sydney, January, 1889.

JNO. C. NEILD.

J. C. NEILD, Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, in account with New South Wales Treasury.

Rent and Government Exhibits, &c., Account.

1887.			1887.								
June	23—To	Cash	£	s.	d.	July	15—By	Promoters Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition—Rent of space	£	s.	d.
July	20	".....	250	0	0	Oct.	6	" " Wool show	250	0	0
Nov.	1	".....	250	0	0	Nov.	5	" " "	22	11	6
						Aug. and	Sept.	Jurors' fares over New South Wales Railway line.....	31	10	4
						Dec.	8	Department of Mines—Net cost of work done and materials supplied, as per account rendered, completing exhibits ...	304	18	6
						"	13	Technological Museum—Ditto, as per account rendered	94	2	9
						"	13	Fisheries Commission—Ditto, as per account rendered	16	10	0
						"	13	Government Printer—Ditto, as per account rendered	16	15	0
						"	31	Balance to General Account	11	1	11
									£997	10	0
								To Balance to General Account	£11	1	11

E. & O.E., Sydney.

The reason for making a special account for these items is that they are items no other Executive Commissioner for New South Wales has hitherto had to defray.—J.C.N.

APPENDIX.

A 4.

FURTHER Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by J. C. Neild, as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, Adelaide Exhibition.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1887.				1888.			
June --To sales--Wine-bar	27	0	6	April 1--By balance from General Account ...	398	11	8
July " "	54	0	6	" 4 A. T. Edwards	16	3	9
Aug. " "	30	18	7	Feb. 23 Tickets, admission to auction sale	2	2	0
Sept. " "	24	7	9	" 23 Centennial Commission, Sydney			
Oct. " "	24	18	6	--Account rendered	2	12	0
Nov. " "	28	17	0	Mar. 5 Customs duty on goods sold	7	0	0
Dec. " "	29	7	6	Fire insurance	10	0	0
" J. Fairfax & Sons--Work done	25	7	1	W. K. Thomas & Co.	1	2	0
" Colonial Sugar Refining Company--				National Art Gallery, Sydney ..	4	12	1
Work done	13	16	8	April 28 E. J. Howes	20	0	0
1888.				May 4 Exchange, Botting's cheque	0	4	7
Jan. Sales, wine-bar	12	8	0	" 26 E. J. Howes	20	0	0
Mar. 5 Botting & Co.--Account sales	111	18	4	June 1 Garrard & Hamilton	5	15	2
" 2 Tolley & Co.--Wine-bar	31	5	6	" 23 E. J. Howes	20	0	0
" 2 Cane & Co.	5	12	0	July 11 <i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1	3	6
" 5 S.A. Commission--Cloth	3	14	3	" 21 E. J. Howes	20	0	0
" 2 Scott--Wine trophy	2	0	0	Aug. 20 "	20	0	0
" 5 S.A. Government--Wine-bar fittings	12	10	0	Sept. 3 T. Brown (damage to exhibit) ...	5	0	0
" 31 Sundries	3	10	0	" 29 J. B. Holmes	9	16	0
Centennial Commission, Sydney--				" 30 Petty cash	6	3	1
Work done	2	12	0				
April National Art Gallery, Sydney--							
" 30 Work done	4	12	1				
" 30 Botting & Co.--Account sales	45	1	5				
Sept. 1 Agricultural Society, Sydney--							
" 30 Work done	56	12	6				
" 30 Balance	19	15	8				
	£570	5	10		£570	5	10
				By Balance	£19	15	8

E. and O. E.
Sydney, 14 October, 1889.

JNO. C. NEILD.

A 5.

ADELAIDE Exhibition Exhibits sold by J. C. Neild, Executive Commissioner for New South Wales.

	Catalogue No.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1887-8--On account of--	No.				1888.			
Stephenson & Sons, sculls	260	6	0	0	April 10--Paid W. Raworth	10	10	0
Lassetter & Co., ice-chest	536	3	7	6	June 5 " Stephenson & Sons	6	0	0
Macgregor, Harris, & Co, water-carriers	120	3	10	0	July 6 " Macgregor, Harris, & Co.	3	10	0
J. Donaldson, cedar plank	265	3	0	0	" 6 " A. Kethel (acc. J. Donaldson)	3	0	0
W. Handscombe, cheese	511	0	16	0	Sept. 11 " Sydney Meat Preserving Co. ...	13	12	5
W. Wilson, cheese	514	0	16	0	" 29 " F. Lassetter & Co.	3	7	6
A. C. Pratt, brooms	84	2	0	0	" 29 " A. Sloan	9	11	1
A. Sloan, wool .....	...	9	11	1	" 29 " Australian Kerosene Company	3	6	6
W. Raworth, picture	174	10	10	0	" 29 " J. B. Holmes	9	16	0
Australian Kerosene Company, shale ...	50	3	6	6	" 29 " T. Barker, £13 ls. ; expenses,			
Sydney Preserving Company, meats.....	511	13	12	5	13s. 6d.	13	14	6
J. B. Holmes, wine	424	9	16	0	Balance	3	12	0
Thomas Barker, wine	{ 330 } { 333 }	13	14	6				
		£80	0	0				
Balance		3	12	0		£80	0	0

E. and O. E.,
Sydney, 14 October, 1889.

JNO. C. NEILD.

A 6.

Legislative Assembly, 8 May, 1888.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th April, and having made search through my papers have failed to find any instructions requiring me to furnish the accounts you refer to.
Will you kindly furnish me with a copy of any that exist. I will "adjust the advances" made as soon as the accounts are closed, which will probably be in about six or eight weeks.
Much still remains to be done in connection with my Commission, and various Public Departments are indebted to my account about £500, of which I have hitherto been unable to obtain payment.
The Agricultural Society owe me about £130, and this, though frequently applied for, has not yet been forthcoming.
I have, &c.,
G. Eagar, Esq., Under Secretary, The Treasury.

JNO. C. NEILD.

Sir,
10 and 12, Hunter-street, Sydney, 21 January, 1889.
Referring to past correspondence, and particularly to my letter of the 8th May, 1888, addressed to the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, I beg to further state that when I accepted the position of Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the Adelaide Exhibition no instructions were given to me as to the keeping or rendering of accounts, and I accepted the position under the full impression that I discharged a high duty to the Colony, and that so long as I devoted any funds placed to my credit exclusively to the work entailed by my Commission I did all that was required of me.
Entertaining,

Entertaining still that view of my functions, I nevertheless think it may be desirable to make, and I now hand you statement of the manner in which I disbursed the moneys handed to me by the Treasury (?), and draw attention to the balance shown to be due to me, but which balance will be reduced by the proceeds of certain articles sold at the close of the Exhibition, &c., of which matters I will shortly send in a statement.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

Sir,

10 and 12, Hunter-street, Sydney, 9 May, 1889.

My absence from the Colony has prevented an earlier reply to your letter of the 12th March, enclosing copy of a report (without date) from the Auditor-General, in reference to the statement furnished by me of receipts and expenditure in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition.

I have to respectfully deny any responsibility to the Auditor-General, inasmuch as no instructions were supplied to me at the time of my appointment as Executive Commissioner, and it is neither legal nor reasonable to now demand compliance with rules and regulations which were neither stipulated for, nor communicated to me when I was appointed to the position.

With regard to the second paragraph in the said report, I entirely deny that I acknowledged "my liability to render accounts," and the allegation is one that reflects no credit on the assessor.

Your own letter requests that I "will be good enough to furnish a voucher for each payment made." If you wish me to furnish what are known, I think, as service or departmental vouchers, I must certainly decline. Such documents, if required, should have been supplied to me when I was appointed, or during the time I was acting as Executive Commissioner, when I would have employed clerks to fill them up. To demand a multitude of them now, when they would have to be prepared at my own expense, is out of all reason.

Receipts for payments made, I of course possess, and these I hold for my necessary protection, but, while declining to part with these essential evidences of my disbursements, I am prepared to lay them before an officer of your Department if an appointment is made for that purpose, but in doing this I admit no obligation to produce them, and repeat that I am in no way liable to be thus called to account in the total absence of instructions when my appointment was made.

As regards the second paragraph of your letter, I regret the intimation comes too late to be complied with. Till I received your letter I was wholly ignorant of the existence of any such "regulations" as those referred to, and the moneys in question were disbursed along with the advances, in meeting the demands that arose in connection with my Commission.

In conclusion, I have to remark that not only were no instructions given me regarding the disbursement of, and accounting for money, but that the bulk of the funds received by me while Executive Commissioner, reached me without any accompanying advice, and that I had no other intimation respecting them than notice from the bank that so much money "has this day been placed to your credit by Sydney Branch." Our Sydney people inform me they have transferred this, although they have received no formal instructions. In fact I was left to assume the moneys were Government advances.

I have, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 October, 1889.

Referring to numerous reminders sent to you regarding the adjustment of your accounts, I am directed to inform you that the Auditor-General will not accept the statement furnished by you in satisfaction of the advances made to you from time to time for the expenses of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.

The Colonial Secretary further desires me to say that he extremely regrets that, unless your accounts are properly adjusted within a fortnight, he will be reluctantly compelled to place the matter in the hands of the Crown Solicitor.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

J. C. Neild, Esq., late Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, Sydney.

Sir,

Hunter-street, Sydney, 9 October, 1889.

I am in receipt of yours of the 8th instant, *re* the Adelaide Exhibition accounts, in which you inform me "that the Auditor-General will not accept the statement furnished in satisfaction of the advances made."

Seeing that the statement was sent in by me last January, the present refusal occasions me some surprise, especially as no clearer statement could possibly be submitted.

Will you be so good as to inform me what connection exists between the Auditor-General and myself in this matter, for I am not aware of any. Further, I beg to refer to my letter of the 8th May, 1888, addressed to the Under Secretary, The Treasury, in which I said, "Having made search through my papers, I have failed to find any instructions requiring me to furnish the accounts you refer to. Will you kindly furnish me with a copy if any exist."

This request met with no reply, and I now address same to you, and I shall take pleasure in complying fully with any instructions that may have been given me, and I may point out that though you inform me that exception is taken to the statement sent in, you do not enlighten me as to what more is required.

It happened that, prior to the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, I had sufficiently recovered from an attack of illness to proceed to complete a memo. of the residue of receipts and expenditure in *re* the Adelaide Exhibition, as applied for by you a while since, and this is nearly finished, and will be forwarded in a day or two.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I can scarcely credit that it expresses the views of the Colonial Secretary, for though I am aware that political differences existed between us a year ago, I can hardly think that Sir Henry Parkes would carry the matter to the length of forwarding to me such a seriously offensive, and wholly unjustifiable threat as that under notice.

I have, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

Sir,

10 and 12, Hunter-street, Sydney, 15 October, 1889.

Referring to my letter of the 9th instant, to which I have received no reply, I have now the honor to forward the following statements of account in connection with the Adelaide Exhibition, viz. :-

1. Receipts and expenditure, showing balance due to me	£ s. d.
2. Memorandum of exhibits sold, showing balance due by me	£19 15 8
	3 12 0

Leaving due to me the sum of..... £16 3 4

for which I beg to request payment.

I may add that if I have failed to comply in any way with any instructions given me as to the manner of accounting for moneys disbursed by me as Executive Commissioner, I shall be glad to comply therewith, on my attention being drawn to any such deficiency of method.

I have, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

Sir,

10 and 12, Hunter-street, Sydney, 26 October, 1889.

Referring to my letter of the 15th instant, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and which I learn from the daily papers has been transferred to you, I beg to request that you will direct the payment of the sum of £16 3s. 4d., therein stated as due to me.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I have &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

Sir,

10 and 12, Hunter-street, Sydney, 22 November, 1889.

Referring to my letters of the 9th, 15th, and two (2) letters of the 26th October, I beg to inquire whether it is intended to furnish me with any replies.

While my letters are thus left week after week without acknowledgment of any kind, occasion has been found to officially supply to the Press, in the widest possible manner, statements which can only be described as libels by innuendo, and I feel greatly aggrieved by the altogether unusual course of treatment to which I have been subjected in this matter.

I have, &c.,
JNO. C. NEILD.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

Sir, 10 and 12, Hunter Street, Sydney, 28 November, 1889.
 It was my intention to have called upon you this morning to ascertain why the Colonial Treasurer desired to see me, as stated in your letter of the 26th instant, but I was unexpectedly prevented.
 I do not think, however, that any such interview can do away with the need for an acknowledgment of my many communications, and this, I observe, your letter studiously avoids.
 The Under Secretary, the Treasury.

I have, &c.,
 JNO. C. NEILD.

Sir, 10 and 12, Hunter-street, Sydney, 24 July, 1890.
 Eighteen months have elapsed since I furnished a statement of disbursements of advances in connection with my Executive Commissionership for this Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, and nine months since I sent in statements showing miscellaneous receipts and expenditure.

The following has been the correspondence anent the matter :—
 (Acknowledged on the 12th March, but not answered.) 21st January, 1889—J. C. Neild to Colonial Secretary, covering accounts.

(No reply.)

(No reply.)
 (No reply.)

(No reply.)
 (No reply.)

(No reply.)

12th March, 1889—Principal Under Secretary to J. C. Neild, replied to on
 9th May, 1889—J. C. Neild to Principal Under Secretary.
 17th June, 1889—Principal Under Secretary to J. C. Neild.
 21st September, 1889—Principal Under Secretary to J. C. Neild.
 8th October, 1889—Principal Under Secretary to J. C. Neild.
 9th October, 1889—J. C. Neild to Principal Under Secretary.
 15th October, 1889—J. C. Neild to Principal Under Secretary, forwarding accounts.
 26th October, 1889—J. C. Neild to Colonial Treasurer.
 22nd November, 1889—J. C. Neild to Colonial Treasurer.
 26th November, 1889—Under Secretary, Treasury, to J. C. Neild.
 28th November, 1889—J. C. Neild to Under Secretary, Treasury.

No answer has been given to any one of the seven (7) letters written by me to yourself, the Colonial Secretary, and the Principal Under Secretary during last year, and my last letter, now eight (8) months old, remains without acknowledgment, as does the statement of account sent in last October.

As it appears possible that my letters of the 21st January, 9th May, and 9th October, 1889, have not been placed before you, I enclose copies.

If, as alleged in libellous official paragraphs in the Press, you have taken charge of this matter, I again ask for a proper acknowledgment of my accounts and correspondence, and *again repeat my offer to produce the receipts for my disbursements.*

I claim that this wretched business be terminated, and this I claim as a right—the possibility of courtesy is past.
 New South Wales has few citizens who have, as I have done, given without remuneration, a year of time and hard work to the service of the Colony, and so far as I am aware, none have been made the subject of the infamous misrepresentation and ill-usage that has been applied to me.
 The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,
 JNO. C. NEILD.

Sir, 10 and 12, Hunter-street, Sydney, 7 August, 1890.
 Adelaide Exhibition Accounts.
 I again beg to request replies to the following letters, and an acknowledgment of final accounts rendered 15th October, 1889 :—

21st January, 1889.
 9th May, 1889.
 9th October, 1889.

15th October, 1889.
 26th October, 1889.
 22nd November, 1889.

28th November, 1889.
 24th July, 1890.

I am, &c.,
 JNO. C. NEILD.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

Sir, 10 and 12, Hunter-street, Sydney, 7 September, 1890.
 Adelaide Exhibition Accounts.
 Referring to my letter of the 7th ultimo, which remains unanswered, I have again to request replies to the following letters, and an acknowledgment of final accounts rendered 15th October, 1889 :—

21st January, 1889.
 9th May, 1889.
 9th October, 1889.

15th October, 1889.
 26th October, 1889.
 22nd November, 1889.

28th November, 1889.
 24th July, 1890.

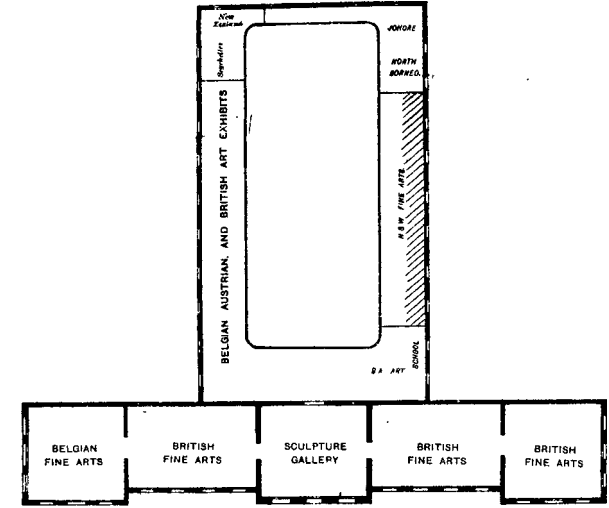
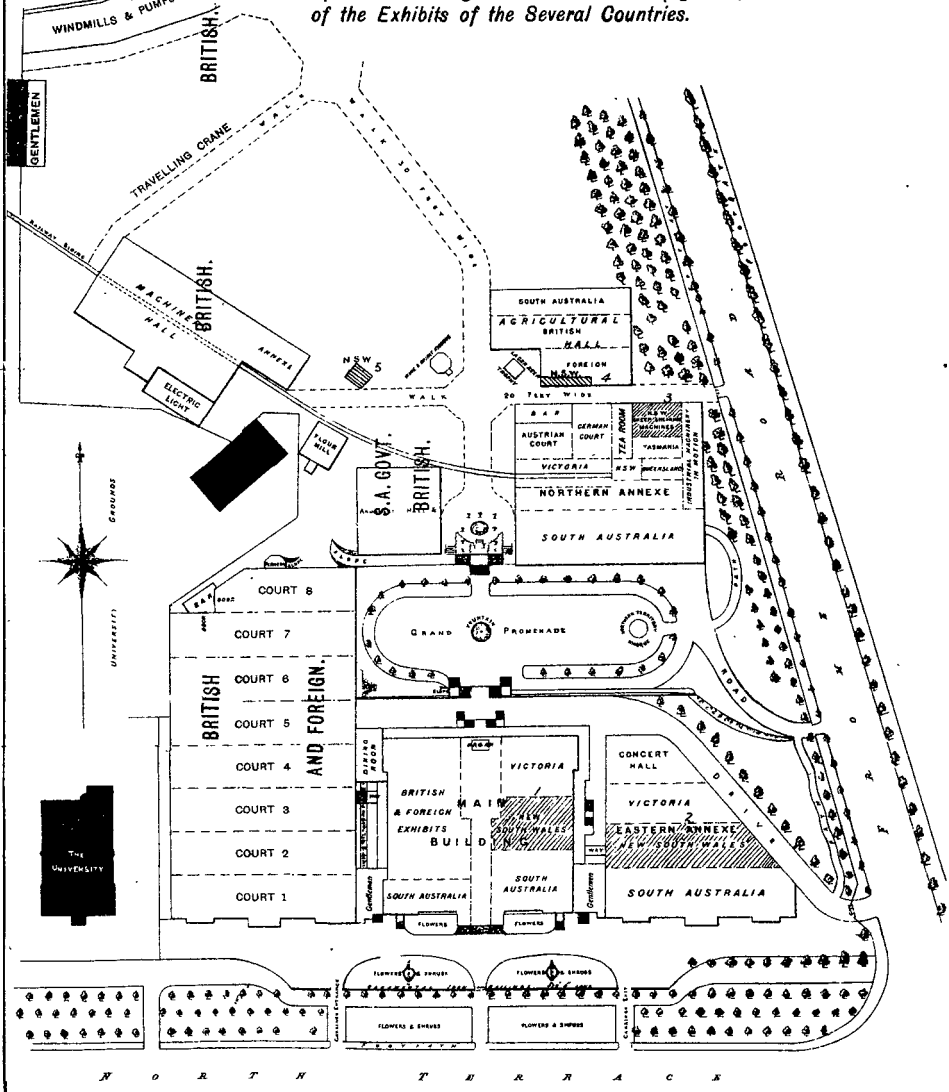
I am, &c.,
 JNO. C. NEILD.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

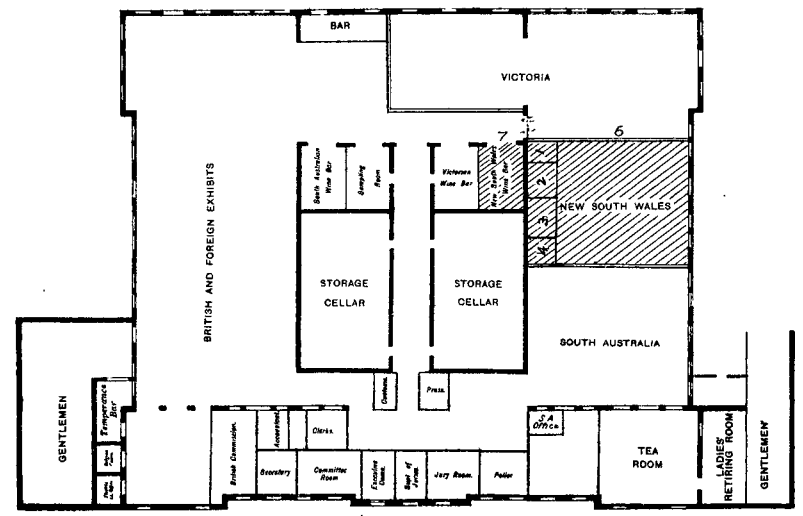
[One Plan.]

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Ground Plan of Main Building and Annexes, showing the positions of the Exhibits of the Several Countries.



Gallery and Art Courts.



- 1. Fiji Trophy
- 2. Superintendent
- 3. Executive Commissioner
- 4. Press Tent

C.M.P.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(PETITION OF JOHN CASH NEILD, PRAYING TO BE HEARD PERSONALLY, OR BY COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY, BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 November, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of John Cash Neild, of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Honorable House has appointed a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the representation of this Colony at the Jubilee International Exhibition, held at Adelaide in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and eight, and the expenditure of public money thereat.

2. That your Petitioner was the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the said Exhibition, and is directly interested in the result of the inquiry now proceeding.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that he may be heard personally, or by Counsel or Attorney, before the Select Committee of your Honorable House appointed to inquire and report on the said matter, and have leave to call and examine witnesses.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JNO. C. NEILD.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JOHN CASH NEILD.

(PETITION TO APPEAR IN PERSON OR BY COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 May, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of John Cash Neild, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner was appointed, under the Great Seal of the said Colony, Executive Commissioner for such Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887 and 1888.

2. That while acting in such capacity certain moneys were placed to the credit of your Petitioner as such Executive Commissioner by the Government of the said Colony, and also certain other moneys which your Petitioner treated and dealt with as also coming from the said Government.

3. That about eighteen months ago your Petitioner forwarded to the Colonial Secretary a statement showing the disbursement of the said moneys in detail; and though your Petitioner was on one occasion informed by the Minister that some exception was taken by the Auditor-General to the said statement, your Petitioner has never been informed of the nature of the objection, nor has your Petitioner been able to ascertain, as no reply has been vouchsafed to any one of several letters written by him respecting the matter.

4. That about nine months since your Petitioner forwarded to the Minister a further and final statement of sundry receipts and disbursements in connection with his Commission, but the reception of such statement has not been in any way acknowledged, nor has your Petitioner been able to extract any reply to numerous letters addressed by him to the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer.

5. That while your Petitioner's accounts and letters have thus remained unacknowledged, the Press has been officially informed, and has published that your Petitioner has refused and failed to supply such statements of account, and your Petitioner has been seriously injured by the publication of the said untrue libels.

6. That under these circumstances, and in view of the pressure of legislative work in your Honorable House, being desirous of a full investigation of the said libels, your Petitioner sought the appointment of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and such committee was moved for by the Honorable George Day, on the 28th day of November last, when the motion was opposed by the Government and lost on division.

7. That, subsequently, James Fletcher, Esquire, Member for Newcastle, gave notice of motion, on your Petitioner's behalf, for the appointment of a Select Committee of your Honorable House, to inquire into and report upon the allegations complained of, but the prorogation of Parliament prevented the consideration of the motion.

8. That your Petitioner now learns that Mr. J. P. Abbott, Member for Wentworth, has given notice of motion for the appointment of a Select Committee, to report upon the detailed expenditure of money by your Petitioner in connection with the said Exhibition, and though exceedingly anxious that such a Committee should be appointed, your Petitioner respectfully protests against the appointment of the said Mr. J. P. Abbott as Chairman, or as a member of the same, on the following grounds, viz.:—

That the said Mr. J. P. Abbott has for several years past conducted, and is still engaged in extensive litigation against your Petitioner, and also that for a considerable length of time serious personal differences have existed between the said Mr. J. P. Abbott and your Petitioner, which facts it is respectfully urged must necessarily disqualify him for the position of a judge where your Petitioner is concerned.

9. That your Petitioner, being vitally interested in the result of the proposed inquiry, is justly entitled to be present, or to be represented thereat, and to be permitted to adduce evidence and examine and cross-examine witnesses called before the said Committee.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will not appoint Mr. J. P. Abbott to be a member of the said Committee, and will be pleased to grant your Petitioner permission to appear before the said Committee in person, or by solicitor or counsel, and, if necessary, to adduce such evidence and to send for such persons and papers as your Petitioner may be advised, with power to examine and cross-examine witnesses called before such Committee.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1890.

JNO. C. NEILD.

[3d.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
MELBOURNE, 1888.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Presented to Parliament by Command.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1890.

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

REPORT of The Honorable SIR FREDERICK DARLEY, Chief Justice,
President of the New South Wales Commission.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON,
a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

As the duties for which this Commission was appointed have now been fulfilled, and its business brought to a close, I have the honor to submit, for Your Excellency's information, the following Report upon its proceedings. The instrument Appendix A. under which the original Members of the Commission held their office was issued on 5th April, 1887, the President being the Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council. The Commission met for the first time on 26th April following, and its work has consequently extended over a period of two years and eight months. During that period thirty-three meetings have been held, one of them being summoned on a special occasion, while the others were called for the transaction of the ordinary business. In general these meetings were well attended, the average number of members present having been thirty-three. A list of the names Appendix B. of the Commissioners, with the respective dates of their appointments, is appended hereto. It may be remarked that of the Commissioners mentioned in that list two declined to act, and seven are deceased.

At the first meeting of the Commission, steps were taken for the formation of committees, whose duty it should be to carry out in detail the resolutions of the Appendix C. whole body, to arrange for obtaining exhibits of all the classes prescribed by the Victorian authorities, and generally to devise means by which, under the sanction of the Commission itself, that portion of the Exhibition appropriated to New South Wales should be furnished with the means of making an adequate representation of the resources of the Colony. By this arrangement it was hoped that the business of the Commission would be so distributed among the members that all who were disposed would be enabled to take an active part therein, and that it would be transacted in a thoroughly systematic and effective manner. Distinct from these Committees, however, another was appointed for the performance of duties of a wholly different character. This was the Finance Committee, to which was entrusted the task of watching over the expenditure of the Commission, the checking of accounts, and generally the care of the funds granted by the Government for the purposes of the Exhibition. At a later period, the Finance Committee was invited to undertake the control of matters relating to the despatch of goods to Melbourne, payment of freights and other shipping charges, insurances, fire and marine, and cost of collecting exhibits generally. By special arrangement with the Executive Commissioner, this

Committee also performed similar duties in connection with the return of exhibits from Melbourne, and their conveyance to their several owners in city and country. These duties, it is obvious, made a large demand upon the time and attention of the members of the Committee, to whom the Commission stands greatly indebted for the care and ability with which they have dealt with these several matters.

Besides the Finance Committee, six others were appointed at the same time, and three at a long subsequent date. Although the strictly chronological order of events may be somewhat disturbed by describing here the work of these Committees, it may perhaps be more convenient to refer to the subject at this time than at a later stage of this Report.

Committee No. 1.—This Committee, organized at the end of the month of May, 1887, elected as its Chairman, J. S. Mitchell, Esq., and proceeded at once to arrange for the representation of the Colony in respect to fine arts, and the processes and apparatus, and results of education and instruction. With this view communications were addressed to the Department of Public Instruction requesting the co-operation of the various branches under the control of the Minister; to His Eminence Cardinal Moran with respect to private schools carried on by the Roman Catholic Church in the Colony; to the Department of Finance and Trade regarding exhibits of printing and bookbinding to be shown by the Government Printing Office; and to the Department of Lands as to maps to be prepared by the Surveyor-General's branch. The replies from the several Government Departments were of a highly satisfactory character, and the exhibits they supplied contributed very largely to the effective representation of the position of the Colony. It was at that time expected that individual exhibitors in this, as in the other classes, would receive awards for meritorious exhibits, and doubtless this expectation had a material influence in inducing a very large number of persons to supply articles for display in our Court. One of the classes for the due representation of which this Committee was responsible included newspapers, and it was therefore resolved that proprietors of newspapers should be invited to supply copies of their issues of 26th January, 1888, the Centenary of the foundation of the Colony, or those of the nearest dates of publication thereto, on the supposition that articles would appear in these issues describing the progress of the Colony generally since its foundation, or the advance made by the particular districts in which such journals circulated. A liberal response was made to this appeal; and the journals contributed were bound into a handsome volume, which may possibly be consulted at the time when bicentennial celebrations are contemplated. At the close of the Exhibition this volume was presented to the Free Public Library in Sydney.

One of the most important subjects considered by this Committee was brought under notice in a memorandum by the Minister of Public Instruction in Victoria, of which the following is a copy:—

“The Department of Public Instruction in Victoria is anxious to make use of the approaching Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne for the purpose of forming a comparative estimate of the value of its school system. The Commissioners of the Exhibition have kindly agreed to group all the educational exhibits together, and it is apprehended that there will be no difficulty in getting a very complete representation of neighbouring Colonies. What is further desired, and what only the British Government can do for us, is that some of the most important foreign powers should assist in making this exhibition complete, first, by sending full exhibits of school apparatus, text-books, and school-work, such as maps, copy-books, exercise-books, and examination papers of pupils and trainers; and next, by sending out upon such Commission one gentleman who shall be an old teacher, or preferably a school inspector, and who may in this way be qualified to pronounce authoritatively on the adequacy or otherwise of Australian methods. It may be mentioned that in 1880 France and Germany actually sent Commissioners with these qualifications—M. de Montmahon and Professor Reuleaux; and as France was also represented very fully in the Department of Education, the advantage derived from M. de Montmahon's visit in particular was very great. On that occasion the educational exhibits of Germany were very fragmentary, consisting chiefly of models from the technical school of Wurtemberg. What is desired is that France, Germany, and the United States in particular, should give us the materials for judging how school work is carried on in those countries, and should send us a competent critic to explain and advise. It may be added that technical education is becoming a subject of very general interest in Victoria just now, and that exhibits of work in wood and iron, specimens of design, whether drawings or casts, the time-tables and text-books of technical schools, and, if possible, the model of a school workshop, would undoubtedly be found to be very attractive. It need scarcely be added, that it is hoped the British Government will use its influence in England and Scotland to procure similar contributions to the Exhibition.”

Inquiry was at once instituted as to the probable character of the educational exhibits expected to be received. The canvassers' reports had already disclosed the fact that practically the steps taken to secure exhibits from the Public Schools of the Colony seemed unlikely to prove successful; and while the Committee were maturing plans for remedying this omission, a letter was received from the Victorian Commissioners enclosing Professor Pearson's memorandum, which brought the subject more emphatically under notice. That letter not only bore evidence to the importance attached to educational exhibits in Victoria, and to the steps taken to secure the creditable display thereof, but also contained proposals which for their effectual carrying out necessitated the co-operation of the Minister of Public Instruction in New South Wales. It was accordingly arranged that a deputation from the Committee should wait upon the Minister for the purpose of communicating to him the proposals contained in the letter from the Victorian Commissioners and the suggestions appended thereto of Professor Pearson. The deputation accordingly obtained an interview with the Hon. J. Inglis, by whom they were cordially received, and who promised all the assistance in his power, at the same time making suggestions of which the Committee approved and to which they resolved to give effect. Mr. Inglis, in response to the suggestion of the Committee, agreed that a portion of Friday in each week should be specially set apart for the preparation of exhibits from the Public Schools of the Colony. The

The collection of school exhibits furnished by the Department was large and excellent in quality. It is to be regretted that they could not all be shown in the New South Wales Court in the Exhibition Building. A considerable proportion of them were placed in a spot remote from that Court, and were, in consequence, not seen by many of the visitors who were interested in the educational system of the Colony. Still more to be regretted was the decision of the Victorian Commissioners that these exhibits should be judged *en bloc*. Had they been submitted to the Jury in detail, in a similar manner to that pursued with reference to school exhibits from other countries, there is the strongest reason to believe that the awards would have been of a high class.

It does not appear that the design of the Department of Public Instruction in Victoria as to the comparative estimate of the value of its school system was realized. There does not even appear to have been any systematic attempt to determine, from the character of the exhibits displayed, the relative efficiency of the several educational systems in force in the Australian Colonies that participated in this branch of the Exhibition. While it may be matter for regret that so valuable an opportunity was lost, the Victorian Commissioners might justly urge that such a comparison lay entirely outside their proper functions, and that, if instituted at all, it should have been conducted under the authority of the different Colonial Governments, or by private individuals.

Subject to the sanction of the Commission, the Committee arranged for the purchase of photographs of special subjects, and of large size, from Mr. King and Mr. Slade, the object being to illustrate the street architecture of Sydney, and to exhibit some views of interest, and portraits of aboriginals.

Having in view the difficulty experienced by artists in preparing exhibits by reason of the expense, the Committee recommended that a sum not exceeding £100 should be granted for the purpose of assisting them in packing and in otherwise preparing such exhibits. After considerable discussion this proposal was agreed to.

The Victorian Commissioners having notified that they proposed granting prizes for designs for a mineral trophy and for the Exhibition certificate and medal, this Committee recommended that advertisements in regard to these matters should be inserted in the daily papers in Sydney for the information of artists and others interested. It is gratifying to find that the design chosen by the Victorian Commissioners for their certificate of award was the work of an exhibitor in the New South Wales Court—Mrs. Mary Stoddard.

Committee No. 2.—The Committee No. 2, of which Mr. J. B. Donkin was Chairman, had charge of the representation of the Colony in the groups of products of a miscellaneous character. It included timbers, wools, silk, tobacco, leather and skins, furs, and chemical and pharmaceutical products. Of these, timbers, wools, and leathers were the most important, and it was to these chiefly that the energies of the Committee were devoted. Some delay occurred at starting in obtaining precise information as to the conditions under which wool exhibits would be eligible for competition. Ultimately, these conditions having become known, were incorporated in printed documents which were widely circulated among the wool-growers of the Colony. It was deemed especially desirable that a competent person should be appointed to canvass, under the Committee's direction, for wool exhibits of the different classes in all parts of the Colony from which such exhibits could be obtained, and that the person so appointed should enter upon the work not later than the 16th of August, 1887. By this date it was anticipated shearing would have commenced in many districts of the Colony; and it was considered that if the work of a canvasser were deferred for any length of time wool would have left the stations on the way to market, and that the necessary fleeces and bales would in such cases not be obtainable. The Committee devoted considerable attention to the regulations laid down by the Victorian Commissioners with regard to the different classes of wool eligible for competition, and to the conditions under which they could be exhibited. There were many points in connection with those regulations which led the Committee to anticipate misunderstanding on the part of intending exhibitors. On this ground, also, it was felt that delay in the appointment of a canvasser would be productive of great inconvenience, if not injury, to the success of the representation of New South Wales in this important class. As the wool likely to be exhibited by growers would probably be of the highest classes only, the Committee took into consideration the expediency of providing exhibits of other kinds, with the view of illustrating the capacity of New South Wales for producing wools varying in character, and therefore adapted to different branches of manufacture; and it was finally agreed that steps should be taken to provide such specimens at the cost of the Commission, to be shown as non-competitive.

In the matter of timber exhibits, difficulty was experienced in obtaining specimens of timber-trees, and especially of timber applied to practical purposes. Representations were made to the Committee that timber exhibits would be more readily supplied if an arrangement were made by which some person possessing full acquaintance with the indigenous trees of the Colony were appointed to describe to visitors in the New South Wales Court the different kinds of timber, and their qualities and economic uses. Although the Committee regarded this suggestion as likely to be serviceable in the event of a large number of such exhibits being received, there did not appear to be sufficient reason for making the proposed appointment at the time it was suggested; and subsequent experience showed that the benefit expected to be derived from the services of a timber expert would have been too small to warrant the expense. In those circumstances it was deemed advisable to rely principally upon the specimens to be shown by the Department of Mines and the Technological Museum. Full descriptions of the timber exhibits from these will be found in the official catalogue of the objects in the New South Wales Court.

Considering the abundance of tanning substances to be found in New South Wales, and the quantity of hides annually available, it might have been expected that the leather industry would take a high place among the productive resources of the Colony. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the number of exhibits in this class was not so numerous as was expected; and the Committee therefore arranged for the supply of a non-competitive exhibit, which they purchased, and which in certain classes of this material was of high merit. In fact the leather exhibits generally were such as to show that New South Wales could produce goods of the highest class, and of many different kinds.

Committee No. 3.—When originally constituted the work of this Committee was restricted to the obtaining of exhibits of Groups III and V, which included furniture and textile fabrics, clothing and accessories. Subsequently Group IV, comprising fictile manufactures, was also placed under the charge of the Committee. In none of these was it possible, in the circumstances of the Colony at the time, to make any very effective display. The depression in trade then so generally prevailing seemed especially

to

to affect the classes engaged in the manufactures which the Committee had specially to take in hand. All the efforts of the canvassers, and all the encouragement which the Committee were able to offer seemed likely to fail in eliciting a response from manufacturers of furniture and textile fabrics. Inasmuch however, as these industries were largely followed in the Colony, it appeared to the Committee that, failing voluntary exhibits, some representative samples should be purchased by the Commission, and exhibited as indications that such products were actually supplied in the Colony. Accordingly, under the sanction of the Commission, a moderate sum was expended in procuring samples of hats, clothing, boots, basketware, and pearl buttons, all of which were made up in the Colony, and to a large extent from raw materials grown in the Colony, or procured from the adjoining seas. Still, some of the articles shown by voluntary exhibitors were of great merit. Among the most prominent may be mentioned the furniture of the Carrington Pavilion, supplied by Messrs. Wallach Brothers, besides numerous individual articles exhibited by artificers in town and country. Some of the glass and pottery exhibits were also of superior quality, and at least indicated what under favourable circumstances the Colony is capable of producing in this line.

Committee No. 4.—To this Committee was originally entrusted the dealing with exhibits included in Groups VIII and IX, which comprehended elementary products solid and liquid, vegetable and animal, together with condiments and fermented and distilled drinks, and also sanitary appliances and apparatus for heating and lighting. Before the Committee had entered upon its duties, an important class of exhibits, cereals and products derived therefrom, was removed from its charge and placed under that of another Committee, which will be noticed in due course. There remained for this Committee to superintend dairy products, preserved meats and fish, vegetables and fruits, condiments, wines, beers, and aerated waters.

At first it appeared as though little success was likely to attend the efforts of the Committee to obtain exhibits in these classes, notwithstanding the exertions of the canvassers, and the repeated invitations issued by the Committee to producers of such commodities. Ultimately, however, the Committee succeeded in obtaining a fair number of such exhibits; and the award list will show that some of them ranked very high in the opinion of jurors. The arrangements of the Victorian Commissioners for the display of butter and other dairy products at the Exhibition, and for judging of their quality, were such as to place New South Wales exhibitors at a serious disadvantage; and in consequence the awards in these classes are either entirely absent, or so few in number, as to be altogether disproportionate to the abundance of the exhibits. Further, the deterioration of some of the products by long keeping in the building before being judged, led to awards of a much lower grade than the intrinsic merits of the exhibits when first shown would have led their owners to expect. Exhibitors residing within easy distance of Melbourne were more fortunately placed, inasmuch as they could substitute fresh exhibits for those long shown in the building, or could prepare other goods so as to be in readiness at the dates of the special shows.

As regards wine exhibits, however, this Colony was more fortunate, both as regards the number and the grade of awards. On the whole the Committee has reason to be satisfied with the result of its labours, so far as the representation of these industries is concerned.

Committee No. 5.—This Committee, one of the largest of the subdivisions of the Commission, had entrusted to it most important duties, inasmuch as it was expected to arrange for exhibits of a most important character, comprising machinery of all kinds, but particularly such as appertained to mining and metallurgy. The collection of exhibits of minerals and metals was also included in the work of this Committee. As regards the latter branch of its duties, the Committee experienced little difficulty; and the display of minerals and metals in the New South Wales Court formed perhaps its distinctive feature. With respect to machinery, however, the case was different. Every effort was made to induce manufacturers of various classes to send samples of their products, but without avail. The reasons advanced by manufacturers implied inability on their part to join in the Exhibition on account of the depression prevailing at the time in the Colony, and the absence of the necessary skilled labour to prepare exhibits of a high class. Some of the manufacturers added to these reasons one of a political nature. They declared that they would abstain from showing their machinery, lest the success of the Exhibition should be carried to the credit of a Free-trade Government, with whose fiscal policy they were utterly at variance. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the exhibits belonging to the classes for the display of which this Committee was responsible were numerous and of high quality, and occupied a large amount of space in the New South Wales Court.

To a large extent the success achieved by this Committee was due to the assistance rendered by the Department of Mines, which not only contributed a valuable collection of minerals already in its possession, but also aided in obtaining others from private individuals. At a meeting of the Committee held on 20th July, 1887, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Government Geologist, to recommend to the Commission, "That the Honorable the Minister for Mines be invited to authorize the officers of his Department to prepare, at the cost of the Commission, an exhibit that will fully exemplify the mineral resources of the Colony; and also to take charge of the exhibits of the same class furnished by private persons, and to arrange for their display." This recommendation was adopted by the Commission; and, in pursuance of the authority thus given, the officers of the Mines Department took energetic steps to obtain exhibits that would amply illustrate the enormous mineral wealth of New South Wales. Their efforts met with so much success that the exhibits then secured, in conjunction with those of the Department itself, and with those voluntarily furnished by private individuals, formed a collection believed to be unequalled in any previous Exhibition.

Committee No. 6.—To this Committee was originally entrusted the duty of obtaining exhibits in Groups X and XI relating to agriculture and associated industries and horticulture. Subsequently, a portion of Group VIII, including certain alimentary products, such as cereals and products derived therefrom, vegetables and fruits, was added. The Committee endeavoured, by means of circulars addressed to producers in these classes, and also by means of canvassers, to obtain exhibits which would exemplify the results of the great industry to which these articles belong. They were also greatly assisted by the personal efforts of two members of the Committee, Mr. J. Kidd and Mr. W. A. Hutchinson, who, at their own expense, visited some of the principal grain-producing districts of the Colony for the purpose of inducing farmers and others to exhibit their products, and from whose exertions very beneficial results followed. As the period at which the Exhibition was to be held was not favourable to the display of fresh fruit, it was deemed advisable to obtain in lieu thereof models of fruits grown in the Colony, which, being faithful reproductions of the various descriptions of fruits, would also have the

additional

additional advantage of being permanent. The work of superintending the construction of such models was kindly undertaken by Mr. J. H. Maiden, Curator of the Technological Museum and a member of this Committee. The Committee was also greatly indebted to the efforts of Mr. Sydney Bell, of Young, in obtaining exhibits of grain. Upwards of seventy applications for space to exhibit wheat were obtained through that gentleman's instrumentality, and had the season been propitious, the display from that district alone would have established the reputation of this Colony for the growth of wheat of the highest quality. Unfortunately the season proved to be unusually wet; and, in consequence, the grain, although sound and of good quality, was somewhat discoloured, and not in condition to be exhibited. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Commission passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bell for his exertions on behalf of the work the Committee had in hand. Notwithstanding the unfavourable season, there were 132 exhibitors of grain, of whom thirty-five showed wheat, the remainder being principally for maize. Where so many exhibited products of great excellence, it is difficult to particularise those most entitled to notice; but special mention may be made of the names of Mr. George Crispin, of the Clarence River; Mr. George Clout, of Brungle; and Mr. Thomas John, of the Kurrajong, all of whom sent varieties of exhibits of very meritorious descriptions.

The question of forming a Fernery and Conservatory in the Exhibition Building in Melbourne was considered by the Committee, and on many grounds held to be desirable. At the same time the difficulty arising out of the difference of climate of the two Colonies was not lost sight of. Having finally determined that plants should be exhibited, the Committee obtained, chiefly from the Shoalhaven District, a large collection, consisting principally of bird's-nest and stag-horn ferns, and macrozamia, all being of large size and splendid appearance. Through the kindness of the late Mr. David Berry, who not only gave permission for these plants to be collected on his estate, but also rendered great assistance by supplying means of transit, without which it would have been almost impossible to procure them, the persons employed by the Committee succeeded in obtaining excellent specimens. These were carefully brought to Sydney, packed in the Botanic Gardens, and then forwarded to Melbourne. In addition, other plants of ornamental character were purchased from the principal nurseries in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and about a dozen very interesting plants were freely presented by W. Catlett, Esq., of Burwood. To make the collection as complete and ornamental as possible in variety, a number of valuable plants were lent by the Botanic Gardens, such as palms, tree-ferns, and dracenas. From the National Park some splendid specimens of the gigantic lily were obtained, and these formed a distinctive feature in the New South Wales Court. Altogether the collection was really interesting and most effective. The Committee further arranged for the exhibition of specimens of orange-trees of all the different varieties grown in the Colony, together with lemons, limes, citrons, and other species of the *citrus* tribe. The fruits themselves were also shown, being renewed from time to time during the continuance of the season, and replaced by others.

Committee No. 7.—In order to facilitate the sending of exhibits by even the poorest classes of producers the Commission had resolved to provide all necessary show-cases, tables, and other means of displaying goods, even in the case of private exhibitors. For this purpose a special Committee was appointed, to which was allotted the duty of receiving and inquiring into applications for these conveniences, none of which were granted by the Commission, except upon the recommendation of this Committee. Even under this restriction, the number of show-cases provided exceeded 350, and the sum expended in their purchase was £1,942 17s. 2d. Although the work of this Committee was of short duration, it required close attention, and involved much anxious consideration, in order that, on the one hand, intending exhibitors might not be discouraged, while on the other, the public funds were not spent lavishly or to no useful purpose. Great difficulty was experienced by the Committee in getting the cases made, as tradesmen were busy, and the work had to be completed within a very limited period, in order that they might be delivered and placed in the Exhibition Building prior to the opening day. The efforts of the Committee, however, proved successful, and the cases supplied to its order were neat in appearance and of good workmanship. At the close of the Exhibition such show-cases as were suitable to the purpose were handed over to the Department of Mines for use in its Geological Museum, and to the Technological Museum, in the proportion of 110 to the former, and 55 to the latter.

Committee No. 8.—The formation of a Loan Exhibition of Works of Art had been considered at an early period of the Commission's existence, but had not at first been deemed practicable. Subsequently, however, the question was revived, and it was determined to proceed with the work. A special Committee was appointed for the purpose, which at its first meeting resolved that a collection of oil paintings, water colours, and crayon drawings, statuary, bronzes, and articles of *virtu* generally, executed in the Colony, be obtained on loan for exhibition in the New South Wales Court. It was found necessary afterwards to enlarge the scope of the loan exhibition, by admitting works of art executed elsewhere. Efforts were at once made to obtain from the public departments, from the trustees of public institutions, and from private owners, such of their art treasures as were considered adapted for exhibition, and as the possessors were willing to lend upon the terms laid down by the Committee, under the sanction of the Commission. These terms included the proper packing of the works of art lent, their transmission to Melbourne and insurance free of cost to the owners, and their return upon the same conditions. But a limited period being available for this work, great energy was necessary in order to secure its effective carrying out in time for the intended exhibits to reach Melbourne prior to the opening day. Fortunately this object was accomplished, and the appearance of the Fine Art bay in the New South Wales Court has been held by competent judges to amply justify the expenditure incurred for the purpose, and the amount of labour bestowed by the Committee upon the work.

Committee No. 9.—Several canvassers employed by the Commission had reported the unwillingness of manufacturers to take part in the Exhibition, and in some cases their decided hostility to the proposed display. The Committee, No. 5, under whose charge this class of exhibits had been placed, had considered it impracticable to obtain exhibits from manufacturers who had manifested such feeling, and had therefore desisted from their endeavours to secure co-operation. At the instance, however, of some members of the Commission, who appeared to think that another effort might be made to arouse interest, and remove objections, it was determined to appoint a Committee who should specially deal with manufacturers. That Committee, having been constituted by the Commission, immediately commenced operations, and at once appointed four of their number to confer with canvassers, and prepare a complete list of manufacturers, in Sydney and its vicinity, who appeared to be in a position to exhibit; and it was further arranged that such members of Committee should wait personally upon the manufacturers and endeavour to influence them to send their goods for exhibition. At a later stage, a conference took place between the

the Committee and representative manufacturers, who were members of the Chamber of Manufacturers, in which the reasons for the abstention of the latter from participation in the Exhibition were fully stated on the one hand and reasoned against on the other. As might have been expected, much difficulty was experienced in finding any common ground that could be adopted as a starting point in the discussion, and the final result was that the Chamber of Manufacturers passed a resolution formally declaring their intention to refrain from exhibiting. The inability of manufacturers in Sydney to compete with their fiscally protected neighbours in Melbourne was strongly urged, and it was not concealed that the fiscal policy of this Colony had largely influenced the members in arriving at that resolution. Another almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of the Committee's success arose out of the decision by the Chamber of Manufacturers that individual members of that body should not take part in the Exhibition. The Committee, nevertheless, persevered with its canvass, interviewing a large number of manufacturers and explaining the view of the Commission as to the nature and object of the Exhibition, and the facilities and advantages offered to exhibitors. Some of the manufacturers appealed to promised to exhibit. A few of these, however, failed to carry out the promise, which seems to have been made in those instances without any serious intention of performance.

At the outset, it was seen that instructions and regulations for the guidance of intending exhibitors would be required, and a temporary committee was in consequence appointed to draw up a suitable code of rules for the consideration of the Commission, taking as their guide those promulgated by the Victorian Commissioners; but making such alterations as the circumstances of this Colony seemed to suggest.

Appendix D.

Accordingly, rules were framed, submitted to the Commission, and adopted. It was deemed expedient, however, to depart in some important particulars from the rules laid down by the Victorian Commission. One consideration alone, that of the distance of New South Wales exhibitors from the site of the display would have justified some divergencies. But there were others of equal importance. Some of the industries of this Colony, such as were connected with the production of grain for example, could not be adequately represented unless persons of comparatively slender means were assisted by the Commission to forward their exhibits to Sydney and thence to Melbourne. As it was deemed a point of the highest importance that such products should be exhibited in ample measure, it was resolved that the entire cost of transit and display should be defrayed from the funds at the disposal of the Commission. Further, in a Centennial Exhibition, it was considered that no colonist should be prevented through restricted means from contributing to the fullest extent of his ability to a display which was expressly intended to manifest the resources of the Colony. On all these grounds, the Commission resolved to deal with exhibitors with the utmost liberality consistent with prudence. Subsequently these rules were printed, together with a scheme of the classification of exhibits, and a circular describing the objects of the Exhibition, and inviting the co-operation of all classes in the community in securing for the Colony an adequate representation of its various resources, was drawn up and widely circulated. As an encouragement to exhibitors, they were informed that the Government, through the Honorable John Sutherland, Minister for Works, had intimated its intention to carry by rail, free of charge, all articles intended for exhibition, the Victorian Government having made the like arrangement for transit over the lines of that Colony.

Besides the general circular above mentioned, others of a special character were addressed to producers of particular classes. Still further to make known the nature of the Exhibition itself, the classes of goods eligible for display therein, the steps necessary to be taken to secure the acceptance of intended exhibits, and the facilities for exhibition offered by the Commission, canvassers were appointed to visit the different districts of the Colony, and by personal interviews, as well as by the distribution of printed documents, to endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the producing classes in the great national object of making the Exhibition a full and complete representation of the wealth and progress of New South Wales. A very large amount of success attended these various means of engaging public interest in the matter. This was evidenced by the great number of applications for space sent in by intending exhibitors, and numbering more than 2,000. It

It is to be noted that at the earliest possible moment after the appointment of this Commission, friendly communications were opened up by the Victorian Commissioners, whose President, the Honorable George Higinbotham, Chief Justice of Victoria, wrote expressing their satisfaction at the appointment of so large and influential a Commission to represent New South Wales. The Victorian Commissioners further stated that "it is a guarantee not only that New South Wales will be well and worthily represented, but also that every assistance will be rendered in cooperating with Victoria to make the Exhibition as successful as possible." The letter concludes with the assurance that every facility will be given and all information afforded that might be required from time to time by the New South Wales Commission. The cordial feeling thus manifested was duly reciprocated by this Commission, and has ever since been uninterruptedly maintained, and was especially shown in the manner in which the application for space was responded to. Not only was the amount of space asked for immediately granted, but the Victorian Commissioners spontaneously offered to New South Wales the choice of the premier position in the Exhibition Building, pointing out that, as the Exhibition itself was primarily in honor of the Centenary of the founding of this Colony, it had been determined to give New South Wales priority of choice.

When the question was first considered as to what amount of space should be asked for from the Victorian Commissioners, a resolution was passed, not without hesitation, that 16,000 square feet should be applied for. Subsequently a larger amount was requested, and finally the area asked for was 105,000 square feet, between six and seven times more than was originally regarded as amply sufficient. This area was at once granted by the Victorian Commissioners, who moreover courteously invited this Commission to make choice of the position it deemed most desirable. Accepting this offer in the cordial spirit in which it was made, this Commission resolved to appoint a Committee to proceed to Melbourne to view the ground and to select a suitable site. In its report that Committee recommended the portion of the building which ultimately became the New South Wales Court, and which by universal consent was admitted to be the most eligible obtainable. This position, it may be remarked, was identical with that chosen for the Colony of Victoria at the Exhibition held in Melbourne in the year 1880.

While the Commission was still occupied with the collection of exhibits, overtures were made by the Commissioners in New South Wales for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887, with regard to certain goods displayed thereat, and consisting chiefly of metals purchased by them, and also with reference to the accessories of the New South Wales Court. The Committee which visited Melbourne to report upon the question of the site, was in consequence requested to proceed to Adelaide to examine the exhibits and other goods which it was proposed to transfer to this Commission. They reported in favour of the purchase of many of these articles, but found that instructions had already been given by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, through the Mines Department, that they should be forwarded to Sydney, so as to be shown at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Moore Park in January, 1888, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales. This Commission was consequently precluded from taking any steps towards the purchase of the exhibits which had been offered by the Commissioners for the Adelaide Exhibition.

By this time it had become apparent that certain of the interests of the Colony would be but poorly and inadequately represented at the Exhibition. These
were,

were, first, the Agricultural Interest, which suffered at a critical time from a superabundance of rain, which in some instances destroyed the expected crop, and in others so damaged the appearance of the grain as to render it unfit for exhibition in competition with the like commodities from more favoured districts. It may be stated, however, that notwithstanding such disadvantages, the exhibit of grain was of a kind and of an extent which proved that New South Wales in ordinary seasons can produce wheat, maize, and oats unsurpassed in quality by those from any other country. The second of the interests concerning the representation of which some degree of failure was anticipated was that connected with the manufacture of clothing. The general depression prevailing in the Colony at the time affected the manufacturers of boots and shoes, clothing and hats, and few of them could afford to expend any large sums for the purpose of exhibiting articles of these descriptions. Under the circumstances it was judged prudent to purchase small stocks in each of these classes, with a view to show that they can be produced as cheaply and of as good quality as elsewhere. It may be necessary to explain here that all goods purchased by the Commission, and shown at the Exhibition, were non-competitive, and that, although their quality entitled them to take high rank among other exhibits, it was not expected they would receive any award. The same cause, the general depression of the times, operated in a similar manner upon other classes of manufactures. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the number of exhibits actually forthcoming was amply sufficient to fill the whole of the space granted by the Victorian Commissioners; and the appearance of the New South Wales Court fully showed the extent, variety, and value of the resources of this Colony.

As it became necessary to provide storage for exhibits prior to their arrival in Sydney, application was made to Messrs. Mort & Co., who kindly placed at the disposal of the Commission, free of cost, one of their stores at the Circular Quay. This store was occupied for months, when a few articles that remained to be forwarded were removed to a store belonging to the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, which also gave free use of their premises in Bridge-street, near Young-street. Subsequently, a larger store being necessary, the Manager of the Real Estate Bank let to the Commission, at a very moderate rent, their premises in Hunter-street; and finally, when the greater proportion of the exhibits had been returned to their owners, the occupation of the New Zealand Company's store was resumed and continued until all the returned exhibits had been disposed of.

At the meeting held on 4th June, 1888, it was notified that Sir John Hay had retired from the position of President of the Commission, whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“That this Commission hereby tenders its best thanks to the Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., for the services he has rendered to the Commission as its President, and at the same time records its regret at his retirement from that position.”

My own appointment as Sir John Hay's successor shortly followed, and I was enabled to preside at a meeting of the Commission, for the first time, on the 18th June, 1888, when I found that all the onerous work of the office of President of this Commission had already been fully discharged by my predecessor in office.

In all, there were received and despatched to Melbourne 8,836 packages, of which 8,500 were forwarded by ship, and the remainder by railway. Every precaution was taken, prior to their shipment, for the ready identification of these goods

goods on their arrival in Melbourne, both by marking, branding, numbering, and labelling the packages, and also by furnishing shipping lists describing in detail the various articles that were shipped, and giving in each case the name of the exhibitor or firm to which the respective packages belonged. Each of the four intercolonial steamship companies trading between Sydney and Melbourne received goods for conveyance to the Exhibition, and the aggregate number of tons carried by their vessels was 1,765. The exhibits are enumerated in detail in the official catalogue, but it may be well to state here the extent to which the several classes were represented in the New South Wales Court :—

	No. of Exhibitors.
Group I.—Art and allied subjects	89
Group II.—Education and allied subjects	337
Group III.—Furniture and its accessories	51
Group IV.—Fictile Manufactures	28
Group V.—Textile Fabrics—Clothing and accessories	57
Group VI.—Raw and Manufactured Processes and Products	146
Group VII.—Machinery : Apparatus used in the Mechanical Industries	116
Group VIII.—Alimentary Products	278
Group IX.—Sanitation, Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief	5
Group X.—Horticulture	2
Group XI.—Mining Industries : Machinery and Products	243

In Group X—Agriculture and Associated Industries—no exhibits were obtained, partly for the reason that some of the items, such as farm buildings, falling under this category could not be shown except at great cost, and partly because farming implements and agricultural machinery were included in another group. To the number of exhibitors already stated must be added 87 others, who lent Works of Art of various kinds for display in the New South Wales Court.

All arrangements for the receipt of the exhibits in Melbourne, for their conveyance to the Exhibition Building, and display therein, were in the hands of the Executive Commissioner who took sole charge of them until they were returned to Sydney or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the directions of their respective owners. Such as were returned to Sydney came again into the custody of the Commission.

Insurances against fire were effected upon goods in store in Sydney, and marine insurances while they were in transit to Melbourne. Although falling properly within the province of the Executive Commissioner, the necessary steps for the insurance against fire of the goods while in the Exhibition Building were taken by the Commission through the Finance Committee. Owing to the enormous demands for fire insurances in connection with the Exhibition Building, it was found impossible to obtain cover for the New South Wales exhibits in the Colonies except to a very limited extent ; and, in consequence, the arrangements for this purpose had to be effected through the Agent-General in London. The total amount of insurance secured there was £65,000.

As already remarked, the relations of this Commission with that of Victoria were from the first of a most cordial character, and nothing has occurred to disturb the excellent feeling which has subsisted between the two bodies. In order to enable the Commissioners for New South Wales to attend the opening ceremony, invitations were issued to each member, which entitled him at the same time to free transit over the Victorian lines during the currency of the Exhibition. A large number of New South Wales Commissioners, including the President, attended the

opening ceremony, which was of an interesting and imposing character. The appearance of the court was calculated to gratify everyone who had the interests of the Colony at heart. As a display of natural resources in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, it was unique, and beyond anything hitherto achieved by the Colony. This was, in fact, the distinguishing feature in which it differed from all the other courts. Those rested their claim to notice chiefly upon manufactured goods necessarily of similar classes to those shown by the various countries of Europe and America; while New South Wales displayed her natural wealth in the form of minerals, timbers, grain, wool, and leather, to which must be added flour, wines, beers, tobacco, &c., all made immediately from products of the soil. The abundance and excellence of the educational exhibits was also a striking feature; and it is to be regretted that the allotment of space did not permit of these being shown grouped together. Had such been the case their merits would undoubtedly have secured a far higher rate of appreciation.

As regards the results of the Exhibition, there can be no question of its value and importance as an event commemorative of the completion of the first century of Australian colonization; and such appears to have been the impression made upon the numerous visitors from other countries. As a display of resources, the Exhibition was also an occasion for which the Colonies generally may have reason to be glad; and as a landmark of progress, the utility of the Exhibition will be a matter for the future to reveal. It is to be hoped that such a record will be preserved of the first Centennial Exhibition as will furnish means of comparison, should the completion of the second Centenary be celebrated in a similar manner.

One indication of the success of the New South Wales exhibitors is to be found in the number and nature of the awards given to their exhibits. These numbered 555, and are distributed throughout the whole classification. For example:—In the Art section 29 certificates were awarded, one being of the first-class with special mention, and another being of the first-class. In the various grades of educational exhibits 36 awards were obtained, while 29 were secured for the various appliances which render assistance to educational progress. For manufactured goods of different kinds 42 certificates were awarded. In the class of vegetable products, other than cereals and flour, but including timbers, 28 awards were made; dairy produce and preserved meats and fish secured 23; and 40 were awarded to exhibits of grain, 17 of which were first-class. Wool was distinguished by 11 certificates, tobacco by 4, leather by 6, agricultural implements by 15, and carriages by 6. Wines secured 65 awards, of which 5 were special first-class and 11 first-class. Beers obtained 28, and minerals 123, of which 9 were special first-class and 50 first-class. The remainder were apportioned to other exhibitors.

Great assistance was rendered to the Commission by several of the Government Departments, whose exhibits in no small degree contributed to the successful representation of the Colony in several classes of the highest importance. Taking these in the order in which they appear in the catalogue, special mention should be made of the Department of Public Instruction, with its subsidiary branches, the Public Schools of the Colony, the Board of Technical Education, and the Technological Museum. Next in order comes the Government Printer whose several exhibits of printing, bookbinding, and photography were highly appreciated, and secured awards of the first order. In the same class were exhibited maps prepared in the Surveyor General's Branch of the Lands Office, which by their excellence and accuracy attracted a large amount of attention from visitors to the court.

court. From the Government Astronomer were received some valuable recording instruments, principally of local manufacture, which obtained the first award. The Electric Telegraph Department and the Military Authorities were also exhibitors. The exhibits from the Mines Department were of a most extensive and varied character, and received nine awards in the first order of merit.

The arrangements for the return of exhibits were identical with those for the transmission of goods to Melbourne, and were entrusted, so far as freights and insurance were concerned, to the Finance Committee. Considering the great number of packages to be handled, and the fact that some of them contained a large assortment of articles, it was inevitable that some would be damaged or mislaid. It was found, moreover, that, in spite of all the vigilance exercised by the Exhibition authorities, pilfering from the various courts could not be effectually stopped, and in that way numerous exhibits were either wholly or in part abstracted from the building. The owners naturally exclaimed against the loss so occasioned, and in some instances demanded payment as compensation, and others took up a similar position with regard to goods which had been damaged during the time they were displayed in the New South Wales Court, in the process of packing, or in course of transmission to Sydney. A regulation passed by the Commission and published at one of its earliest proceedings, protected it in some measure from demands of that kind. The 12th Regulation adopted from the code issued by the Victorian Commissioners, reads as follows:—"The Commissioners will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but they will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents however caused." It was felt, however, that a rigid adherence to this rule might press hardly upon individual exhibitors who could ill afford to lose their property without receiving a portion at least of its value. Moreover, it appeared to many of its members that a public body such as the Commission, representing in this particular the Government of the Colony, ought not by a too literal interpretation of a rule even to appear to inflict injury upon private persons. And further, it was deemed undesirable to create a distaste for participating in future exhibitions by making the cost of exhibiting disproportionately large compared with the possible advantages. For these various reasons it was deemed proper that when claims were made in good faith on account of loss of, or damage to, exhibits, if the demands were reasonable, and the claimants themselves were in no way responsible, such claims should receive careful and impartial consideration. A Committee (No. 10), presided over by the Executive Commissioner, was accordingly appointed at a meeting held on 6th May, 1889, "to consider and report to the Commission upon all claims for loss or damage to exhibits while in charge of the Commission." This Committee consisted for the most part of the chairmen of the other Committees, and they were chosen because of their intimate knowledge of the practical work of the Commission, especially as regarded exhibits. After holding several meetings, taking evidence, and deliberating upon the various claims submitted for consideration, the Chairman of the Committee brought up a report recommending the payment of the sum of £159 10s. 6d. to 29 exhibitors in full satisfaction of their claims. A few claims with respect to which no decision could be arrived at by the Committee pending the receipt of necessary information, remained to be dealt with when the time arrived that the Commission considered its meetings might be discontinued.

All the returned exhibits had been delivered, except a few for whom no owners could be found. Besides these two matters, provision had to be made for the distribution of medals and certificates of award to successful exhibitors. It was expected that these articles would reach Sydney during the month of October. In point of fact they did not arrive till the month of February, 1890. At

At a meeting held on 9th September, 1889, it was accordingly resolved:—

“That this Commission now adjourn *sine die*, and that the winding up of the business be left in the hands of the President, the Executive Commissioner, and the Finance Committee.”

Prior to the adjournment, several resolutions were passed by the members present, of which the following are transcripts:—

- “1. That the cordial thanks of this Commission be tendered to the Government of Victoria for the important services rendered to the Commission by the grant of free transit for New South Wales Exhibits over the Victorian Railway Lines, and by the issue of railway passes to Commissioners and Jurors, and for the privilege of free telegraphic communication in that Colony.
2. That the most cordial acknowledgments and thanks of this Commission are hereby tendered to the Honourable Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Darley, the President of the Commission, for the distinguished ability with which he has presided over its deliberations, and for the valuable assistance he has rendered in dealing with matters of great importance and difficulty in connection with its proceedings.
3. That the resolution passed by this Commission at the meeting held on 11th February, 1889, by which the most cordial acknowledgments and thanks of the Commission were tendered to R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., Executive Commissioner, for the untiring energy, zeal, and great ability with which he has discharged the important and onerous duties confided to him, and which have ensured the conspicuous success of the representation of this Colony at the Exhibition, is hereby re-affirmed—a large proportion of his important duties having been performed since the date on which the vote of the Commission on the subject was agreed to.
4. That the thanks of the Commission are hereby tendered to the Chairmen and Members of the several Committees for their exertions in obtaining exhibits, and otherwise assisting to bring the operations of the Commission to a successful issue.
5. That the cordial thanks of the Commission are hereby tendered to the Members of the Finance Committee for the care and ability with which they have supervised the expenditure of the funds of the Commission; for their energetic and successful efforts for the transit of exhibits, and for arranging for freight, insurance, and other charges; and generally for the great assistance they have rendered the Commission in the performance of its duties.
6. That the thanks of the Commission be given to the Secretary, Mr. William Wilkins, for his unwearied industry, ability and zeal in the performance of important duties.
7. That the thanks of the Commission be tendered to G. S. Campbell, Esq., the Manager of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, for the valuable assistance given to the Commission by the grant of the free use of the Company's store for the reception and despatch of exhibits.”

In accordance with the resolution of the Commission, the business remaining to be transacted, consisting principally of matters of detail, has been carried on by the Finance Committee. The points of greatest importance that have received their
attention

attention have been the claims for compensation left unsettled by the Commission, and a few others of less importance that have since been presented. A few claims that had previously been considered and disallowed were renewed; but the Committee properly held with regard to these that, having already been disposed of by competent authority, they could not be re-opened, unless upon the production of additional evidence of a material character, or by showing otherwise the existence of sufficient justification for departing from the decision already arrived at. Every fresh case in which compensation was claimed was carefully investigated, and, when the Committee saw reason to entertain the demand, negotiations were entered into, with a view to deal with it upon an equitable basis. The result has been that in 33 cases the Committee recommended the grant of sums amounting in the aggregate to £174 19s. 9d., and that I have approved of their report.

A statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commission is Appendix E. appended hereto.

I have to apologise to your Excellency for my tardiness in presenting this Report. The fault lies entirely at my door. It is now some time since Mr. Wilkins, the Secretary to the Commission, from whom I have at all times derived great assistance, and to whose zeal, industry, and marked ability the Commission owes much of its undoubted success, prepared this Report, and submitted it to me for my approval; but great pressure of business has prevented me until now from perusing it and giving it my approval.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.,

President of the Commission.

20th June, 1890.

APPENDIX A.

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

To our trusty and well-beloved—

The Honourable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council; the Honourable James Henry Young, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; the Honourable John Fitzgerald Burns, M.P., Colonial Treasurer; James Squire Farnell, Esq., M.P.; Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B.; Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esquire, M.P.; the Honourable Francis Abigail, M.P., Secretary for Mines; Robert Dudley Adams, Esquire; James Barnet, Esquire, Colonial Architect; Angus Cameron, Esquire, M.P.; Henry Clarke, Esquire, M.P.; the Honourable William Clarke, M.P., Minister of Justice; John Jackson Calvert, Esquire, J.P., Clerk of the Parliaments; John Davies, Esquire, C.M.G.; George Richard Dibbs, Esquire, M.P.; John Bloyd Donkin, Esquire, J.P.; Eccleston Du Faur, Esquire; Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald, Esquire, M.P.; Frederick Augustus Franklin, Esquire, C.E., J.P.; John George Griffin, Esquire, Asso. M. Inst. C.E.; Charles Launcelot Garland, Esquire, M.P.; James Patrick Garvan, Esquire, M.P.; Jacob Garrard, Esquire, M.P.; Alban Gee, Esquire, J.P.; Henry Gorman, Esquire, J.P.; Edward Greville, Esquire, J.P.; John George Hanks, Esquire; John Hardie, Esquire, J.P.; Isaac Ellis Ives, Esquire, M.P.; John Story Jamieson, Esquire, J.P.; the Honourable Samuel Aron Joseph, M.L.C.; Alexander Kethel, Esquire, M.P.; Edward Lee, Esquire; John Taylor Lingen, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; George Merriman, Esquire, M.P.; James Sutherland Mitchell, Esquire; Eliezer Levi Montefiore, Esquire, J.P.; Charles Moore, Esquire, Director of the Botanic Gardens; William Mort, Esquire; George Munroe, Esquire; Daniel O'Connor, Esquire, M.P.; George Pile, Esquire; Alban Joseph Riley, Esquire, M.P., Mayor of Sydney; William Seaward, Esquire; John See, Esquire, M.P.; John Shepherd, Esquire; Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P.; Hugh Taylor, Esquire, M.P.; William Joseph Trickett, Esquire, M.P.; John Henry Want, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, M.P.; the Honourable James Watson, M.L.C.; Robert Bliss Wilkinson, Esquire, M.P.; Edmund Bingham Woodhouse, Esquire, J.P.; and Francis Woodward, Esquire, M.P.,—

Greeting:—

WHEREAS an International Exhibition is to be held in the City of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight: And whereas it has been represented to us that it is desirable that Commissioners should be appointed to devise and carry out the details necessary for the collection and transmission to Melbourne of all articles the produce or manufacture of our Colony of New South Wales, intended for exposition at the said International Exhibition, for their due display thereat, and for their subsequent disposal or careful return to their owners: Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, do by these presents authorize and appoint you to be such Commissioners accordingly, of whom any five shall form a quorum, with full power to act in these premises: And we do hereby authorize and appoint you, the said Sir John Hay, to be President, and the said James Henry Young, John Fitzgerald Burns, James Squire Farnell, and Sir Edward Strickland to be Vice-Presidents of this Commission: And we do authorize you, the said President, Vice-Presidents, and Commissioners above described, to duly report your proceedings from time to time to our Governor of our said Colony of New South Wales, until the business of this Commission shall have been brought to a conclusion: And we do also empower you to expend the moneys appropriated or to be appropriated by the Parliament of our said Colony of New South Wales in this regard, in the payment of the expenses of the Commissioners now appointed or to be hereafter appointed by the Government of our said Colony to represent our said Colony at the said Exhibition.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fifth day of April, in the fiftieth year of our Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(L.S.)

CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY PARKES.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 12, pages 553-4, this thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

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

APPENDIX B.

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION.

(Appointed 5th April, 1887.)

President:

The Honorable Sir JOHN HAY, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council.

Vice-Presidents:

The Honorable JAMES HENRY YOUNG, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
The Honorable JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer.

JAMES SQUIRE FARNELL, Esq., M.P.
Sir EDWARD STRICKLAND, K.C.B.

Members:

Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq., M.P.	The Honorable Samuel Aron Joseph, M.L.C.
The Honorable Francis Abigail, M.P., Secretary for Mines.	Alexander Kethel, Esq., M.P.
Robert Dudley Adams, Esq.	Edward Lee, Esq.
James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect.	John Taylor Lingen, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Angus Cameron, Esq., M.P.	George Merriman, Esq., M.P.
Henry Clarke, Esq., M.P.	James Sutherland Mitchell, Esq.
The Honorable William Clarke, M.P., Minister of Justice.	Eliezer Levi Montefiore, Esq., J.P.
John Jackson Calvert, Esq., J.P., Clerk of the Parliaments.	Charles Moore, Esq., Director of the Botanic Gardens.
John Davies, Esq., C.M.G.	William Mort, Esq.
George Richard Dibbs, Esq., M.P.	George Munroe, Esq.
John Bloyd Donkin, Esq., J.P.	Daniel O'Connor, Esq., M.P.
Eccleston Du Faur, Esq.	George Pile, Esq.
Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P.	Alban Joseph Riley, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Sydney.
Frederick Augustus Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P.	William Seaward, Esq.
John George Griffin, Esq., Asso. M. Inst., C.E.	John See, Esq., M.P.
Charles Launcelot Garland, Esq., M.P.	John Shepherd, Esq.
James Patrick Garvan, Esq., M.P.	Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.
Jacob Garrard, Esq., M.P.	Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P.
Alban Gee, Esq., J.P.	William Joseph Trickett, Esq., M.P.
Henry Gorman, Esq., J.P.	John Henry Want, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, M.P.
Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.	The Honorable James Watson, M.L.C.
John George Hanks, Esq.	Robert Bliss Wilkinson, Esq., M.P.
John Hardie, Esq., J.P.	Edmund Bingham Woodhouse, Esq., J.P.
Isaac Ellis Ives, Esq., M.P.	Francis Woodward, Esq., M.P.
John Story Jamieson, Esq., J.P.	

(Appointed

(Appointed 9th May, 1887.)

The Honorable Edmund Barton, M.L.C.
 Charles Collins, Esq., J.P.
 Edward Charles Cracknell, Esq.
 Mark John Hammond, Esq., J.P.
 John Nobbs, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Granville.
 Joseph Benjamin Olliffe, Esq.

John Starkey, Esq.
 Francis Tait, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Waddell, Esq., M.P.
 Robert Huddle Driberg White, Esq., J.P.
 James Thompson Wilshire, Esq., J.P.

(Appointed 14th June, 1887.)

Henry Halloran, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.
 M'Namara Russell, Esq.
 John Mackenzie, Esq., F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.
 Charles Smith Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.

Martin Isaacsohn, Esq.
 William Camac Wilkinson, Esq., M.B., M.P.
 Joseph Abbott, Esq.
 Andrew H. Moore, Esq.

(Appointed 15th July, 1887.)

William John Fergusson, Esq.

William Cousett Proctor, Esq.

(Appointed 6th August, 1887.)

Vice-President :

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G.

Members :

William Henry Warren, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Professor of Engineering, Sydney University.
 John Williamson, Esq.
 Joseph Henry Maiden, Esq., Curator and Secretary, Technological Museum.
 The Honorable George Alfred Lloyd, M.L.C.
 James Fletcher, Esq., M.P.
 John Joseph Donovan, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
 Ernest Octavius Smith, Esq., J.P.

William Alston Hutchinson, Esq., J.P.
 Ninian Melville, Esq., M.P.
 Edward Quin, Esq., J.P.
 William Edward Abbott, Esq., J.P.
 John Kidd, Esq., J.P.
 Evan Jones, Esq.
 The Honorable Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.
 William Arthur Seward, Esq.

(Appointed 16th August, 1887.)

Frank Farnell, Esq., M.P.
 Edmund Fosbery, Esq., J.P., Inspector-General of Police.
 Abraham Levi Nelson, Esq., J.P.

Colin W. Simson, Esq.
 Barnett Aaron Moses, Esq., J.P.
 Edward James Howes Knapp, Esq.

(Appointed 22nd August, 1887.)

Peter F. Hart, Esq.
 William Stephen, Esq., M.P.
 Albert John Gould, Esq., M.P.
 John Tait, Esq., J.P.

William Henry Eldred, Esq., Consol-General for Chili.
 George Maiden, Esq.
 Thomas Playfair, Esq., J.P.

(Appointed 21st September, 1887.)

John Barre Johnston, Esq.
 John Belisario, Esq.
 Michael McMahon, Esq., J.P.
 William James Merriman, Esq., J.P.
 Henry Dawson, Esq., M.P.
 R. Colonna Close, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Joseph Frey Josephson, Esq., J.P.
 James Nixon Brunner, Esq., M.P.
 Frederick Aungier Brock, Esq., J.P.
 Maurice Aaron, Esq.
 Mahlon Clarke Cowlshaw, Esq.

(Appointed 24th October, 1887.)

John Clark Bowden, Esq., J.P.
 George Kinnear Clark, Esq.
 Nathan Cohen, Esq., J.P.
 The Honorable Henry Emanuel Cohen.
 John Cramsie, Esq.
 John Gill, Esq., J.P.
 Charles Hadley Hayes, Esq., J.P.
 William James Hill, Esq.
 Charles Alfred Lee, Esq., M.P.
 John Macgregor, Esq.

William Henry Mullen, Esq., J.P.
 William Henry Paling, Esq., J.P.
 Robert James Pierce, Esq., L.R.C.S. Irel., L.M.R.C.S., Irel., J.P.
 Jonathan Charles Billing Pockorage Seaver, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., F.G.S.A., M.P.
 Adolph Cæsar Shadler, Esq.
 John Taylor, Esq., J.P.
 Oliver E. Upjohn, Esq., J.P.
 Philip Billingsley Walker, Esq., J.P.

(Appointed 14th February, 1888.)

James Abigail, Esq.
 Samuel Ackman, Esq.
 Charles Edward Ascroft, Esq.
 Alfred Bennett, Esq.
 Edward Bennett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
 John Bennett, Esq., J.P.
 William Briggs, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Frederick De Courcy Browne, Esq., M.P.
 Sydney Burdekin, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 Harry H. Capper, Esq.
 George Christie, Esq.
 Thomas Colls, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 James M. Curtis, Esq.
 William Lowell Davis, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 William Springthorp Dowel, Esq., M.P.
 The Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, J.P., Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
 Albert Elkington, Esq.
 James Cole Ellis, Esq., M.P.
 Timothy Hart, Esq., J.P.
 John G. Hornblower, Esq.
 Robert Hudson, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Jessep, Esq.

Griffith E. Russell Jones, Esq.
 Arthur Ritson, Esq.
 Charles Alfred Lee, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 George E. Mackay, Esq.
 Patrick McMahon, Esq., J.P.
 Joseph Marks, Esq., J.P.
 Richard Piper, Esq., J.P.
 James Downs Prentice, Esq., J.P.
 Richard Read, Esq., M.D.
 William Wright Richardson, Esq., J.P.
 James Bland Ritchie Robertson, Esq., J.P.
 John Rourke, Esq., J.P.
 Robert Scobie, Esq., J.P.
 George Arthur Thompson, Esq., J.P.
 Richard Windeyer Thompson, Esq., M.P.
 Thomas Frederick Thompson, Esq., J.P.
 Captain Frederic Henry Trouton, J.P.
 Critchett Walker, Esq., J.P., Principal Under Secretary.
 George Frederick Want, Esq., J.P.
 James Ephraim Wolfe, Esq., J.P.
 Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P., Under Secretary for Mines.
 William Thomas Wright, Esq., J.P.
 Frederick Hamilton Wrigley, Esq., L.R.C.S., Edin., J.P.

(Appointed

(Appointed 23rd July, 1888.)

Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.
 Edward Wilkinson Bathurst, Esq.
 Nathaniel George Bull, Esq., J.P.
 Charles Joseph Byrnes, Esq., J.P.
 Charles Cowper, Esq., J.P., Sheriff.
 Herbert Robert Cross, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Curran, Esq., J.P.
 George Day, Esq., M.P.
 The Honorable Henry Cary Dangar, M.L.C.
 Charles Dobson, Esq.
 James Reading Fairfax, Esq.
 Thomas Wren Faulkner, Esq., J.P.
 Dr. Carl Fischer, Sydney.
 Carl Fischer, Esq., Randwick.
 Robert Fowler, Esq., J.P.
 James Peter Franki, Esq., J.P.
 John Gillies, Esq.
 The Honorable William Halliday, M.L.C.
 Henry Hargreaves, Esq.
 John Hinchcliffe, Esq.
 William Hillier Holborow, Esquire, M.P.
 John Hourigan, Esq., J.P.
 John Huxley, Esq., M.P.
 William Henry Jennings, Esq., J.P.
 Edwin Johnson, Esq., Under Secretary of Public Instruction.
 Lloyd A. Kimball, Esq.
 James Kidman, Esq.

George H. King, Esq.
 Alexander Landale, Esq., Toorak, Melbourne.
 Lewis Henry Lazarus, Esq.
 Samuel Edward Lees, Esq., M.P.
 Andrew Sutherland Low, Esq., J.P.
 John Kenneth Mackay, Esq., Dungog.
 John Macpherson, Esq., J.P., Waverley.
 James Martin, Esq.
 William M'Donald, Esq., J.P.
 John Meeks, Esq., J.P.
 Alexander Munro, Esq.
 Maurice John O'Connor, Esq., F.R.C.S., Irel., L.K. and Q.C.P., Irel.
 Frederick Goulburn Panton, Esq., J.P.
 Joseph Penzer, Esq., M.P.
 Charles Edward Pilcher, Esq., Q.C.
 John Pope, Esq., J.P.
 John Rae, Esq., M.A., J.P.
 William Russell Riley, Esq.
 Robert Adam Ritchie, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Saywell, Esq.
 King Senior, Esq., J.P.
 Charles Carleton Skarratt, Esq., J.P.
 George Tompsitt, Esq., J.P.
 Frederick Utz, Esq.
 John Woods, Esq., J.P.

(Appointed 30th July, 1888.)

Elias J. Abel, Esq.
 George Anderson, Esq., J.P.
 James Bowman, Esq., J.P.
 Michael Chapman, Esq., M.P.

S. Herbert Cox, Esq., F.C.S., F.G.S.
 Edward Pierson Ramsay, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
 Tom Bradbury Wilkinson, Esq., J.P.

(Appointed 4th October, 1888.)

Thomas Alderson, Esq., J.P.
 Warden Harry Graves, Esq., J.P.
 John Morrison M'Crae, Esq., J.P.

Robert Prendergast, Esq., J.P.
 The Rev. James Smith White, M.A., LL.D.

The Honorable R. Burdett Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C., was appointed Executive Commissioner by Royal Commission under date 13th January, 1888.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee.

R. D. ADAMS, Esq., *Chairman*.

H. Gorman, Esq., J.P.
 E. Greville, Esq., J.P.
 J. S. Jamieson, Esq., J.P.

The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.
 J. S. Mitchell, Esq.
 G. Munroe, Esq.

Committee No. 1.

GROUP I.—*Works of Art.*GROUP II.—*Education and Instruction; Apparatus and Processes of the Liberal Arts.**Chairman*: J. S. MITCHELL, Esq.

S. Ackman, Esq.
 R. D. Adams, Esq.
 J. Barnett, Esq.
 J. Belisario, Esq.
 J. J. Calvert, Esq.
 A. Cameron, Esq., M.P.
 Hon. H. E. Cohen.
 R. Colonna-Close, Esq.
 The Hon. W. Clarke, M.P.
 E. Du Faur, Esq.
 R. G. D. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P.
 E. Fosbery, Esq., J.P.
 F. A. Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P.
 J. P. Garvan, Esq., M.P.
 H. Halloran, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.
 J. G. Hornblower, Esq.

W. J. Hill, Esq.
 E. Jones, Esq.
 G. E. Russell Jones, Esq.
 The Hon. S. A. Joseph, M.L.C.
 J. F. Josephson, Esq., J.P.
 A. Kitson, Esq.
 E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., J.P.
 E. L. Montefiore, Esq., J.P.
 W. H. Paling, Esq., J.P.
 J. C. B. P. Seaver, Esq., M.P.
 A. C. Shadler, Esq.
 R. Burdett Smith, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 The Hon. W. J. Trickett, Esq., M.L.C.
 J. H. Want, Esq., M.P.
 J. T. Wilshire, Esq., J.P.
 W. C. Wilkinson, Esq., M.D., M.P.

Committee No. 2.

GROUP VI.—*Raw and Manufactured Processes and Products.**Chairman*: J. B. DONKIN, Esq., J.P.

J. Abbott, Esq., M.P.
 The Hon. F. Abigail, M.P.
 J. C. Bowden, Esq., J.P.
 John Cramsie, Esq.
 J. M. Curtis, Esq.
 H. Dawson, Esq., M.P.
 W. L. Davis, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 J. P. Garvan, Esq., M.P.
 R. Hudson, Esq., J.P.
 W. A. Hutchinson, Esq., J.P.
 A. Kethel, Esq., M.P.
 The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.
 E. Lee, Esq.

G. Maiden, Esq.
 J. H. Maiden, Esq.
 A. H. Moore, Esq.
 B. A. Moses, Esq., J.P.
 D. O'Connor, Esq., M.P.
 J. B. R. Robertson, Esq., J.P.
 A. C. Shadler, Esq.
 C. W. Simson, Esq.
 W. Stephen, Esq., M.P.
 The Hon. R. H. D. White, M.L.C.
 R. B. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P.
 E. B. Woodhouse, Esq., J.P.
 W. T. Wright, Esq., J.P.

Committee

Committee No. 3.

GROUP III.—*Furniture and accessories.*GROUP IV.—*Textile Manufactures ; Glass, Pottery, &c.*GROUP V.—*Textile Fabrics ; Clothing and accessories.*

Chairman : H. GORMAN, Esq., J.P.

S. Ackman, Esq.
 M. Aron, Esq., J.P.
 C. E. Ascroft, Esq.
 J. Barnet, Esq.
 W. Briggs, Esq., J.P.
 G. K. Clark, Esq.
 Hon. H. E. Cohen.
 G. Christie, Esq.
 C. Collins, Esq., J.P.
 E. Fosbery, Esq., J.P.
 P. F. Hart, Esq.
 T. Hart, Esq., J.P.
 J. S. Jamieson, Esq., J.P.
 E. Jones, Esq.
 J. F. Josephson, Esq., J.P.
 A. Kitson, Esq.

E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., J.P.
 J. T. Lingen, Esq.
 J. Macgregor, Esq.
 J. Marks, Esq., J.P.
 W. J. Merriman, Esq., J.P.
 J. S. Mitchell, Esq.
 G. Munroe, Esq.
 A. L. Nelson, Esq., J.P.
 A. J. Riley, Esq., M.P.
 W. Seaward, Esq.
 A. C. Shadler, Esq.
 E. O. Smith, Esq., J.P.
 G. A. Thompson, Esq., J.P.
 O. R. Upjohn, Esq., J.P.
 J. Williamson, Esq.
 F. Woodward, Esq., M.P.

Committee No. 4.

GROUP VIII.—*Alimentary Products.*GROUP IX.—*Sanitation, Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief.*

Chairman : J. T. WILSHIRE, Esq., J.P.

J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P.
 J. Abigail, Esq.
 R. Colonna-Close, Esq.
 H. Clarke, Esq., M.P.
 F. Farnell, Esq., M.P.
 A. Gee, Esq., J.P.
 H. Gorman, Esq., J.P.
 J. Hardie, Esq., J.P.
 I. E. Ives, Esq., M.P.
 J. B. Johnston, Esq.
 J. F. Josephson, Esq., J.P.
 A. Kitson, Esq.
 J. T. Lingen, Esq.
 C. Moore, Esq.
 P. MacMahon, Esq., J.P.
 A. L. Nelson, Esq., J.P.

R. J. Pierce, Esq., J.P.
 J. D. Prentice, Esq., J.P.
 E. Quin, Esq., J.P.
 R. Read, Esq., M.D.
 J. B. R. Robertson, Esq., J.P.
 J. See, Esq., M.P.
 A. C. Shadler, Esq., M.P.
 J. Shepherd, Esq.
 C. W. Simson, Esq.
 J. Tait, Esq., J.P.
 H. Taylor, Esq., M.P.
 The Hon. J. Watson, M.L.C.
 R. B. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P.
 W. C. Wilkinson, Esq., M.D., M.P.
 J. E. Wolfe, Esq., J.P.
 F. H. Wrigley, Esq., J.P.

Committee No. 5.

GROUP VII.—*Machinery ; Apparatus and Processes used in the Mechanical Industries.*GROUP XII.—*Mining Industries : Machinery and Products.*

Chairman : I. E. IVES, Esq., M.P.

J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P.
 W. E. Abbott, Esq., J.P.
 The Hon. F. Abigail, M.P.
 C. E. Ascroft, Esq.
 F. De C. Brown, Esq., M.P.
 G. K. Clark, Esq.
 T. Colls, Esq., M.P.
 M. C. Cowlshaw, Esq.
 E. C. Cracknell, Esq., M.I.C.E.
 J. M. Curtis, Esq.
 The Hon. J. Davies, C.M.G., M.L.C.
 W. L. Davis, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 J. B. Donkin, Esq., J.P.
 W. H. Eldred, Esq., J.P.
 W. J. Fergusson, Esq.
 F. A. Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P.
 C. L. Garland, Esq., M.P.
 J. Garrard, Esq., M.P.
 J. G. Griffin, Esq., Asso. M.I.C.E.
 M. J. Hammond, Esq., J.P.
 P. F. Hart, Esq.
 T. Hart, Esq., J.P.
 W. J. Hill, Esq.
 R. Hudson, Esq., J.P.
 J. Barre-Johnston, Esq.

J. F. Josephson, Esq., J.P.
 A. Kitson, Esq.
 C. A. Lee, Esq., M.P.
 M. McMahon, Esq., J.P.
 G. E. Mackay, Esq.
 C. Moore, Esq.
 W. Mort, Esq.
 B. A. Moses, Esq., J.P.
 J. S. Mitchell, Esq.
 W. H. Mullen, Esq., J.P.
 J. Nobbs, Esq., M.P.
 G. Pile, Esq.
 J. B. R. Robertson, Esq., J.P.
 J. C. B. P. Seaver, Esq., M.P.
 W. A. Seward, Esq.
 J. Shepherd, Esq.
 J. Starkey, Esq.
 T. F. Thompson, Esq., J.P.
 G. A. Thompson, Esq., J.P.
 Captain F. H. Trouton, J.P.
 T. Waddell, Esq., M.P.
 P. B. Walker, Esq., J.P.
 W. H. Warren, Esq., Asso. M.I.C.E.
 C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.

Committee No. 6.

GROUP X.—*Agriculture and Associated Industries.*GROUP XI.—*Horticulture.*CLASS 66.—*Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.*CLASS 70.—*Vegetables and Fruit.*

Chairman : C. MOORE, Esq.

F. A. Brock, Esq.
 J. J. Calvert, Esq., J.P.
 The Hon. W. Clarke, M.P.
 T. Colls, Esq., M.P.
 J. Cramsie, Esq.
 H. Dawson, Esq., M.P.
 J. Hardie, Esq., J.P.
 W. A. Hutchinson, Esq., J.P.
 T. Jessep, Esq.
 J. Kidd, Esq., J.P.
 C. A. Lee, Esq., M.P.
 J. H. Maiden, Esq.
 G. E. Mackay, Esq.
 M. M' Mahon, Esq.

G. Merriman, Esq., M.P.
 R. J. Pierce, Esq., J.P.
 G. Pile, Esq.
 W. C. Proctor, Esq.
 J. Rourke, Esq., J.P.
 J. B. R. Robertson, Esq., J.P.
 J. See, Esq., M.P.
 R. Burdett Smith, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 R. Scobie, Esq., J.P.
 W. Stephen, Esq., M.P.
 The Hon. R. H. D. White, M.L.C.
 J. E. Wolfe, Esq., J.P.
 E. B. Woodhouse, Esq., J.P.
 F. Woodward, Esq., M.P.

Committee No. 7.

For Show Cases.

Chairman : C. S. WILKINSON, Esq.
 J. F. Josephson, Esq., J.P.
 A. Kethel, Esq., M.P.
 J. H. Maiden, Esq.
 J. S. Mitchell, Esq.
 C. Moore, Esq.
 A. J. Riley, Esq., M.P.
 J. T. Wilshire, Esq., J.P.

R. D. Adams, Esq.
 J. Abigail, Esq.
 S. Burdekin, Esq., M.P.
 J. B. Donkin, Esq., J.P.
 H. Gorman, Esq., J.P.
 M. J. Hammond, Esq., J.P.
 I. E. Ives, Esq., M.P.

Committee No. 8.

For Art Loan Collection.

Chairman : A. J. RILEY, Esq., M.P.
 Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B.
 J. Tait, Esq., J.P.
 W. H. Warren, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.
 W. C. Wilkinson, Esq., M.D., M.P.
 J. Williamson, Esq.
 H. Wood, Esq., J.P.

S. Burdekin, Esq., M.P.
 F. Farnell, Esq., M.P.
 H. Halloran, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.
 J. Kidd, Esq., J.P.
 The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.
 W. H. Paling, Esq., J.P.
 E. Quin, Esq.

Committee No. 9.

Manufacturers' Committee.

Chairman : J. MACGREGOR, Esq.
 A. H. Moore, Esq.
 A. C. Shadler, Esq.
 W. T. Wright, Esq.

M. Aron, Esq., J.P.
 F. Farnell, Esq., M.P.
 J. S. Mitchell, Esq.

Committee No. 10.

*For the consideration of Claims for loss of or damage to Exhibits.**Chairman* : R. BURDETT SMITH, Esq., Executive Commissioner.

R. D. Adams, Esq.
 C. E. Ascroft, Esq.
 H. Gorman, Esq.
 I. E. Ives, Esq.
 J. F. Josephson, Esq.
 The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.
 E. Lee, Esq.
 J. S. Mitchell, Esq.

C. Moore, Esq.
 J. Rac, Esq.
 A. J. Riley, Esq.
 W. Stephen, Esq., M.P.
 Captain Trouton.
 C. S. Wilkinson, Esq.
 J. Williamson, Esq.
 J. T. Wilshire, Esq., M.P.

APPENDIX D.

THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

THE Victorian Government having determined to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony, by holding an International Exhibition at Melbourne during 1888, the New South Wales Government decided that the parent Colony should take part therein. To secure an adequate representation of the resources of this Colony, and of the industry, skill, and enterprise of her people, at this Exhibition, a Commission has been appointed by His Excellency Lord Carrington, with power to devise and carry out the details necessary for the collection and transmission to Melbourne of all articles, the produce or manufacture of New South Wales, that may be offered for exposition thereat, for their due display, and for their subsequent disposal, or careful return to their owners.

In carrying out a work so intimately connected with the history of the Colony, the Commissioners feel that they must, to a large extent, rely upon the cordial and patriotic co-operation of their fellow-colonists. They feel assured, however, that the progress made by the mother Colony during the first century of her existence will be amply illustrated by the extent, variety, and excellence of the products that will be gathered from all parts of the country and be exposed to view at the Exhibition. In order that no obstacle may exist to the collection of exhibits from all classes of producers, and that all may be enabled to contribute to the success of this national undertaking, the Commission has resolved to defray all expenses, except those connected with the actual preparation of goods intended for exposition.

The accompanying Regulations have been drawn up for the guidance and assistance of intending exhibitors. They are based upon, and in part embody, the rules prepared by the Victorian Commission; but some additions have been made to the latter, upon points concerning which the practice of the two Commissions differs.

REGULATIONS.

1. *Applications for Space.*

Applications for space should be lodged with the Commissioners as early as possible, and not later than 1st December, 1887, and should be made upon the forms supplied for the purpose by the Secretary.

2. *Classes of Exhibits.*

The nature of the different classes of goods that may be exhibited can be learned from the "System of General Classification," drawn up by the Victorian Commissioners, and appended hereto. The New South Wales Commissioners, however, can deal with such goods only as are the produce or manufacture of this Colony.

3. *Right to reject Exhibits.*

The Commissioners reserve the right of opening, examining, rejecting, or returning any proposed exhibit. Articles that are in any way dangerous, or offensive or injurious to public decency and morality, will not be admitted into, or allowed to be exhibited in, the Exhibition.

Spirits or alcohol, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and similar articles, can only be received when made in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

Exhibitors of objects of a disagreeable nature, or such as may be prejudicial to health, will be bound at all times to conform to such precautionary measures as may be considered necessary.

The Commissioners reserve the absolute right to cause the removal of any article whatever, if, on account of its nature or appearance, they deem it advisable to do so.

4. *Forms of Entry.*

The necessary forms of entry can be obtained from the Secretary, and should be properly filled up and returned to him before the Commissioners can take charge of exhibits.

5. *Marks and Addresses on Packages.*

Packages should be addressed—

*To the Commissioners for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, 1888,
Sydney.*

6. *Transport of Exhibits.*

All costs of transport of exhibits, whether by land or by sea, including cartage, portorage, &c., will be defrayed by the Commissioners.

7. *Incidental Expenses.*

The Commissioners will also pay all incidental charges, such as insurance, passing entries, storage, unpacking, &c.

8. *Fittings.*

All necessary fittings, such as counters, show-cases, shelves, frames, &c., will be provided by the Commissioners; but exhibitors may supply their own fittings and show-cases, on condition that these do not occupy more space than that granted, and that the Commissioners approve of the design and arrangement.

9. *Goods requiring Special Work or Accommodation.*

The placing and fixing of heavy articles requiring extra foundations or adjustment, should begin by special arrangement as soon as the progress of the work upon the Exhibition Buildings will permit. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition Buildings will commence on the 1st May, 1888, and no articles will be admitted after the 15th July, 1888.

The Victorian Executive Commissioners, if they deem fit, will grant permission for the erection of approved special constructions in the buildings or grounds, at the cost of the exhibitor.

10. *Motive-power for Exhibits.*

Motive-power will be supplied to suitable exhibits free on application to the Commissioners, but the latter reserve to themselves the power to reduce the amount asked for. The Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion, and of all descriptions of manufactures, &c., in progress, and they will endeavour to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. By the introduction of steam-power, it is proposed to afford facilities for presenting not only the machinery for any given manufactures, but also the processes of manufacture. Requests for motive-power must be made to the Commissioners prior to 31st March, 1888. All shafting, pulleys, belting, connections, &c., for the transmission of power from the main shafting will be provided by, and at the cost of, the Commission. It is further intended that space shall be afforded for the production of interesting objects by manual labour.

11. *Grouping Exhibits.*

All exhibits will be grouped in such manner as the Commissioners consider appropriate.

12. *Loss, Accidents, &c.*

The Commissioners will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but they will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents, however caused.

13. *Insurance, &c.*

While the Commission will insure all goods entrusted to their care, exhibitors may also employ watchmen, at their own expense, to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. The appointment of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Victorian Executive Commissioners. These persons must wear a special dress or distinctive badge.

14. *Protection to Inventors, &c.*

The protection of inventions capable of being patented, and of designs, is secured by the patent laws of Victoria. No work of art, nor any article whatever, exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens, may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatsoever, without the permission of the exhibitor. The Executive Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of authorizing the production of general views.

Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the consent of the exhibitor and the approval of the Executive Commissioners; but views of portions of the building may be taken upon the sanction of the Executive Commissioners alone.

15. *Labels for Exhibits.*

Every exhibitor will be supplied with printed labels to be affixed to his packages, after Entry Forms have been received by the Commission. These will be printed on paper of different colours, according to the group to which the products to be exhibited may belong.

The conventional colours adopted are as follows:—

Group 1. (Works of art)	Pink.
Group 2. (Education and instruction, apparatus and processes of the liberal arts)	White.
Group 3. (Furniture and accessories)	Blue.
Group 4. (Fictile manufactures, glass, pottery, &c.)	Buff.
Group 5. (Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories)	Bright yellow.
Group 6. (Raw and manufactured processes and products)	Brown.
Group 7. (Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries)	Red.
Group 8. (Alimentary products)	Violet.
Group 9. (Sanitation, medicine, hygiene, and public relief)	Black.
Group 10. (Agriculture and associated industries)	Dark green.
Group 11. (Horticulture)	Light green.
Group 12. (Mining industries—Machinery, processes, and products)	Grey.

16. *Exhibitors' Tickets.*

Every person admitted as an exhibitor will receive, in Melbourne, and with the least possible delay, an exhibitor's ticket.

17. *Removal of Goods.*

The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted during the period the Exhibition is open. Delivery of exhibits sold will not be allowed until after the close of the Exhibition. Special permits for the sale and delivery of goods and articles manufactured in and during the progress of the Exhibition may be given by the Victorian Executive Commissioners, should they deem fit.

18. *Exhibits not for Competition.*

If exhibits are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor, and they will be excluded from examination by the jurors.

19. *Receipt of Goods for Exhibition.*

The Commissioners will be prepared to receive goods intended for exhibition at Mort & Co.'s Wool Warehouse, in Sydney, on 1st March, 1888, and none can be received after 31st May of the same year.

20. *Official Catalogue.*

An official catalogue will be published by the Executive Commissioners, by whom the sale of catalogues is reserved. Anything beyond the ordinary description of the exhibit, together with the name of the exhibitor, must be paid for at the rate of 5s. per line. Exhibitors desiring to utilise the catalogue for advertising purposes should communicate as early as possible on the subject with the Secretary. Each country and Colony will, however, have the right of producing at its own expense, but in its own language only, a special Catalogue of the objects exhibited in its section. Such catalogue, however, must not be offered for sale in Victoria, or be used as a medium for advertising.

21. *Awards.*

The following is the system under which the awards will be made :—

The awards will be based upon written reports adopted by the jurors.

The jurors will be selected for their qualifications and character, and shall be experts in the departments to which they are especially assigned; the British, Foreign, and Colonial Jurors shall be nominated by the representatives of each country or Colony exhibiting, and, if approved of, will be appointed by the Executive Commissioners, who will appoint those for Victoria.

Jurors will be reimbursed such personal expenses as may be allowed by the Executive Commissioners.

The jurors' reports and the Executive Commissioners' awards will be based upon the inherent and comparative merits of the individual exhibits, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, cost, and importance of interests involved.

Each report must be delivered to the Secretary to the Executive Commissioners as soon as completed.

Awards will consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and certificates of honorable mention, together with a special report of the jurors on the subject of the award. A certificate will accompany each medal.

Each exhibitor shall have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Executive Commissioners reserve the right to publish and dispose of all reports in any manner they may think best for public information.

22. *Close of the Exhibition.*

Immediately after the close of the Exhibition the Commissioners will remove exhibits, and complete such removal by the 31st March, 1889.

23. *Return of Exhibits.*

If not sold or otherwise disposed of, exhibits will be returned to their owners at the expense of the Commission.

24. *As to names of Exhibitors.*

All goods must be exhibited under the name of the person who has signed the application for admission.

Exhibitors are entitled to insert after their names, or those of their firms, the names of their assistants of every class and grade who may have taken part in the production of the goods exhibited.

25. *Prices of Exhibits.*

Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

26. *Special Exhibits.*

Persons desirous of exhibiting articles not mentioned in the general classification may apply to the Commissioners.

27. *Obligation to observe Regulations.*

Every person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges, and undertakes to observe, the rules and regulations established from time to time for the government of the Exhibition.

28. *Right to alter Regulations.*

The Commissioners reserve the right to alter, explain, amend, or add to these regulations, at any time, whatever may be deemed necessary.

SYSTEM OF GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

GROUP I.—WORKS OF ART.**Class 1—Oil Paintings.**

Paintings on canvas, on panel, and on other grounds.

Class 2.—Various Paintings, Drawings, &c.

Miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, and drawings of every kind; paintings on enamel, earthenware, and porcelain; designs in glass and clay; cartoons for stained glass windows and frescoes, &c.

Class 3.—Sculpture and Die Sinking.

Sculpture of all kinds, chased and repoussé work. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work, &c.

Class 4.—Architectural and Engineering Drawings and Models.

Studies and details. Elevations and plans. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents, &c.

Class 5.—Engravings and Lithographs.

Engravings, coloured engravings. Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush, chromo-lithographs, &c.

GROUP II.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION; APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.**Class 6.—Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.**

Plans and models of orphan asylums, infant schools; system of management and furniture of such establishments; appliances for instruction suitable for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of the child previous to its entering school.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for town and country; system of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for instruction; books, maps, apparatus, and models.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for adult and professional instruction. System of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for adult and professional instruction.

Appliances for the elementary teaching of music, singing, foreign languages, book-keeping, political economy, practical agriculture and horticulture, technology, and drawing.

Appliances adapted to the instruction of the blind and of deaf mutes.

Works of pupils of both sexes.

Libraries and publications.

Class

Class 7.—Organization and Appliances for Secondary Instruction.

Plans and models of establishments for secondary instruction, lyceums, grammar schools, colleges, industrial and commercial schools. Arrangement and furniture of such establishments.
 Collections, classical works, maps, and globes.
 Appliances for technological and scientific instruction, and for teaching the fine arts, drawing, music, and singing.
 Apparatus and methods for instruction in gymnastics, fencing, and military exercises.

Class 8.—Organization, Methods, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.

Plans and models of academies, universities, medical schools, technical and practical schools, schools of agriculture, observatories, scientific museums, amphitheatres, lecture rooms, laboratories for instruction and research.
 Furniture and arrangement of such establishments.
 Apparatus, collections, and appliances intended for higher instruction and scientific research.
 Special exhibitions of learned, technical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial societies and institutions.
 Scientific expeditions.

Class 9.—Printing, Books.

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs, black or coloured; proofs of engravings.
 New books and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; newspapers; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums.

Class 10.—Stationery, Bookbinding, Painting, and Drawing Materials.

Paper; card and pasteboard; inks; chalks; pens; pencils; pastels; all things necessary for writing-desks and offices; inkstands; apparatus for weighing letters, &c.; copying presses.
 Objects made of paper; lamp shades, lanterns, flowerpot-covers.
 Registers, copybooks, albums, and memorandum books; bindings, loose covers for books, cases, &c.
 Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells.
 Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, draughtsmen, engravers, and modellers.

Class 11.—General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.

Designs for industrial purposes; designs obtained, reproduced, or reduced by chemical processes. Decorative paintings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden models of figures, ornaments, &c.
 Carvings. Cameos, seals, and various objects decorated with engravings. Objects modelled for industrial purposes produced by mechanical processes, reductions, photo-sculpture, &c. Casts.

Class 12.—Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings, lithographic proofs. Photo-lithographic proofs, photographic stereotypes, stereoscopic proofs, and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs. Colour photographs.
 Instruments, apparatus, and chemicals necessary for photography. Materials and appliances used in photographic studios.

Class 13.—Musical Instruments.

Non-metallic wind instruments, with common mouth-pieces, with reeds with or without air reservoirs.
 Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with pistons, with keys, with reeds.
 Wind instruments with key boards: organs, accordions, &c.
 Stringed instruments played with the fingers, or without keyboards.
 Stringed instruments with key board: pianos, &c.
 Instruments played by percussion or friction.
 Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs.
 Separate parts of musical instruments and orchestral appliances.

Class 14.—Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.

Apparatus and instruments used for mathematical purposes.
 Apparatus and instruments illustrating practical geometry, land-surveying, topography, and geodesy; compasses, calculating machines, levels, mariners' compasses.
 Apparatus and instruments for measurement; verniers, micrometric screws, dividing machines, &c.; scales for scientific uses.
 Optical instruments. Astronomical instruments. Physical and meteorological instruments, &c. Instruments and apparatus requisite for laboratories and observatories.
 Weights and measures of various countries.

Class 15.—Maps, and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical, astronomical, and photographic maps, atlases, &c.
 Physical maps of every kind. Plans in relief.
 Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and sailors.

GROUP III.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.**Class 16.—Furniture.**

Sideboards, book-cases, tables, dressing-tables, beds, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

Class 17.—Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.

Bed furniture, stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry, and other hangings.
 Decorative furniture made of costly stones and substances. Composition ornaments and objects moulded in plaster carton-pierre, papier-maché, &c. Frames. Paintings and decorations for churches and houses.

Class 18.—Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.

Carpets and rugs, moquettes, tapestry, terry and velvet pile, &c. Felt carpets, matting, &c. India-rubber floor-cloth, &c.
 Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool, or silk, plain or figured. Horsehair fabrics and leather cloths, moleskins, &c. Leather for hangings, for covering furniture, &c. Oilcloths.

Class 19.—Paper-hangings.

Printed paper-hangings. Flock, marbled, veined paper, &c. Paper for covering, bookbinding, &c. Artistic papers
 Varnished and enamelled paper. Imitations of wood and of leather. Painted or printed blinds.

Class 20.—Cutlery.

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

Class 21.—Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work.

Church plate, ornamental plate, and table plate, gold and silver toilet articles, writing materials, &c. Electrotypes.
 Enamels, cloisonné, champlevé.

Class 22.—Bronze and various Art Castings and Repoussé Work.

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast-iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with other metals by galvanic action.
 Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

Class

Class 23.—Clocks and Watches.

Separate parts of clocks of large or small size.
Watches, chronometers, pedometers; various time-keepers, &c. Time-pieces and clocks working by springs or weights, regulators, metronomes.
Astronomical clocks; marine chronometers; travelling clocks. Alarms, &c. Water clocks and sand glasses. Electric clocks. Turret and church clocks.

Class 24.—Perfumery.

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils, essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste; perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

Class 25.—Leather-work, Fancy articles, and Basket-work.

Dressing-cases, work-boxes, small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur-cases, glove-boxes, caskets. Cases and bags, jewel-boxes. Purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar-cases.
Turned, engine-turned, carved, or engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes. Pipes.
Fancy toilet combs and brushes.
Lacquered ware.
Fancy basket-work; wicker-work for bottles; articles in fine straw.

GROUP IV.—FICTILE MANUFACTURERS; GLASS, POTTERY, &c.**Class 26.—Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.**

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated and mounted crystal, &c. Table glass. Common glass bottles. Window and mirror glass. Cast, enamelled, crackled, frosted, and tempered glass.
Glass, crystals for optical purposes, ornamental glass, &c.
Stained glass. Mirrors, looking-glasses, &c.
Venetian glass.

Class 27.—Pottery.

Biscuit-ware, hard and soft-paste porcelains. Japanese, Indian, and Chinese porcelain.
Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Earthenware biscuit. Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Bricks and tiles. Stoneware.

GROUP IV.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING, AND ACCESSORIES.**Class 28.—Cotton Thread and Fabrics.**

Cotton, dressed and spun,
Pure cotton fabrics, plain and figured.
Mixed cotton fabrics.
Cotton velvet.
Cotton ribands and tapes.

Class 29.—Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, Jute, &c.

Flax, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibres spun.
Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.
Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes from flax and hemp.

Class 30.—Worsted Yarn and Fabrics.

Carded wool, worsted yarn.
Muslins de laine, Scotch cashmere, merino, serges, &c.
Ribands and laces of wool, mixed with cotton or thread, silk, or floss silk. Hair tissues, pure and mixed.

Class 31.—Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.

Combed wool and woollen yarn.
Cloth and other woollen fabrics.
Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats.
Shoes.
Woollen fabrics, unmilled or slightly milled; flannel, tartans, swansdown.

Class 32.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk yarn.
Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread.
Manufactures of floss-silk, pure or mixed.
Velvet and plush.
Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

Class 33.—Shawls.

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed.
Cashmere shawls.
Silk shawls, &c.

Class 34.—Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom.
Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair.
Gold and silver lace.
Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.
Tambour embroidery, crochet-work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Church embroidery. Embroidery, tapestry, and other work done by the hand.
Lace-work and trimmings of silk, floss-silk, worsted, mohair, horsehair, thread and cotton; laces.
Lace-work and trimmings, real or imitation; lace-work for military uniform.

Class 35.—Hosiery and Underclothing and Accessories of Clothing.

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk, or floss-silk, pure or mixed. Elastic fabrics. Underclothing for men, women, and children; baby linen. Flannel and other woollen garments.
Stays, scarves, gloves, garters, garters, fans, screens, umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

Class 36.—Clothing for both Sexes.

Men's clothes; women's clothes. Waterproof clothing.
Men's and women's head-dresses; artificial flowers and feathers.
Wigs and works in hair.
Boots and shoes.
Children's clothes.
Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.
Native costumes of different countries.

Class 37.—Jewellery and Precious Stones.

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminium), chased, filigreed, set with precious stones, &c.
Plated and imitation jewellery.
Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.
Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitations.
Coins and medals.

Class 38.—Portable Weapons and Hunting and Shooting Equipments.

Defensive armour : cuirasses and helmets.
Blunt weapons : maces, life-preservers.
Side-arms : foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes, hunting-knives.
Missile weapons : bows, cross-bows, slings.
Fire-arms : guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers.
Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms : powder-flasks, bullet-moulds, &c.
Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Percussion-caps, priming, cartridges.
Hunting and sporting equipments.
Traps and snares : fishing lines and hooks, harpoons, nets, bait, and fishing apparatus.

Class 39.—Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.

Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, &c. Dressing-cases and travelling-cases. Travelling-rugs, cushions, caps, travelling costumes and boots, iron-shod sticks, grapnel-hooks, sun-shades, &c.

Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions ; travelling photographic apparatus, and instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations ; equipments and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, colonists, pioneers, &c.

Tents and camp equipage. Beds, hammocks, folding-chairs, &c.

Class 40.—Toys.

Dolls and playthings ; dolls and figures in wax.
Games for the amusement of children and adults.
Instructive games.

GROUP VI.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS.**Class 41.—Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.**

Specimens of different kinds of forest trees.

Wood for cabinet-work, for firewood, and for building. Timber for ship-building ; staves ; cleft timber shingles.

Cork : bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, and resinous substances.

Products obtained from forests : charcoal and dried wood ; raw potash ; turnery ; basket-work ; straw-work, wooden shoes, &c.

Class 42.—Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products. Machines and Instruments connected therewith.

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fishes ; of cetacea, of mollusca, and crustacea.

Products of hunting and shooting : furs and skins, hair, bristles, undressed feathers, down, horn, teeth, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.

Products of fishing : train oil, spermaceti, &c. Whalebone, ambergris, shells of mollusca, pearls, mother-of-pearl, sepia, purple, coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of earth, obtained without culture : mushrooms, truffles, wild fruits, lichens used as dyes, food, and fodder ; fermented sap ; Peruvian bark ; useful barks and filaments ; wax, resinous gums ; indiarubber, gutta-percha, &c.

Apparatus and instruments for gathering the products obtained without culture.

Class 43.—Agricultural Products not used for Food.

Textile materials : raw cotton ; flax, hemp, and jute, scutched and unscutched ; textile vegetable fibres of all kinds ; wool, washed or unwashed ; cocoons of the silkworm.

Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes ; oleaginous plants ; oil, wax, resin.

Tobacco, in leaves or manufactured. German tinder. Tanning and dyeing substances.

Preserved fodder, and substances specially intended for feeding cattle.

Class 44.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

Acids, alkalis, salts of all kinds. Sea-salt and products extracted from mother water.

Various products of chemistry ; wax and fatty substances ; soaps and candles ; raw materials used in perfumery ; resins, tar, and the products derived from them ; essences and varnishes ; various coating substances ; blacking. Objects made of india-rubber and gutta-percha ; dyes and colours.

Mineral waters and natural and artificial aerated waters. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Medicines, simple and made up.

Class 45.—Chemical Processes for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.

Specimens of threads and fabrics, bleached or dyed. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing.

Specimens of printed or dyed linen, of printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed. Specimens of printed worsted or woollen fabrics, pure or mixed, combed or carded.

Specimens of printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.

Specimens of printed felt or cloth carpets. Oilcloth.

Class 46.—Leather and Skins.

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.

Raw hides, salted hides. Tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed leather. Varnished leather.

Morocco and sheepskin ; skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed, or dyed. Prepared skins for glove-making. Skins and furs, dressed and dyed. Parchment.

Gutwork : strings for musical instruments, gold-beater's skin, sinews.

GROUP VII.—MACHINERY—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 47.—Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.

Plans of culture, distribution, and management of crops. Apparatus and works for agricultural engineering, draining, &c. Plans and models of farm buildings.
Tools, implements, machines, and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops.
Various agricultural machines worked by horse-power or by steam.
Carts and other rural means of transport.
Locomotives, engines, and horse-powers.
Manures, organic or mineral.
Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.
Plans of different systems of replanting, managing, and cultivating forests.
Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests and in the trades appertaining thereto.
Apparatus used in the manufactory of tobacco.

Class 48.—Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works and in Works for the Preparation of Food, Irrigation of Land, &c., &c.

Apparatus used in agricultural works: manufacture of artificial manures; of drain pipes; cheese factories, dairies; apparatus used in preparing flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk-worm nurseries, &c.
Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, mechanical appliances for kneading and baking; apparatus used in making pastry and confectionery.
Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, &c. Machines for making sea biscuits. Chocolate machines.
Apparatus for roasting coffee.
Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks; manufacture and preservation of ice.

Class 49.—Implements, Models, and Plans connected with Irrigation of Land.

Centrifugal, steam, and other pumps; water wheels, windmills, sluice gates, &c.
Plans, models, &c.
Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameter.

Class 50.—Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Tanning.

Laboratory utensils and apparatus.
Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.
Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, and candles.
Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles made of india-rubber and gutta-percha.
Processes and apparatus used in gasworks.
Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.
Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.
Processes used in tanyards and in leather dressing.
Processes and apparatus used in glassworks and in china and earthenware manufactories.

Class 51.—Machines and Apparatus in General.

Separate pieces of machinery; bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentrics, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring and catchwork, &c. Regulators and governors.
Lubricators.
Machines for counting and registering. Dynamometers, steam gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.
Machines used for moving heavy weights.
Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c.; norias (chain pumps), scoop wheels, hydraulic rams, &c.
Hydraulic engines, water-wheels, turbines, hydraulic lifts, &c.
Accumulators and hydraulic presses.
Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators, and apparatus appertaining thereto.
Apparatus for condensing steam.
Machines set in motion by the evaporation of ether, chloroform, ammonia, or by a combination of gases.
Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, and compressed air.
Electro-magnetic machines. Windmills and panemones. Air balloons.

Class 52.—Machine Tools.

Travelling circular-saw benches, self-acting, for breaking down heavy timber. Machines for boring timber used in fencing.
Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Machines for making casks.
Machines for cutting cork. Lathes, boring and planing machines. Slotting, drilling, and shaping machines.
Screw-cutting engines and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.
Tools, engines, and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c. Special tools and engines used in various trades.

Class 53.—Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.

Hand-spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing, dressing. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.
Materials used in rope manufacture. Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine, wire-ropes, cables with wire core, rope matches, quick-matches, &c.

Class 54.—Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving: warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card-making for the jacquard looms.
Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs; damask looms, electric looms.
Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.
Mesh weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.
High warp looms and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving. Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, calendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

Class 55.—Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for Making-up Clothing.

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.
Implements for cutting out materials and leather for making garments and shoes.
Machines for making, nailing, and screwing boots and shoes.
Machines for the application of india-rubber.

Class

Class 56.—Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and Objects for Dwellings.

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, vertical and circular-saw frames, shingle cutters, &c.
 Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet-making.
 Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-maché, ivory, bone, and horn.
 Machines for pointing, carving, and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, &c.
 Machines for making bricks and tiles; machines for making artificial stones.
 Machines for sawing and polishing hard stones, marbles, &c.

Class 57.—Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing, and Printing.

Materials and products of the manufacture of pulps for making paper, of wood, straw, alpha, &c.
 Processes and products of the bleaching of wood fibre.
 Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for pressing, glazing, watering, embossing, and ruling paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, &c.
 Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.
 Apparatus for printing paper-hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.
 Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding, stereotypes, &c.
 Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, autography, lithography, chalcography, paniconography, chromo-lithography, &c. Machines for setting up and sorting types. Printing of bank notes, postage stamps, &c.

Class 58.—Machines, Instruments, and Processes used in various Works.

Coining presses.
 Machines for making buttons, pens, pins, envelopes; packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules; for affixing lead seals to merchandise; for corking bottles, &c.
 Tools for, and processes of, making clocks, tops, marqueterie, baskets, &c.
 Machines for binding books. Writing machines.

Class 59.—Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.

Separate parts of wheels and carriages; wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, ironwork, &c. Springs and various methods of hanging carriages.
 Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.
 Wheelwrights' Work: waggons, tumbrels, drays and other vehicles for special purposes.
 Carriages: public, state, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

Class 60.—Harness and Saddlery.

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses; pack-saddles, saddles, bridles, and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; stirrups, spurs, whips.

Class 61.—Railway Apparatus.

Separate parts: springs, buffers, breaks.
 Permanent-way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish-plates, turn-tables; buffers, feeding-cranes, and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.
 Permanent-way for tramways.
 Rolling stock: passenger carriages; waggons for carrying earth, goods, cattle; locomotives, tenders, &c.
 Self-moving carriages; locomotives, for roads.
 Special tools and machine for the maintenance, repair and construction of railways.
 Apparatus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.
 Models, plans and drawings of platforms, stations and engine houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.
 Plans and models of machines and appliances for the economic receiving and delivering of grain.

Class 62.—Electric, Pneumatic, and other Apparatus and Processes.

Appliances for telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.
 Apparatus for the electric telegraph, post, wires, stretchers, &c.
 Batteries and apparatus for sending and receiving messages.
 Bells and electric signals.
 Telegraphs for military purposes. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning conductors, communicators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages.
 Special apparatus for pneumatic telegraphy.
 Phonographs, microphones. Appliances for generation and storage of electricity.

Class 63.—Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone, and concrete; asphalt; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard, and felt for roofing.
 Apparatus and products of processes used in the preservation of wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.
 Apparatus for earthworks, excavators. Apparatus used in building yards. Tools and processes used by stone dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, tilers, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.
 Locksmiths' work: locks, padlocks, railings, balconies, bannisters, &c.
 Apparatus and engines used in making foundations: pile-drivers and pile work, screw piles, pumps, pneumatic apparatus, dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers; machines used in reducing stones, quartz, or other hard substances.
 Apparatus used in the supply of water and of gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.
 Models, plans, and drawings of public works: bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges, dams, weirs, &c.
 Lighthouses. Public buildings for special purposes; buildings for civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; workmen's towns, industrial dwellings, &c.

Class 64.—Navigation and Life-saving.

Drawings and models of ships, graving docks, floating docks, &c.
 Drawings and models of vessels of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy.
 Pleasure boats, yachts, &c.
 Boats and barges.
 Materials for the rigging of ships.
 Flags and signals. Apparatus for the prevention of collisions at sea. Buoys, beacons, &c.
 Apparatus for swimming, diving, and life-saving exhibited in action; floats, swimming belts, &c. Diving belts, cork jackets, nautilus life-belts, &c. Submarine boats; apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life-boats, &c.

Class 65.—Materials and Apparatus for Military Purposes.

Military engineering and fortifications.
 Artillery, gun-carriages, and weapons and projectiles of every kind.
 Military equipment, clothing, and encampments.
 Military transport service.
 Military topography and geography.

GROUP VIII.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.**Class 66.—Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.**

Wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.
 Grain without husk, and groats.
 Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c., gluten.
 Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula, compound farinaceous products, &c.
 Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.
 Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

Class 67.—Bread and Pastry.

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast; fancy bread and bread in shapes, biscuits; compressed bread for travelling; military campaigns, &c.
 Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dried cakes capable of being preserved.

Class 68.—Fatty substances used as food. Milk and Eggs.

Fatty substances and oils good for food.
 Fresh and preserved milk; fresh and salt butter; cheese.
 Eggs of all kinds.

Class 69.—Meat and Fish.

Salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.
 Poultry and game.
 Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, &c.; fish preserved in oil; sardines, tunny, &c.
 Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters, potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

Class 70.—Vegetables and Fruit.

Tubers: potatoes, &c.
 Dry farinaceous vegetables: beans, lentils, &c.
 Green vegetables for cooking: cabbages, &c.
 Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, &c.
 Vegetables used for flavouring: onions, garlic, &c.
 Salads: cucumbers; gourds, pumpkins, melons, &c.
 Vegetables preserved, by various processes.
 Fresh fruit: dried and prepared fruits; prunes, figs, raisins, &c.
 Fruits preserved without sugar.

Class 71.—Condiments and Stimulants. Sugar and Confectionery.

Spices, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c.
 Table salt.
 Vinegar.
 Compound condiments and stimulants: mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.
 Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages, chicory, and sweet acorn coffee.
 Chocolate.
 Sugar for household purposes, grape sugar, sugar of milk.
 Confectionery: sugar-plums, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c., preserves and jellies.
 Dried and preserved fruits: citrons, lemons, oranges, pine-apples.
 Fruits preserved in brandy.
 Syrups.
 Unfermented wines.

Class 72.—Fermented and Distilled Drinks.

Vin ordinaire, red and white.
 Sweet and dry wines.
 Sparkling and still wines.
 Ale, porter, and other beverages made from cereals.
 Cider, perry, and other beverages made from fruits.
 Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.
 Alcoholic spirits: brandy, whisky, gin, rum, liquers, &c.

GROUP IX.—SANITATION, MEDICINE, HYGIENE, AND PUBLIC RELIEF.**Class 73.—Sanitary Appliances, Surgical Instruments, Plans, Models, &c.**

Appliances, instruments, and apparatus requisite for anatomical and histological works.
 Plastic anatomical models.
 Instruments of medical research:
 Apparatus and instruments for dressing wounds and for simple surgery, general and local; anæsthetic apparatus.
 Surgical instruments grouped according to their purposes: instruments for amputations and dissection. Special instruments, obstetrics, ovariotomy, urinary channels, ophthalmology, dentistry, &c.; electro-therapeutic apparatus.
 Apparatus for plastic and mechanical prosthesis, orthopædic apparatus.
 Trusses.
 Apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or suffocated.
 Baths and hydro-therapeutic apparatus; gymnastical apparatus for medical and hygienic purposes.
 Plans and models of hospitals, various asylums, houses of refuge, poor-houses, lunatic asylums. Arrangements and furniture of such establishments. Plans and models of a healthy, and an unhealthy house. Various apparatus for infirm persons, invalids, and lunatics. Accessory objects for the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical services in hospitals or infirmaries.
 Chests and cases of instruments and medicines for military and naval surgeons. Means and apparatus for succouring the wounded on battle-fields. Civil and military ambulances.
 Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all things requisite for veterinary surgery.
 Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all things relating to sanitary matters.

Class 74.—Apparatus and Process for Heating and Lighting.

Fire-grates, fire-places, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen-ranges and apparatus for heating and cooking by gas.

Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water, steam, or heated air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus, drying stoves.

Enameller's lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.

Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with various oils.

Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.

Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.

Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the electric and magnesium light.

GROUP X.—AGRICULTURE AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES.**Class 75.—Specimens of Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works.**

Examples of farm buildings of various countries.

Examples of stables, cattle-sheds, sheep-folds, pig-sties, and of premises for rearing and fattening such animals.

Utensils used in stables, cattle-sheds, kennels, &c.

Apparatus for preparing the food of animals.

Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and binding and mowing machines, hay-making machines, threshing, finishing, and dressing machines, &c.

Specimens of agricultural works: distilleries, bone-mills, sugar-mills, sugar refineries, breweries, works for the preparations of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching, and appliances for the rearing of poultry.

Presses for wine, cider, oil.

GROUP XI.—HORTICULTURE.**Class 76.—Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.**

Gardeners', nurserymen's, and horticulturists' tools.

Apparatus for watering and keeping turf in order, &c.

Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Room and window conservatories.

Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Fountains and other appliances for ornamenting gardens.

Class 77.—Flowers and Ornamental Plants.

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the flower gardens and dwellings of each country.

Class 78.—Vegetables.

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

79.—Fruit and Fruit Trees.

Species of plants and specimens of products exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

80.—Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.

Species of plants and specimens of products illustrating the processes followed in each country for planting forests.

Class 81.—Plants for Conservatories.

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to ornamentation or to utility.

GROUP XII.—MINING INDUSTRIES—MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.**Class 82.—Apparatus and Processes of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.**

Boring machines, and apparatus for breaking down coal and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.

Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Machines and apparatus used for extracting ore and for lowering and hoisting miners.

Winding, pumping, and crushing machinery.

Safety cages and hooks: signals and other appliances for lessening the danger in mines.

Machines for draining; pumps.

Ventilating apparatus; ventilators.

Safety lamps; lamps for electric light.

Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel.

Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.

Apparatus for the carbonization of fuel. Smelting furnaces. Smoke-consuming apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal works.

Special apparatus used in forges and foundries, electro-metallurgical apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.

Drawings of different classes of machinery used in mining.

Class 83.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, ores. Ornamental stones. Hard stones. Refractory substances.

Earths and clays. Various mineral products. Raw sulphur. Rock-salt; salt from salt springs.

Mineral fuel, various kinds of coal, coal-dust, and compressed coal. Asphalt and rock asphalt. Bitumen. Mineral tar. Petroleum, &c.

Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast-steel, copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Alloys.

Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold-beating, &c.

Electro-metallurgy; objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper, steel, nickel, &c., by the galvanic process.

Products of the working of metals: rough castings, bells, wrought-iron, iron for special purposes, sheet-iron, and tin plates, iron plates for casing ships and constructions, &c.

Sheet-iron, coated with zinc or lead; copper, lead, and zinc sheets, &c.

Manufactured metals: blacksmiths' work, wheels and tires, unwelded pipes, chains, &c.

Wire drawing. Needles, pins, wire-ropes, wire-work, and wire-gauze, perforated sheet-iron

Hardware, edge-tools, ironmongery, copper, sheet-iron, tinware, &c.

Other metal manufactures.

APPENDIX E.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the New South Wales Commission for the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1887.							
May 6—To Colonial Treasurer	1,000	0	0	By Salaries and wages	5,508	6	2
Nov. 19—" " "	1,000	0	0	" Rent and office expenses	291	19	8
1888.				" Stationery	59	10	7
Mar. 2—" " "	1,000	0	0	" Travelling expenses (Canvassers')	786	6	6
June 11—" " "	2,000	0	0	" Preparing and obtaining exhibits	292	7	5
July 22—" " "	2,000	0	0	" Purchase of exhibits	2,160	1	5
Sept. 4—" " "	2,000	0	0	" Packing cases	739	2	10
Oct. 11—" " "	1,000	0	0	" Show cases (Sydney and Melbourne)	1,942	17	2
Nov. 7—" " "	2,000	0	0	" Insurance	367	12	7
1889.				" Freight and carriage	2,057	11	10
Mar. 15—" " "	2,000	0	0	" Expenses of Committees	241	4	9
Sept. 2—" " "	750	0	0	" Advertising	333	4	4
Nov. 30—" " "	200	0	0	" Expenses of sale and return of exhibits	66	5	8
				" Petty cash	97	4	2
				" Balance repaid to Treasury	6	4	11
	£ 14,950	0	0		£ 14,950	0	0

CLAIMS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1889.							
Aug. 31—To Colonial Treasurer	250	0	0	By Amount of twenty claims for damage to exhibits	98	2	6
Dec. 3—" " "	100	0	0	" Amount of thirty-two claims for loss of exhibits	192	5	3
				" Repairs to damaged exhibits	26	5	6
				" Reports on and inspection of exhibits	8	3	0
				" Wages, petty cash, and office expenses	9	14	0
				" Balance repaid to Treasury	15	9	9
	£350	0	0		£350	0	0

R. D. ADAMS,
Chairman of Finance Committee.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

BY

THE HON. R. BURDETT SMITH, C.M.G., M.L.C.,
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER,

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
MELBOURNE, 1888-9;

WITH

APPENDICES

AND

VIEWS OF NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.



Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1890.

Commission.

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

To our trusty and well-beloved—

ROBERT BURDETT SMITH, of Sydney, in Our Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, J.P., M.P.,—

Greeting:—

WHEREAS, by several Instruments under the Great Seal of Our Colony of New South Wales, We have appointed certain Commissioners for Our said Colony in connection with the International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne in Our Colony of Victoria, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, to which Exhibition divers of Our subjects in Our said Colony of New South Wales have transmitted, or are about to transmit, various articles the produce or manufacture thereof: And whereas it hath appeared to Us to be expedient to appoint an Executive Commissioner to act on behalf of Our said Colony of New South Wales in all things connected with the said Exhibition, in conjunction with the said Commissioners or such other Commissioners as may be hereafter appointed: Now therefore know you, that We, of Our especial grace, have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint you to be Our Executive Commissioner for Our said Colony of New South Wales, in Melbourne, in connection with the aforesaid Exhibition: And We do hereby give unto you full power to superintend the unpacking and reception at the aforesaid Exhibition of all articles that the said Commissioners shall transmit from New South Wales for exposition at Melbourne, and generally to act on behalf of such last-named Colony, but more particularly of contributors of articles therefrom to the said Exhibition, in all matters connected with the arrangement and display therein of all such articles and their subsequent disposal in Melbourne, or their retransmission to New South Wales, as circumstances may require.

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

Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, the Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this thirteenth day of January, in the fifty-first year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

[L.S.]

CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY PARKES.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 13, pages 137-8, this eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER

(Principal Under Secretary).

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REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888-89

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

As my anxious and arduous duties as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the late Centennial International Exhibition of Melbourne, and action under the commission which your Excellency was pleased to transmit to me in Her Majesty's name, and under the Great Seal of the Colony, have now terminated, I do myself the honor to lay before your Excellency for consideration and approval a Special Report on the Exhibition as a whole, but, more particularly, on the high and distinguished position occupied by the New South Wales Court throughout the grand exposition. I may be permitted to assure your Excellency that I did not enter on the duties of the office entrusted to me without grave consideration of their magnitude, and a keen sense of the responsibilities they involved. Feeling, however, that the event would be one of great national and intercolonial importance, I accepted the responsible trust to which I was called, and have now to express a hope that the result of my efforts has given general satisfaction.

When the Government of this Colony, in a spirit of enlightened liberality, agreed to take an active part in the splendid industrial display proposed to be held in Melbourne, a Commission was appointed in Sydney [*see Appendix A*] under the presidency of the Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., who in the early stages of the undertaking devoted, with characteristic zeal and ability, much time and attention to the effective organization of the Commission; and the work was afterwards, on Sir John's resignation, carried on to a successful issue by the Honorable Sir Frederick Darley, Kt., C.J., who was selected by the Government to fill the important position of President. The great desideratum was to obtain exhibits as quickly as possible; and hence numerous appeals were made to all parts of the Colony inviting the active co-operation of those engaged in industrial pursuits to assist in rendering the New South Wales Court as extensive and complete as possible.

As a member of the Commission I had taken an active part in its work, as well as in that of the several Committees who attended to its operations in detail; so that when I had the honor to be appointed as Executive Commissioner for the Colony, the information thereby gained, apart from my previous experience as Commissioner and Chairman of Committees on various Commissions for Exhibitions in which this Colony took part, enabled me to enter upon the duties of my responsible position

with greater prospect of success than would otherwise have been the case. My frequent visits to Melbourne to look after the allotment of space for our Court, to negotiate for its increase from time to time, as the enlarged number of entries demanded, and generally to supervise arrangements which should secure the greatest possible degree of completeness in our representation by the date fixed for the official opening, were, with their results, from meeting to meeting communicated by me to the members of the Commission in Sydney, who were thus kept fully advised as to the course of proceedings in Melbourne. These official reports, being published in the daily press, also made the public acquainted with every matter of importance that transpired while the New South Wales Court was being got ready for inspection, and, thereafter, when its various sections were being visited by thousands of admiring visitors. As these reports contain a very full chronological account of my work as Executive Commissioner from first to last, they have been reprinted in the Appendix for convenience of reference. [See *Appendix B.*]

Although it was at times regretted, by those who were most anxious about the success of our representation in Melbourne, that any avoidable delay in forwarding exhibits should be permitted to occur, still some of the goods came in late from their owners, and this circumstance threw an additional burden on myself and the staff of officials and workmen at my disposal. Considering the great quantity of goods transmitted nearly wholly by steamer from Sydney to Melbourne, and the delicate character of so many of the articles, they may generally be said to have arrived in excellent order; but the arrangement of so many important objects necessarily taxed the full energies of the officers of the Court. Nevertheless by perseverance—by working day and night—we succeeded in placing our exhibits in good positions, and were ready in every essential respect for

THE OPENING DAY.

As stated in my Tenth Report, presented to meeting of the Commission held on the 20th of August, 1888, the proceedings connected with the ceremony of the official opening of the Melbourne Exhibition—the culmination of so much effort and enterprise—were eminently successful, and gratifying to those who had contributed to so satisfactory a display. The assemblage was a brilliant one; and the ceremony was sufficiently impressive to entitle it to rank as a red-letter day in the history of Australia. I had the honor, at the conclusion of the inaugural proceedings, to receive and escort through the New South Wales Court their Excellencies Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., and Sir Henry Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., both of whom congratulated me on the success of our representation. In celebration of the opening of the Exhibition, a banquet was given, attended by some five hundred persons; and I was the first to be called upon to respond to the toast of the “Representatives of our Sister Colonies.” A condensed report of my speech on this occasion will be found embodied in my Tenth Report (to be found in the Appendix B). I had the pleasing opportunity on this occasion to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and cordial assistance rendered me throughout by the members of the Victorian Commission and officers of the Exhibition.

GENERAL EFFECT OF NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

When the New South Wales Court was complete in its appointments, the effect of our splendid and varied exposition elicited admiration from thousands of daily visitors. The ornamentation was generally considered to be highly satisfactory, and
harmonised

harmonised well with the surroundings; but it was at night, when the pure white glow of the electric light filled up the crowded spaces, that the observer could best realize the beauty and richness of the display. Every prominent object—the grand trophies in particular—could be seen to great advantage, and the taste, intelligence, and patriotic zeal of the exhibitors fully appreciated. To stand near the great tower, take a glance along the Grand Avenue of Nations, and estimate the wealth displayed on both sides, enabled vast concourses of visitors to come to the gratifying conclusion that the whole project had proved to be a great success, and admirably celebrated the conclusion of the first century of Australasian settlement and industrial progress. There was nothing doubtful or equivocal in the permanent impression made on the minds of those who participated in the magnificent demonstration, and who felt that in the immediate future it would be noted as a great historic event. On all important occasions the New South Wales Court never ceased to be an object of interest, or to attract large crowds of intelligent and critical observers who did not fail to express thorough approval of all they had witnessed. This was an appropriate compliment to the mother Colony, whose first century was being commemorated, and who, in an unselfish and liberal spirit, had contributed so effectively to bring about a result so satisfactory. This popular recognition of an accomplished fact was neither tardy nor fickle; it continued throughout the currency of the Exhibition.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

CARRINGTON PAVILION.

This handsome erection, prominently situated in the Grand Avenue of Nations, was one of the most noticeable features in the extensive vista. It was luxuriously fitted up with furniture from the well-known establishment of Messrs. Wallach Brothers, of York and Clarence Streets, Sydney, and was placed at the disposal of His Excellency Lord Carrington and party, and of distinguished personages on the occasion of their visits to the New South Wales Court.

ART COURT.

Although every possible effort was made, and on the whole successfully, to render our Fine Arts display a prominent feature in the Court, it could not for obvious reasons compare either in variety or value with other collections in the building—those of Germany and Great Britain especially. It furnished, however, abundant evidence that a true æsthetic spirit prevails in this Colony, and that Art development during the last twenty years had been both significant and satisfactory. The pictures in the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Outer Domain, estimated to be now worth about £60,000, form the nucleus of a great collection, and this possibility is further evidenced by the public appreciation of the treasures it contains. From 1881 to 30th June, 1888, the record of visitors disclosed a total of 1,629,895 admissions. This fact demonstratively shows that the people of this Colony take a great interest in their gallery. As to the merits of the works on exhibition last year by local artists, it would be out of my province to advance anything suggestive of critical opinion; but I may be permitted to state that I was personally very much pleased with their collection. It was fairly representative of the awakening interest taken in all departments of art—oil paintings, water colours, drawings in
black

black and white, sculpture and other branches—by the most cultivated and refined sections of the community. I may further state that the Trustees of our National Art Gallery have added to its artistic treasures a number of valuable pictures from the English and German Art Galleries at the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. The Art Loan collection in the New South Wales Court gave completeness to the general art section, and it surprised not a few that the mother Colony possessed such and so many valuable works both in painting and sculpture.

Our Fine Art Court, containing both loan and competitive exhibits, was a centre of great attraction. The arrangement of its varied contents enabled the various objects to be seen to the utmost advantage. The Court contained not only oil paintings, water colour drawings, statuary in marble and bronze, but the leading photographic establishments of New South Wales were represented by numerous exhibits of landscape and portraiture. The principal public offices and business premises in Sydney and the leading country towns were suitably illustrated by photographs, which certainly must have favourably impressed European visitors as to the commercial importance of New South Wales and its capital. The Government Printing Office was well represented in photography, doubtless even more fully than has been the case at any previous Exhibition. The leading architects of Sydney set forth in one of the sections of the Art Court selections from their designs for more prominent public buildings; while the Picturesque Atlas Publishing Company displayed to appreciative visitors to the Court the various processes, with their progressive stages, by which the best-finished book ever issued in Australia was produced. The Phillip-Stephan Photo-lithographic and Typographic Process Co. showed numerous framed specimens of their coloured reproductions of photographs—the printing being conducted by the Company in the New South Wales Machinery Hall.

Scientific instruments of various kinds manufactured within the Colony were shown at one end of the Art Court. These included recording and registering instruments, exhibited by H. C. Russell, Esq., Government Astronomer; telescopes, microscopes, theodolites, &c., by T. F. Wiesener; and barometers, thermometers, &c., by L. Arrighi.

The military authorities were induced to make a fine display of arms of various descriptions; while the Electric Telegraph Department showed some improved electrical machinery.

This same section was made to include cartography, the principal exhibit being the numerous selections of maps from the Survey Branch of the Lands Department, including a splendid map on a large scale of Sydney and suburbs from the most recent surveys. E. Greville, Esq., of the "Year Book of New South Wales," showed painted on panel, a large mineral map of New South Wales, in which the various ores and metals extracted were represented according to their districts, in their proper and natural colours. The maps for the embellishment of the Picturesque Atlas were to be seen in all the stages of preparation, from the first hand-drawn sketch to the complete design. Elsewhere were to be seen the valuable mineral and geological maps exhibited by the Department of Mines.

The works of art from most of the leading countries participating in the Exhibition were shown in the Art Galleries of the Exhibition Building; but there were manifest advantages in having those of our own Colony displayed in part of the space generally allotted to New South Wales exhibits, which led to this course being adopted with the most satisfactory results.

We owe much to the public spirit of the ladies and gentlemen who were so good as to lend their best works of art, which had served to embellish their homes, for the purpose of adding to the attractions of our Court; and I had the pleasant task, at a meeting of the Commission after the Court had been closed and these exhibits returned, of moving a vote of thanks which placed on record the Commission's appreciation of their disinterested action.

There were three exhibits which, as Executive Commissioner, I took upon myself to cause to be prepared on account of their intimate association with the first chapters of Australian History. It struck me that at the Centennial Exhibition it would be most fitting to have placed within the bounds of the New South Wales Court, some suitable memorial of the Illustrious Navigator who discovered these shores; and I accordingly had constructed a colossal bust of Captain Cook, which, placed in a prominent position, was greatly admired. The second exhibit, a tableau representing the scene of the landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay, with life-size figures in the foreground, was constructed at my instance, and came in for its due share of public notice and appreciation. In front of the tableau there was shown a model in relief, to scale, of the Harbour of Port Jackson, the entrance only of which Captain Cook was fated to see. This was especially interesting to visitors to our Court who had never seen our far famed harbour.

Opening out upon the most attractive portion of the Fine Art Court were the Reception Rooms of the Executive Commissioner for the Colony, appropriately fitted, in which were received and entertained visitors from the Colony; while adjoining was the office of the Superintendents of the New South Wales Court, where all its business transactions were conducted.

EDUCATIONAL COURT.

Education—Primary and Secondary.

No exhibits within the spacious edifice were more interesting and significant than the contributions from the Public Schools of New South Wales. From the typical school-room, which was erected to exemplify the organization of our national system of primary education, to the modest exercise-books, which were displayed as exhibits, everything went to show—maps, drawings, illuminated mottoes, and miscellaneous work of pupils—the progress that has been made under the operation of the “Public Schools Act of 1867” and the “Public Instruction Act of 1880.” The latter great measure, which is now the existing law, is gradually ensuring the systematic education of the children of the Colony; and as time advances, its beneficent consequences will be plainly manifested in the fact that it has provided for the instruction of all the youth not attending superior schools. In the classes (6 and 7) under which primary and secondary education were placed, there were more than 10,000 exhibits contributed by 237 Public Schools situated in various parts of New South Wales. From the neighbourhood of Tenterfield in the north to Albury in the south, and from Sydney to Bourke in the west, teachers appear to have vied with each other in their endeavours to illustrate the educational results of their work, and to secure for it a favourable representation at the great International Exhibition. This feeling, so far from being confined to the large schools of Sydney and suburbs, was shared in by schools of the humblest classes,—small rural schools in remote localities where the
spirit

spirit of emulation could hardly be supposed to exist. Two important conclusions are demonstrated by a simple inspection of these exhibits, *first*, that schools are universally diffused throughout the Colony, and *secondly*, that the same course of instruction imparted with equal efficiency and producing equally gratifying results, is pursued in all. While, as might be expected, the schools of the higher class, styled Superior Schools, supplied exhibits in larger quantities, it is, at the same time, a fact that exhibits from some of the humbler schools displayed a high degree of merit and an amount of originality that could scarcely have been anticipated. It would be invidious, under such circumstances, to select individual schools for special mention, a difficulty that seems to have been felt by the Victorian Commissioners when they determined not to grant awards to particular pupils or schools taking part in the Exhibition. Even a cursory perusal of the Official Catalogue, however, will enable the reader to discern for himself the nature and quality of the articles furnished from the several schools, and thus to form a fair conception of their relative merits. It is most gratifying to me to be able to report thus favourably of this section of the exposition, and to add that visitors to the Exhibition fully appreciated the work of the pupils. "The number, variety, and quality of the school exhibits," as the prefatory note to the Catalogue correctly states, "give ample proof of the range and completeness of the instruction given in the schools, and show that, while the Colony has been advancing in material prosperity, the education of the people has not been neglected." This statement will be further corroborated by a consideration of the organisation and appliances of secondary instruction.

The New South Wales Board of Technical Education sent very valuable and varied exhibits to the Melbourne Exhibition. The facts connected with this organization are very interesting. It was established in its primitive state in 1865. It languished for a time; but in 1878, through the liberality of Parliament, an impulse was given to the undertaking which is now in a progressive condition. The drawings in the plane and descriptive geometry classes give evidence of considerable skill as well as accuracy of detail. The freehand and figure drawing classes deserved all the commendation they received. The architectural designs were also very interesting, as was the Engineering Section.

The collection of the models of fruit grown in New South Wales were highly instructive. The Curator of the Technological Museum has clearly set forth, in an introduction to the exhibits, the scope of such a Museum. "It takes cognizance," he writes "of all raw products, whether of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom, for which man can find a use, together with the articles he fashions out of such raw products. Works of art come under a different category, and would not therefore find a place in a museum. Here are half-a-dozen specimens taken at random from a Technological Museum: wools, clays, timbers, textile fabrics, glass, iron-ware, &c. A museum of this kind should tell us of the materials we eat, wear, or put to some other use in our daily life. No subject could be wider, since it is as wide as the Universe itself. A Technological Museum should, in addition to raw products and manufactures, be rich in specimens to illustrate *processes*, the word being used in its widest sense." To this high standard of excellence the Technological Museum of this Colony is slowly but surely progressing. To prove this statement we need only quote a few of the figures which indicate the result, corrected up to the 5th September, 1888. "Number of specimens, over 26,000; number of maps, drawings, diagrams, photographs, and such like illustrations, over 1,400; number of books on technology and allied

allied subjects, nearly 2,500. . . . This age is a practical one, and the time is not far hence when this Museum will be recognized as second to none of the educational institutions of the Colony." This forecast is, assuredly, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The excellence, completeness, and variety of the exhibits in this most important section, and the impression which they made on the jury appointed to inspect and report on them, may be fairly gauged from the awards which were made. There was a First Award with Special Mention to the Minister of Public Instruction "for system and general organization, with Special Mention for excellence of the feature in the organization by which an unbroken continuity of method unites the entire system of education from the infant class to the University; also Special Mention in regard to pupil's work for maps, penmanship, and home exercises." The Minister also obtained a First Award (Special) for complete furniture and apparatus for a Public School; while a similar award was made to the Public Schools of New South Wales for the Kindergarten Department, including work of pupils; and a First Order of Merit for needle-work. The Fort-street Training College received a First Special for "course of lessons in freehand, geometrical, and model drawing, and examples of wall lessons for drawing classes"; and the Boys' High School and the Girls' High School each a similar recognition for "pupils' work, consisting of penmanship, drawing, maps, and water-colours." The Board of Technical Education for New South Wales carried off a Special First Award for "students' work from Sydney Technical College and branch schools: Special Mention for completeness of organization, large scope of subjects taught, good execution of work by students."

With a few exceptions, for special objects, there were no awards to schools participating in the representation of the educational section; and there were none to individual pupils, as has been the case at the Sydney International and other Exhibitions. The Executive Commission in Melbourne have been asked by me if they will be so good, in the case of the schools represented, and in view of the circumstances stated, as to issue to each school a commemorative diploma and medal, which may at least mark the fact of participation in the representation of the Colony on such an important occasion.

The proprietors of all the leading Sydney papers—daily and weekly—had space allotted to them for trophies and for neat offices in which their respective papers might be kept on file for reference, an arrangement which, I understand, was of great public convenience.

The Government Printer exhibited specimens of letterpress printing and bookbinding, stereotyping and electro-typography, as well as of the results of some of the most modern and efficient mechanical appliances, which fully sustained the reputation of his department for thorough excellence of workmanship. The selection of official works produced in this great establishment was most valuable; and the whole exhibit, which was deservedly placed by the jury in the highest rank, was much thought of by visitors to the New South Wales Court.

MINERAL COURT.

The Mineral Court may be looked upon as the special triumph of New South Wales. It indicated one leading feature of her vast industrial resources, and assuredly won no stinted praise from either the press or the public. Its practical
lesson

lesson should in the immediate future become manifest; for to have metals of the quality and in the abundance which the specimens indicate, and which records show to be widely diffused, and not to utilise them to the best advantage, would be an act of singular public apathy. The attention of visitors was specially attracted to this section by the beautiful silver trophy from Broken Hill, in the form of a handsome column, crowned with a figure of Atlas bearing the Globe. This pillar occupied a most prominent position in the Grand Avenue of Nations. In fact, the whole class—Mining and Metallurgy—was well represented in all important particulars. Fine specimens of gold indicated the country's auriferous wealth; while tin, iron, copper, and zinc showed its industrial resources as bearing on the mechanical arts. Coal shown in massive sections was a grand exhibit, as were others—such as bitumen, mineral tar, kerosene, and petroleum—more or less allied to it. On the whole the display made in this class was one of the most magnificent and significant in the Exhibition; and no Country or Colony represented had anything to compare with it. The numerous trophies of metals and ores were sufficient to form an Exhibition in themselves. It need hardly be said that the specimen timbers, fittingly prepared, made an effective show, and were appropriately attached to the Mineral Court, as were the rough-hewn cubes of freestone.

The various gold-fields of the Colony were represented by numerous specimens of alluvial gold and the precious metal in quartz, shown by the Commission, the Department of Mines, and various private companies, several of whom had imposing trophies of auriferous ores in the Mineral Court. It appears, from the figures given in the Official Catalogue, that the weight of gold obtained in this Colony to the end of 1887 was 9,885,092 ounces, valued at £36,863,716. There were shown in the Court two large nuggets—one from the Mother Shipton Reef, at Temora; and the other known as the "Maitland Bar Nugget," from Hargreaves, which had been but recently discovered. Each of these nuggets was valued at over £1,000, and had been purchased from the proprietors, for exhibition purposes, by the Government of New South Wales.

But the trophies representing silver and silver-lead ores, from Broken Hill, Silverton, Sunny Corner, &c., formed a special feature of the Mineral Court, and testified to the great commercial importance of this comparatively recent industry. The most prominent of the silver-mining trophies was undoubtedly that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co., of which special mention has already been made. From the New South Wales Official Catalogue it appears that in 1883 the value of silver produced in the Colony was only £18,563. "The value of the silver and silver-lead ore produced in New South Wales during the ten years ending 31st December, 1887, amounted to £1,692,493, including £574,410 produced in 1887. Much of the silver-lead ore raised in the Silverton district was shipped to Europe for treatment, but latterly, both at Silverton and at Sunny Corner, smelting works have been established."

The principal tin-mining companies were well represented in the Mineral Court. From the official report of the Under Secretary for Mines, it appears that the total production of tin to the end of 1886 amounted to the value of £7,402,456.

There was an exceptionally fine display of copper and copper ores; and the importance of this valuable mining industry was well illustrated by these exhibits. The total production of copper to the end of 1887 is given at £5,163,352; and the approximate area of cupriferous country at 6,713 square miles.

In the Mineral Court there were imposing official exhibits in trophy form constructed of bar silver, and copper and tin in ingot.

As has already been indicated, the great coal producing industry of New South Wales was represented by immense blocks from collieries north, south, and west of Sydney, as well as by the great triple archway, supported by massive pillars of coal and sandstone, erected by the Commission, and bearing inscriptions setting forth the total quantity and value of the various minerals raised within the Colony. The total production of coal to December 31st, 1887, is given as 39,892,862 tons, of the value of £19,698,831; and of petroleum coal 481,252 tons, of the value of £1,083,174. The coal exhibits were of special interest to the numerous visitors to our Court.

JENOLAN CAVES.

Being aware that among the much-admired natural scenery of the Blue Mountains which attracted thither from all parts of the world thousands of visitors, there was no greater attraction than the celebrated Fish River or Jenolan Caves, I took steps to secure the artificial reproduction of some of the principal features of these wonders of nature; and the model of the caves which resulted from my efforts and those of the skilled workmen I employed was daily thronged with approving visitors. This skilful reproduction has, undoubtedly, already induced hundreds of people to visit this Colony with the object of seeing the caves and the surrounding scenery. The position the model occupied was a most prominent one at the entrance to the Grand Avenue of Nations, where the space for New South Wales started from.

WOOL TROPHY.

The Wool Trophy was worthy of Australasia. Its limits might have been extended, but what was shown sufficed to prove the triumphs of this great industry. It was a happy inspiration to exhibit the wool specimens from all the Colonies in one bay, a portion of the New South Wales Court being granted by me for that purpose. The entrance was an admirable instance of good taste. A bold arch formed of bales of wool, with the symbol of the "Golden Fleece of Colchis," emblazoned above it, and a fine bust of John Macarthur, the father of the industry, in the front of it (kindly lent by the Hon. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.), typified the progress the Australasian Colonies had made in the production of fine wools in a period considerably within a century. Probably no exhibit in the building was of greater historic interest than the eight specimens of the early clips found in the parcel received from the late Lord Brabourne, and presented by the Colonial Secretary to the Technological Museum of Sydney. The quaint observations attached to each sample were supplied by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, to his Excellency Captain Philip Gidley King, the then Governor of New South Wales, and presented to him at Parramatta, on the 11th August, 1804. The explanatory memoranda run as follows:—

1. "Hair from an ewe, such as has been commonly imported from India and the Cape.
2. Wool from an ewe, daughter of No. 1, and of half-breed of Spanish ram and coarse-woolled ewe.
3. Wool from half-bred Spanish ram, two removes from No. 1.
4. Wool from a ram, produce of Spanish ram and coarse-woolled ewe.

5. Wool from an ewe, produce of another Spanish ram, bred in the Colony, and coarse-woolled ewe.
6. Wool from a male sheep, produce of Spanish ram and an ewe, one remove from No. 1.
7. Wool from a male sheep, produce of another Spanish ram and an ewe similar to No. 3.
8. Wool from Spanish ram bred in the Colony."

The wool-show was throughout an unqualified success, and as the several Colonies exhibiting specimens vied with each other in the quality and "get-up" of their samples, a highly satisfactory result was obtained. The list of awards [*see Appendix B*] will show how successful New South Wales pastoralists were in this class. It proved that their most recent methods, both in dealing with their flocks and in treating the staple, indicated real progress, not likely to be diminished as time advances, more particularly as sheep fed on "natural grasses only" proved the excellence of their pasture. In several of the classes of the competitive schedule the first awards were taken by New South Wales growers—three of the awards of the first order of merit, as well as a grand champion prize for their collective exhibits falling to the lot of Messrs. Austin and Millear, Wanganella, Deniliquin. The Collaroy Company (Limited), and Alexander Busby, Esq., also appeared in the list of honors, and the Company referred to obtained no less than three awards. The black wool, which was awarded a special prize (Sydney, 1888), was an object of great interest and close inspection. The pure Merinos held however the premier place in the competition. It may be noted as a historical fact that wool from the Ercildoune flock (washed in hot water) was sold in London, in January, 1886, during the great depression in the wool market, and realized five shillings and three half-pence (5s. 1½d.) per pound, being the highest price ever obtained for wool in the open market. Some fault was found in the classification and condition of a few of the specimens. "The greatest care should be observed," writes a judicious critic, "as to the nature of the dips and washes and smears which are used for the sheep, because many of those which are in common use are most deleterious to the wool, and are the frequent cause of subsequent difficulties in manufacture and dyeing. It cannot be too strongly urged that the more natural the condition of the wool the better for all concerned, and the care and attention to cleanliness and condition in the sheep themselves will always amply repay the trouble required to secure them. The matter ought to receive the very best attention on the part of all wool-growers, since it is notorious that many brands of colonial wool would stand far higher in the market if more care was bestowed on the condition of the wool and its classification." On these timely and practical remarks comment is unnecessary.

WOODSTOCK FRUIT-PRESERVING COMPANY'S TROPHY.

This was one of the most graceful exhibits in the New South Wales Court, and reflected the utmost credit on the enterprising directors of this new company. There was shown a very large variety of preserved fruits and jams, evidently packed in a most careful manner in tins with labels of attractive design. The excellent quality of these exhibits is testified to by the fact that they took the very highest award it was in the power of the jurors to bestow, viz., First Order of Merit with Special Mention. The company's works, which were opened at Christmas, 1887, are situated

situated at Rooty Hill, on the Western Line of railway, 25 miles from Sydney. The company say that they are capable of turning out 20,000 cans of fruit (in syrup) and jam per day, or 3,000,000 during the season, and of using up 2,000 tons of fruit annually.

PRESERVED MEAT TROPHIES.

There were two large exhibits of this description, representing a most important colonial industry, viz., from the Sydney Meat Preserving Company and the Australian Meat Company, Ramornie, Clarence River. Both companies were highly successful in the matter of awards. It appears from the figures given in the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales" that in the year 1887 there were six meat-preserving works in the Colony employing 479 hands, with machinery of 360 horse-power, and machinery and plant of an estimated value of £30,550.

TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS.

The display of Timbers and other Forest Products was very complete and full of interest. The Minister for Mines was a large exhibitor of timbers in sections, with specimens of leaves, seeds, &c. The Trustees of the Technological Museum were also exhibitors of forest products of economic value, while some of the finest exhibits of native timber trees in the log to be seen in this or any other Court in the Exhibition were contributed by Alex. Kethel, Esq., M.P.; Messrs. Laurie Brothers, of Laurieton; and F. T. Matthews, Esq., of the Bellinger River; and other private exhibitors. Alongside the timbers in their natural state were numerous articles of furniture, fittings, &c., constructed of colonial woods, so as to show their suitability for industrial purposes and uses.

BOTANICAL KIOSK AND SURROUNDING EXHIBITS.

The kiosk itself was a graceful iron structure, and the plants which filled and surrounded it were selected by Charles Moore, Esq., Director of the Botanic Gardens. The Melbourne *Argus* of the 9th of August, 1888, thus describes this attractive exhibit and its surroundings:—"The kiosk only represents a little of the wealth of foliage of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, but it is a very graceful and refreshing object, set almost central in the manufactured products. We turn from it to right or to left to a fair view and understanding of all the variety of the exhibits of the elder Colony. Over vast logs and great polished slabs of timber we see the marvellous trophies of wool and of coal, the stacks and mounds of minerals, and the numerous show-cases, where all things most precious in this way are displayed. And near to them are the cereal exhibits and the fruit trophies, the open bag of snow-white flour, the oats and barley and maize, each perfect after its kind. The arches of orange fruit, with heaps of shaddocks and pomelos, citrons, and lemons lying around; the pillars, bound with sheaves of sugar-canes, and the full-fruited orange-trees set in their tubs, are things of wonder and delight to many Victorians and residents of colder climates who have never yet known these in their natural growing condition."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

In this section there was a most excellent and complete representation of cereal produce, there being samples of such produce from every district in the Colony in which the cultivation of grain is pursued. Maize, wheat, oats, rye, barley, were

were all very good in their kind, and secured awards, not only in the general competition but in the special shows of agricultural produce. By far the finest exhibit in this section was that of a great variety of articles grown by Mr. George Crispin on 23 acres of cultivated ground at Carr's Creek, near Grafton, and comprising sugar cane, maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, barley, sorghum, broom millet, Egyptian corn, imphee, pearl millet, stock pumpkins, rio and grammas, preserving melons, table pumpkins, chicory, arrowroot, tapioca, farina, cotton, tobacco, and about twenty varieties of semi-tropical fruits. But the greatest wonder is, that on the comparatively small area abovenamed, Mr. Crispin also produced nearly as many fruits, &c., as were exhibited, which, however, he did not trouble to send to Melbourne. Mr. Crispin, as might have been expected, carried off two awards of the first order of merit.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The exhibits in this important section were numerous in quantity, and excellent in quality; but it happened unfortunately for exhibitors that it does not appear that the jurors were appointed, and that the goods came under their notice until after they had been on view for months, and had thus become materially depreciated both in character and appearance. The butter exhibits, it is understood, had to be sold without having come under the cognizance of the jurors. The exhibits of cheese, hams, and bacon were also generally of excellent quality; but for the reasons assigned, were not so successful as they would otherwise have been, and under the circumstances the awards obtained may be regarded as proofs of the merit of the articles submitted.

LEATHER EXHIBITS.

The proprietors of the leading tanneries in Sydney and the principal country towns were represented by selected samples of their manufacture, which for the most part were of excellent quality, showing, not only the skill of the workmen, but the suitability of the indigenous tanning substances employed. A feature in the display from several of the tanners whose products were represented in the New South Wales Court, were the prepared skins of native wild animals. To make the show of leathers all the more complete and interesting, the Commissioners purchased an exhibit of special goods shown in their name.

MANUFACTURES, &C., NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.

From the manufacturers in City and Country the Commission, notwithstanding all the efforts put forth, which were diligent and repeated, failed to receive the support they had reason to anticipate, so that it became necessary in certain classes to purchase exhibits of clothing, boots and shoes, hats, basket-work, &c., manufactured within the Colony, so that it might be evident that these industries were carried on, and that the quality of the goods produced was of a superior description. These were shown under the name of the Commission. Under the heading of "Timbers and Forest Products," it has been mentioned that there were shown exhibits of furniture which displayed to advantage the suitability of Colonial woods for conjoint use and ornament. Goldsmiths and silversmiths' work was fully set forth at the stand of Evan Jones, Esq., a Member of the Commission. The private exhibits of basket-ware were of capital design and workmanship,
and

and there were numerous fancy articles in leather and other materials, of which the same may deservedly be said. Several Sydney firms were exhibitors of stained glass, and two awards were made in this section. There were also two fine displays of engraved glassware from Sydney workshops. Three awards were made to private exhibits of boots and shoes—a first award falling to the lot of W. Abbey and Co. In class 27, Pottery of various kinds, there were over a score of manufacturers who sent specimens of their wares, which clearly demonstrated the suitability of the colonial materials used in their fabrication. In other classes of manufacture, not so far specified, the exhibits though not numerous, were of considerable interest and value. It will not do to omit a reference to the several exhibits of carriages and wheelwrights works of superior artisanship; and of saddlery and harness from the principal makers in town and country. The railway apparatus under class 61, comprised three combination trucks for the conveyance of sheep, cattle, and merchandize, shown respectively by Messrs. Evans and Wilson, Messrs. Korff and Mulholland, and W. B. Wilkinson, Esq.; and also Messrs. Cowdery and Thomas' hydra-headed rails. John A. Macdonald, Esq., M.I.C.E., exhibited his improved expansion rollers for large iron bridges, to allow of their expansion or contraction, due to changes of temperature. Richard Brady's interesting exhibit of self-acting revolving shutters, and the useful preparations of the Patent Asphaltum Company of New South Wales were neatly got up for display. There were shown numerous drawings and models of yachts, ferry and coasting steamers; while in this—Class 64, Navigation and Life-saving—there were three exhibits which may be specially mentioned as of interest:—Captain James M. Banks' Lantern for preventing Collisions at Sea, or for signalling with ship or shore at night; Public Works Department, Sydney—Model of the New Graving Dock at Biloela Island; and W. J. Smith—Life-saving Apparatus.

SUGAR COMPANY'S TROPHY.

The trophy of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company (N.S.W.) was probably the most symmetrical and appropriately decorated structure that looked out on the Grand Avenue of Nations. It naturally attracted general attention, and received wide recommendation. From the sample of sugar-cane which flanked the Corinthian pillars of the entrance, to the finest sugars, specimens of the manufacture of the Company could be seen, and all arranged with such excellent taste that visitors could experience no difficulty in realizing from this splendid exhibit the extent of the enterprise. There can be little doubt that there will be in the immediate future a vigorous revival of the sugar industry, both in this Colony and Queensland; and it is, therefore, satisfactory to know that the process of refining the article has been already brought to such a state of perfection.

The following summary of figures supplied by the Company in 1888 for the purposes of the "General Official Catalogue of New South Wales Exhibits" will show the importance of the industry controlled by the Company:—There are three refineries with a weekly capacity of 1,600 tons; sugar mills on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers, with a capacity, in season of five months, of 18,500 tons; mills in Queensland with a capacity of 15,500 tons, and mills in Fiji equal to dealing with 15,000 tons. The Company has quite a small fleet of steamers, &c., many miles of tramways, a great quantity of rolling-stock, and in the season employs 6,500 persons, of whom 2,500 are whites, and 4,000 coloured labourers.

MACHINERY

MACHINERY COURT.

The principal exhibitors in this Court were Messrs. Hudson Brothers, who showed chiefly agricultural machinery of great variety, and applicable to many industrial uses on farms and for station work. There were several other exhibitors of agricultural implements, including William Ritchie, Esq., of Granville. Our Machinery Court also contained samples of foundry work of sundry descriptions—lifts, weighing machines, washing machines, aerated-water machinery, &c.; and the contents of this portion of the New South Wales space came in for a fair share of public attention and appreciation.

WINE EXHIBITS.

The principal vignerons of New South Wales were represented in our Court by their best vintages; and the award list conclusively shows the excellent opinion entertained as to the merits of some of the exhibits. The high character of some of our best Australian wines was sufficiently tested at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886, where they found many admirers; and the reputation so far gained has been greatly enhanced by the success of Colonial Wines at the Great Exposition Universelle now being held in Paris. The History of the Growth of the Wine Industry in New South Wales is sketched by Mr. Coghlan, Government Statistician, in his work on the Wealth and Progress of the Colony. Mr. Coghlan says:—"The vine was planted in the early days of the colonisation of New South Wales, but it was not until the year 1828 that vine-growing and wine-making may be said to have been fairly established. In that year Mr. Busby returned from Europe with a large collection of cuttings from the most celebrated vineyards of France, Spain, the Rhine Valley, and other parts of the continent of Europe, and planted, on his estate in the Hunter River district, a vineyard which has been the nursery of the principal vineyards of the Colony. Some years afterwards the vine was planted in the Murray Valley and in other portions of the Colony, and was found to flourish so luxuriantly that the manufacture of wine received considerable attention." From the same authority it appears that the acreage under grape cultivation is yearly on the increase; that the area under this description of crop for 1888 was 6,745 acres, with an average yield of 202·42 gallons to the acre.

The total number of awards to New South Wales wine-growers is 64, of which 5 are firsts with special mention, 11 are firsts, and 26 are seconds.

The Wine Trophy, formed at the archway entering upon the New South Wales Machinery Court, was attractive in appearance and well suited for the display of this important product, exhibiting, as it did, samples of the 126 kinds of wine shown by New South Wales growers.

The awards gained by this Colony amount to five hundred and fifty-five, which may be regarded as pre-eminently satisfactory.

The Ornithological specimens in Natural History, which were procured by the Commission, were instructive and otherwise interesting, and elicited much commendations.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

I have fully dealt with this large and varied collection in one of my reports, which is appended hereto, and, therefore, I do not deem it necessary to again specifically dilate on them. With

With a view to illustrate the principal characteristics of the New South Wales Court at Melbourne the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., M.P., has kindly instructed the Government Printer to attach a complete series of photographs to this Report. These photographs will serve to perpetuate the important part which New South Wales took in the late historic event.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION AND DISPOSAL AND RETURN OF EXHIBITS.

The Exhibition, as was also the case with our own Court, continued to maintain its popularity to the very date of closing; and the official ceremony, which formally brought this great International display to an end, took place on the 31st of January, 1889. At the closing ceremony, which was a thorough success, His Excellency Sir Henry B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Victoria, presented me with a list of awards to exhibitors from this Colony, so far as they had been completed; and congratulated me on the very successful part taken by New South Wales.

From the office in Sydney there had been received in the shipping lists and interleaved catalogues, detailed instructions as to the disposal of exhibits; and steps were at once taken to carry these into effect. I caused experienced packers to be engaged, and all exhibits which had to be returned to Sydney were got in readiness for shipment; but some little delay, after my arrangements had been completed, took place, to allow of the Government coming to a decision as to whether this Colony should be represented at the Paris Exhibition, in which event a large proportion of the exhibits could have been selected and shipped direct from Melbourne. The Government did decide upon such representation, and applied for the necessary space. The reply received through the Agent-General was to the effect that the space could not be granted; so that, unfortunately, the matter had to be allowed to lapse; and the preparations for the return of goods to Sydney were resumed and carried on to completion. Cartages and ships' freights and other necessary incidental arrangements were effected; and exhibits were shipped to Sydney, where they were received by the officers of the Commission, and distributed to their owners. Notwithstanding the utmost care in packing and handling of exhibits by my officers while the goods were under their charge, it was impossible to have them under notice during their course of transit from the Court to the various wharves in Sydney, so that some instances of damage and injury occurred; but considering the great quantity of goods dealt with, and their nature, these cases were neither very numerous nor important. The claims preferred on account of damage (though the Commission in their regulations were freed from all liability) were equitably dealt with by a committee appointed by the Commission, on my motion, for that purpose.

On the 7th of March, 1889, the Trustees of the Melbourne Exhibition were, for purposes of permanent exposition, formally presented by me with the model of the Jenolan Caves, the Tableau of Captain Cook's Landing, the Colossal Bust of Captain Cook, the model of Port Jackson, and other exhibits, these presentations being made with the authority of the New South Wales Government, which I had sought for and obtained. On this occasion Sir Benjamin Benjamin, Mayor of Melbourne, on behalf of the Trustees suitably returned thanks for the gift. A more detailed account of these interesting proceedings will be found in my thirteenth
report

report in the Appendix. On the 12th of July last I further presented to the Trustees of the Melbourne Exhibition a selection of Educational exhibits, and a Natural History collection, which will remain for display in the permanent Exhibition. [*Vide* fifteenth report in Appendix.]

In taking a general retrospect of the New South Wales Court at the Melbourne Exhibition, the important position obtained and sustained by the mother Colony was commendable in every respect. I am much pleased to be able to report, with the utmost confidence, that our display was in the highest respect satisfactory, and did the greatest credit to the intelligence, public spirit, and unselfishness of the principal exhibitors. The tasteful and appropriate ornamentation of the large area placed at our disposal was a topic of repeated comment, and elicited emphatic commendation from the best critical judges. The historic representation of the landing of Captain Cook at Botany, the model of the Jenolan Caves, the plan in high relief of Port Jackson, the pictures and statuary, the shrubs and flowers, the richly furnished Carrington Pavilion, and sundry beautiful adjuncts, formed an imposing and significant scene, not likely to be soon forgotten by those who carefully observed it. All visitors received uniform attention from myself and the officials acting under me, and I am not aware that any *contretemps* occurred from the day of opening to the day of closing this grand International Exhibition. The moral effects of the event were, however, of a much higher order. The cordial relations which throughout existed between myself and the Victorian Commission, were of a character to evoke warm approval and a grateful sense of the delicate duties so well performed by the gentlemen of that Commission. It was impossible not to realise the fact that a fine spirit of Australian patriotism permeated all who had a responsible personal interest in the great event; and I can safely vouch for myself that, although my duties were at times arduous and anxious, I felt convinced that I was aiding a great national movement, the results of which will be still more apparent as time advances. But while dwelling on considerations of this kind, I cannot overlook the intellectual treat which the display of our mineral products, machinery and machinery in motion, and the varied assortment of agricultural and horticultural samples, afforded to tens of thousands. Whatever may be said or written about Australian Federation, the Centennial International Exhibition will for all time supply ample historic evidence of the noble motives which called it into existence, and which may be regarded as strongly suggestive of a closer imperial and intercolonial union, which will not only bind the Empire and her Dependencies in stronger bonds of amity and commercial intercourse than now exists, but extend harmonious relations with all parts of the civilized world.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,

Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-89.

Sydney, 11th September, 1889.

APPENDIX A.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

President :

The Honorable Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, Chief Justice.

Vice-Presidents :

The Honorable JAMES HENRY YOUNG, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
 The Honorable JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer.
 Sir EDWARD STRICKLAND, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.
 EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G.

Executive Commissioner :

The Honorable ROBERT BURDETT SMITH, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Members :

Joseph Abbott, Esq., M.P.
 Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq., M.P.
 William Edward Abbott, Esq., J.P.
 Elias J. Abel, Esq.
 The Honorable Francis Abigail, M.P., Secretary for Mines.
 James Abigail, Esq.
 Samuel Ackman, Esq.
 Robert Dudley Adams, Esq.
 Thomas Alderson, Esq., J.P.
 George Anderson, Esq., J.P.
 Maurice Aron, Esq., J.P.
 Charles Edward Ascroft, Esq.
 Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.
 James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect.
 The Honorable Edmund Barton, M.L.C.
 Edward Wilkinson Bathurst, Esq.
 John Belisario, Esq.
 Alfred Bennett, Esq.
 Edward Bennett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
 John Bennett, Esq., J.P.
 John Clark Bowden, Esq., J.P.
 James Bowman, Esq., J.P.
 William Briggs, Esq., J.P.
 Frederick Aungier Brock, Esq.
 Thomas Frederick De Courcy Browne, Esq., M.P.
 James Nixon Brunker, Esq., M.P.
 Nathaniel George Bull, Esq., J.P.
 Sydney Burdekin, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 Charles Joseph Byrnes, Esq., J.P.
 John Jackson Calvert, Esq., J.P., Clerk of the Parliaments.
 Angus Cameron, Esq., M.P.
 Harry H. Capper, Esq.
 Michael Chapman, Esq., M.P.
 George Kinnear Clark, Esq.
 Henry Clarke, Esq., M.P.
 The Honorable William Clarke, M.P., Minister of Justice.
 R. Colonna-Close, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
 George Christie, Esq.
 The Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen.
 Nathan Cohen, Esq.
 Charles Collins, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Colls, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 Mahlon Clarke Cowlshaw, Esq.
 Charles Cowper, Esq., J.P., Sheriff.
 S. Herbert Cox, Esq., F.C.S., F.G.S.
 Edward Charles Cracknell, Esq., M.I.C.E., Superintendent of
 Telegraphs.
 John Cramsie, Esq.
 Herbert Robert Cross, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Curran, Esq., J.P.
 James M. Curtis, Esq.
 The Honorable Henry Carey Dangar, M.L.C.
 The Honorable John Davies, C.M.G., M.L.C.
 William Lovel Davis, Esq., J.P., M.P.
 Henry Dawson, Esq., M.P.
 George Day, Esq., M.P.
 Charles Dobson, Esq.
 John Bloyd Donkin, Esq., J.P.
 John Joseph Donovan, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
 William Springthorp Dowel, Esq., M.P.
 Eccleston Du Faur, Esq.
 The Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, J.P., Under Secretary for
 Finance and Trade.
 William Henry Eldred, Esq., Consul-General of Chili.
 Albert Elkington, Esq.
 James Cole Ellis, Esq., M.P.
 Frank Farnell, Esq., M.P.
 Thomas Wren Faulkner, Esq., J.P.
 William John Fergusson, Esq.
 Dr. Carl Fischer.
 Carl Fischer, Esq.
 Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P.
 James Fletcher, Esq., M.P.
 Edmund Fosbery, Esq., J.P., Inspector-General of Police.
 Robert Fowler, Esq., J.P.
 James Peter Franki, Esq., J.P.
 Frederick Augustus Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P.
 Charles Lancelot Garland, Esq., M.P.
 Jacob Garrard, Esq., M.P.
 James Patrick Garvan, Esq., M.P.
 Alban Gee, Esq., J.P.
 John Gill, Esq., J.P.
 Henry Gorman, Esq., J.P.
 Albert John Gould, Esq., M.P.
 Warden Harry Graves, Esq., J.P.
 Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.
 John George Griffin, Esq., Asso. M.I.C.E.
 The Honorable William Halliday, M.L.C.
 Henry Halloran, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.
 Mark John Hammond, Esq., J.P.
 John Hardie, Esq., J.P.
 Henry Hargraves, Esq.
 Peter F. Hart, Esq.
 Timothy Hart, Esq., J.P.
 The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., President of
 Legislative Council.
 Charles Hadley Hayes, Esq., J.P.
 William James Hill, Esq.
 John Hinchcliffe, Esq.
 William Hillier Holborow, Esq., M.P.
 John G. Hornblower, Esq.
 John Hourigan, Esq., J.P.
 Robert Hudson, Esq., J.P.
 John Hurley, Esq., M.P.
 William Alston Hutchinson, Esq., J.P.
 Martin Isaacsohn, Esq.
 Isaac Ellis Ives, Esq., M.P.
 John Story Jamieson, Esq., J.P.
 William Henry Jennings, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Jessep, Esq.
 Edwin Johnson, Esq., Under Secretary of Public Instruction.
 John Barre-Johnson, Esq.
 Evan Jones, Esq.
 Griffith E. Russell Jones, Esq.
 The Honorable Samuel Aron Joseph, M.L.C.
 Joshua Frey Josephson, Esq., J.P.
 Alexander Kethel, Esq., M.P.
 John Kidd, Esq., J.P.
 James Kidman, Esq.
 Lloyd A. Kimball, Esq.
 George H. King, Esq.
 The Honorable Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.
 Arthur Kitson, Esq.
 Edward James Howes Knapp, Esq., J.P.
 Alexander Landale, Esq.
 Lewis Henry Lazarus, Esq.
 Charles Alfred Lee, Esq., M.P.
 Edward Lee, Esq.
 Samuel Edward Lees, Esq., M.P.
 John Taylor Lingen, Esq.
 The Honorable George Alfred Lloyd, M.L.C.
 Andrew Sutherland Low, Esq., J.P.
 John Morrison M'Crae, Esq., J.P.
 William M'Donald, Esq., J.P.
 Michael M'Mahon, Esq., J.P.
 Patrick MacMahon, Esq., J.P.
 John Macgregor, Esq.
 George E. Mackay, Esq.
 John Kenneth Mackay, Esq.
 John Mackenzie, Esq., Examiner of Coal Fields
 John Macpherson, Esq., J.P.
 George Maiden, Esq.
 Joseph Henry Maiden, Esq., Curator and Secretary, Techno-
 logical Museum.
 Joseph Marks, Esq., J.P.
 James Martin, Esq.
 John Meeks, Esq., J.P.
 Ninian Melville, Esq., M.P.
 George Merriman, Esq., M.P.
 William James Merriman, Esq., J.P.

- James Sutherland Mitchell, Esq.
 Eliezer Levi Montefiore, Esq., J.P.
 Andrew H. Moore, Esq.
 Charles Moore, Esq., Director of the Botanic Gardens.
 William Mort, Esq.
 Barnett Aaron Moses, Esq., J.P.
 William Henry Mullen, Esq., J.P.
 Alexander Munro, Esq.
 George Munro, Esq.
 Abraham Levi Nelson, Esq., J.P.
 John Nobbs, Esq., M.P.
 Daniel O'Connor, Esq., M.P.
 Maurice John O'Connor, Esq., L.R.S.C., Irel.
 Joseph Benjamin Olliffe, Esq.
 William Henry Paling, Esq., J.P.
 Frederick Goulburn Panton, Esq., J.P.
 Joseph Penzer, Esq., M.P.
 Robert James Pierce, Esq., L.R.C.S., Irel., L.M.R.C.S., Irel., J.P.
 Charles Edward Pilcher, Esq., Q.C.
 George Pile, Esq.
 Richard Piper, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Playfair, Esq., J.P.
 John Pope, Esq., J.P.
 Robert Prendergast, Esq., J.P.
 James Dowds Prentice, Esq., J.P.
 William Consett Proctor, Esq.
 Edward Quin, Esq., J.P.
 John Rae, M.A., J.P.
 Edward Pierson Ramsay, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
 Richard Read, Esq., M.D.
 William Wright Richardson, Esq., J.P.
 Alban Joseph Riley, Esq.
 William Russell Riley, Esq.
 Robert Adam Ritchie, Esq., J.P.
 James Brand Ritchie Robertson, Esq., J.P.
 John Rourke, Esq., J.P.
 Macnamara Russell, Esq.
 Thomas Sawwell, Esq.
 Robert Scobie, Esq., J.P.
 Jonathan Charles Billing Pockeage Scaver, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., F.G.S.A., M.P.
 William Seward, Esq.
 John See, Esq., M.P.
 King Senior, Esq., J.P.
 William Arthur Seward, Esq.
 Adolph Cæsar Shadler, Esq.
 John Shepherd, Esq.
 Colin William Simson, Esq.
 Charles Carleton Skarratt, Esq., J.P.
 Ernest Octavius Smith, Esq., J.P.
 John Starkey, Esq.
 William Stephen, Esq., M.P.
 Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P.
 John Taylor, Esq., J.P.
 George Arthur Thompson, Esq., J.P.
 Richard Windeyer Thompson, Esq., M.P.
 Thomas Frederick Thompson, Esq., J.P.
 George Tomsitt, Esq., J.P.
 The Honorable William Joseph Trickett, M.L.C.
 Captain Frederick Henry Trouton, J.P.
 Oliver R. Upjohn, Esq., J.P.
 Frederick Utz, Esq.
 Thomas Waddell, Esq., M.P.
 Critchatt Walker, Esq., J.P., Principal Under Secretary.
 Phillip Billingsley Walker, Esq., J.P.
 John Henry Want, Esq., M.P., Barrister-at-Law.
 George Frederick Want, Esq., J.P.
 William Henry Warren, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Professor of Engineering, Sydney University.
 The Honorable James Watson, M.L.C.
 The Honorable Robert Huddle Driberg White, J.P., M.L.C.
 Rev. James Smith White, M.A., LL.D.,
 Charles Smith Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 Robert Bliss Wilkinson, Esq., M.P.
 Thomas Bradbury Wilkinson, Esq., J.P.
 William Camac Wilkinson, M.D., M.P.
 John Williamson, Esq.
 James Thompson Wilshire, Esq., J.P.
 James Ephraim Wolfe, Esq., J.P.
 Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P., Under Secretary for Mines.
 Edmund Bingham Woodhouse, Esq., J.P.
 John Woods, Esq., J.P.
 Francis Woodward, Esq., M.P.
 William Thomas Wright, Esq., J.P.
 Frederick Hamilton Wrigley, Esq., L.R.C.S., Edin., J.P.
 WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq., J.P., Secretary.
 ALEXANDER CUMMING, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

AWARDS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

Order of Merit.	Name	Address.	Exhibit.
Jury Section 1.			
<i>Paintings in Oils and Water colours, Drawings, Engravings, and Lithographs, Art Designs in Porcelain, &c.</i>			
1st and S.M.	The "Picturesque Atlas" Publishing Co. (Limited).	14 Wynyard-square, Sydney	Original drawings in black and white, for illustrating the "Picturesque Atlas" of Australasia.
1st	Augusto Lorenzini	Northfield Chambers, Philip-street, Sydney.	Mural art decorations.
2nd	W. C. Piquenit	Hunter's Hill, Sydney	Oil painting, "Villa Maria Bay, N.S.W."
"	Do	do do	do "Autumn Evening."
"	P. Fletcher Watson	29 Bligh-street, Sydney	Water-colour painting, "Interior of Toledo Cathedral."
"	Do	do do	Water-colour painting, "McIrose Abbey."
"	Miss Catherine Devine	Arthur-street, Ashfield	Three water-colour drawings, "A Female Figure."
"	Do	do do	"Portrait from Life."
"	Do	do do	"Portrait of a Child."
"	E. L. Montefiore	Woollahra	Four drawings on smoked glass.
"	Mary Stoddard	Arthur-street, Ashfield	Two oil and one water-colour portrait.
3rd	Gladstone Eyre	7 Kidman's Buildings, George-street, Sydney.	Oil painting, "Cardinal Moran."
"	Louis Frank	Coogee Bay, do	do "Bush Track."
"	Do	do do	do "Boundary Creek."
"	G. P. Nerli	Hunter-street, do	do "An Octogenarian."
"	W. J. Wilson	Dowling-street, do	Four paintings.
"	P. Fletcher Watson	29 Bligh-street, do	Five water-colours, viz.: "Entrance to the Convent of St. Gregory."
"	Do	do do	"St. Wolfran's Cathedral, Abbeville."
"	Do	do do	"The Hypæthral Temple of Philæ."
"	Do	o do	"An Oratory, Palestine."
"	Do	o do	"The Summer Pulpit, Jerusalem."
"	Miss Catherine Devine	Arthur-street, Ashfield	Water-colour, "The Gardener."
"	Miss Madeline McCarthy	do do	"Evening News Boy."
"	E. L. Montefiore	Woollahra	Six Charcoal Drawings.
H.M.	W. J. Thomas	68 Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, Sydney.	Oil painting, "Yes or No."
"	John Smedley	203 George-street, Sydney	do "Temple Grounds, Nikko, Japan."
"	W. H. Raworth	7 Hunter-street, Sydney	Five Water-colour Drawings.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Address.	Exhibit
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Jury Section 2.

Sculpture, Die-sinking, and Art Castings.

1st ...	Achille Simonetti.....	Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.	Marble busts.
2nd ...	James Barnet, Colonial Architect...	Sydney	Plaster model of Royal Arms.

Jury Section 3.

Education, Organization, Methods, and Appliances.

1st and S.M.	The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.	Sydney ..	For system and general organization, with special mention for excellence of the feature in the organization by which an unbroken continuity of method unites the entire system of education, from the infant class to the University; also special mention in regard to pupils' work for maps, penmanship, and home exercises
"	Board of Technical Education, N.S.W.	do	Students' work, from Sydney Technical College and branch schools; special mention for completeness of organization, large scope of subjects taught, good execution of work by students.
"	Department of Lands ..	do	Maps: Special mention for completeness of exhibit and excellence.
1st	Public Schools of New South Wales	do	Kindergarten Department, including work of pupils.
"	Fort-street Training College	do	Course of lessons in freehand, geometrical, and model drawing; examples of wall lessons for drawing classes.
"	Girls' High School	do	Pupils' work, consisting of penmanship, drawings, maps, and water-colours.
"	Boys' High School	do	do do do
"	The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.	do	Complete furniture and apparatus for a public school.
"	Year Book of Australia (Limited)	do	Year Books from 1882 to 1888.
"	Collins Brothers	York-street, Sydney ..	School text-books.
"	F. Maurice	Collins-place, Melbourne	Model of Port Jackson.
"	R. E. Roth	42 College-street, Sydney	Photographs of gymnastic exercises and furniture for schools.
"	R. Matthews	Gundagai ..	Mounted microscopic specimens of local plants.
"	Higinbotham & Robinson	99 Pitt-street, Sydney...	Maps.
"	J. Sands	George-street, Sydney ..	New Atlas of Australia.
"	The Picturesque Atlas Publishing Co.	14 Wynyard-square, Sydney.	Engraved maps, original manuscript maps, and specimens.
2nd	Education Department ..	Sydney ..	Pupil-teachers' collective exhibit of drawing.
"	Binneguy Public School ..	..	Fac-simile of school.
"	Lila Bayliss, pupil of Gladesville Public School.	..	Model of school.
"	Goonellebah Public School ..	..	Collection of minerals for object lessons.
"	Waverley Public School...	..	Sea weeds.
"	Beaufort Public School .....	..	Collection of minerals
"	Dundee Public School ..	..	do do
"	S. Chancellor	Surbiton, Parramatta	Fern fronds collected in Australia.
"	Year Book of Australia (Limited), per E. Greville.	374 George-street, Sydney	Mineral map of Australia
"	W. Wilkins ..	Sydney ..	A descriptive and pictorial account of the Australasian, New Zealand, and adjacent lands.
"	Tost & Rohu ..	60 William-street, Sydney	Mounted birds.
"	E. Coleman ..	Lismore, Richmond River, N.S.W.	Stuffed birds
3rd	Wamberal Public School	Wamberal...	Collection of woods.
"	T. C. Beel	439 Oxford-street, Sydney	Centennial almanac.
"	W. J. Chissell	Sydney ..	Shorthand
"	T. S. Champion ..	do ..	do
"	M. Myers	do ..	do
"	George J. Reeve ..	do ..	do
H.M.	Miss Jane Penrose	Armidale	Miniature model of a cow.

Needlework.

1st ...	Public Schools of New South Wales	New South Wales	Needlework.
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Jury Section 4.

Stationery, Books, Bookbinding, Printing, &c.

1st and H.M.	The Picturesque Atlas Publishing Company (Limited).	Wynyard-square, Sydney..	"Picturesque Atlas."
1st	Batson & Co.	Clarence-street, Sydney ..	Bookbinding.
"	A. Bennett	Market-street, Sydney	<i>Town and Country Journal.</i>
"	J. Fairfax & Sons	Pitt-street, Sydney	<i>The Sydney Morning Herald.</i>
"	Nicholson & Co.	Sydney ..	Music, printing, &c.
"	C. Potter, Government Printer	do ..	Bookbinding, electrotypes, machine ruling.
2nd	Do do ..	do ..	Printing.
"	The Sydney Paper Mills Company..	Liverpool, N S.W.	Paper, &c.
"	The Sydney <i>Bulletin</i> Company ..	Pitt-street, Sydney ..	<i>Sydney Bulletin.</i>
"	The "Year Book of Australasia," per E. Greville.	Sydney ..	"Year Book of Australia."
"	Geo. Murray ..	do ..	Litho-printing, &c.
rd	The Australian Type Founding Co	91 Clarence-street, Sydney	Type, &c.
"	The <i>Daily Telegraph</i> Newspaper Co. (Limited).	84A Pitt-street, Sydney ..	Publications.
"	The "Philip-Stephan" Photo-Litho. and Typographic Co. (Limited).	155 Clarence-street, Sydney	Litho-printing.
"	F. Thomas ..	45 King-street Arcade, Sydney.	Window-tickets, &c.
H.M.	Turner & Henderson	Hunter-street, Sydney ..	Embossing, &c.
"	J. L. Holmes & Co.....	315 Pitt-street, Sydney ..	Printing, &c.

Order of Merit.	Name	Address.	Exhibit
Jury Section 5.			
<i>Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.</i>			
1st ...	J. Hubert Newman.....	12 Oxford-street, Sydney..	Photographs on opal, autotypes, &c.
" ...	Freeman & Co.....	346 George-street, Sydney	Photographs.
" ...	H. King	316 George-street, Sydney	do
" ...	C. Potter, Government Printer	Sydney	do
2nd ...	Charlemont & Co.	Royal Arcade, Sydney ...	do
" ...	Kerry & Jones	308 George-street, Sydney	do
3rd ...	Tuttle & Co.	425 George-street, Sydney	do
H.M.	W. Slade	Rushcutters' Bay, Sydney	do
" ...	J. Paine	96 Elizabeth-street, Waterloo, Sydney.	do

Jury Section 8.			
<i>Clocks and Watches, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
1st ...	H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.	Sydney	Meteorological and tidal apparatus.
" ...	L. Arrighi.....	Paddington, Sydney	Barometers, thermometers, aneroid, &c.
" ...	T. F. Wiesener	334 George-street, Sydney	Theodolites, levels, &c.

Jury Section 9.			
<i>Furniture, Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work, and Paperhangings, &c.</i>			
1st and S.M.	R. Alcock & Co.	428 George-street, Sydney	Billiard tables.
" ...	Wallach Bros.	York-street, Sydney	Furniture—The Carrington pavilion.
2nd ...	S. G. Pacey	290 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.	Graining.
3rd ...	J. E. Ware	Hay	do
" ...	W. G. Hibble	Castlereagh-street, Sydney	do
" ...	T. Wormald	335 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.	Blinds.
" ...	T. Jones & Co.....	65 Macquarie-street South, Sydney.	Venetian blinds, &c.
" ...	The Commissioners of New South Wales for the Centennial Inter- national Exhibition, Melbourne.	Sydney	Furniture made by inmates of Blind Institute.
H.M.	C. Phillips	West Maitland.....	Graining.
" ...	H. W. Hodgson	Elizabeth-street, Sydney...	Blinds.
" ...	J. Middleton	Beardy-street, Armidale...	Furniture.
" ...	J. Anschau	Lismore.....	Inlaid table-tops.
" ...	Packman & Son	Park-street, Sydney.....	Wicker furniture.
" ...	E. Carter	Wardell, Richmond River	Cedar doors.

Jury Section 11.			
<i>Cutlery, Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.</i>			
1st ...	Lysaght Bros. (Limited)	Sydney	Wire netting.
H.M.	G. Tall	do	Steel goods.

Jury Section 12.			
<i>Jewellery, Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work, Precious Stones, and Electro-plated Ware.</i>			
1st ...	Evan Jones	Hunter-street, Sydney ...	Silversmiths' work.

Jury Section 13.			
<i>Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.</i>			
2nd ...	Dr. H. Field.....	Paddington, Sydney	Toilet soaps.

Jury Section 14.			
<i>Fancy Articles in Leather, Wood, &c.</i>			
1st and S.M.	The Commissioners of New South Wales for the Centennial Inter- national Exhibition, Melbourne....	Sydney	Basketware, made by inmates of Blind Institute.

This Exhibit is considered to be very creditable work, but the Jury are of opinion that the productions of the Blind should not be placed in competition with ordinary goods.

1st ...	H. Packman	42 Park-street, Sydney ...	Warehouse basket on wheels.
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Jury Section 15.			
<i>Crystal, Glass, Stained Glass, and Glass for Table use.</i>			
2nd ...	Ashwin & Falconer.....	314 Pitt-street, Sydney ...	Stained-glass window.
3rd ...	Goodlet & Smith.....	493 George-street, Sydney	do do

Jury Section 17.			
<i>Cotton, Thread, Hosiery, Gloves, Flax, &c., and Accessories of Clothing, &c.</i>			
1st ...	P. Lawrence.....	20 Hunter-street, Sydney	Furs—caps and capes.
" ...	A. M'Callum	Yass	Fur rugs.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Address.	Exhibit
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Jury Section 18.

Woollens, Worsted Fabrics, Shawls, and Men's Clothing.

1st ...	Summerfield & Co.	Sydney	Clothing.
" ...	M'Arthur & Co.	do	Cabbage-tree hats.

Jury Section 19.

Silks, Laces, Embroidery, Wigs, and Works in Hair.

1st ...	George Thorne.....	Castle Hill	Raw silk cocoons.
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Jury Section 20.

Millinery, Dress, Fancy Needlework, and Toys.

1st ...	Palmer & Green	3 Renny-street, Paddington, Sydney.	Silver and gold flowers.
2nd ...	Miss Shaw	George-street, Sydney.....	Fish-scale embroidery.
" ...	Madame Genty.....	140 William-street, Sydney	Corsets.
3rd ...	Miss J. A. Cochrane	Coonamble	Tatted counterpane.
" ...	Kalizoic Society (Evans & Creeth)	8 Royal Arcade, Sydney...	Collection of fancy work.
" ...	G. M. Gates.....	Burrowa-street, Young ...	Fancy work.
H.M.	Misses O'Neill & Corcoran	St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, Sydney.	Mantel drape.
" ...	Miss J. M. Stevenson	Cambridge-street, Stanmore.	Knitted counterpane.
" ...	Miss L. E. Currie	Deniliquin	Mantel drape and lace.

Jury Section 22.

Boots and Shoes.

1st ...	W. Abbey & Co.	336 George-street, Sydney	Bespoke boots and shoes.
2nd ...	J. White	158 William-street, do	do do
3rd ...	G. Johnson & Sons	Park-street, do	Boot uppers.

Jury Section 23.

Firearms, Military Weapons, Apparatus for Hunting, Fishing, &c.

1st and S.M.	The Department of Fisheries.....	Sydney	Collective exhibit of fish, shells, &c.
2nd ...	J. R. Amos	Minnie Rose-street, Enfield	Fishing-tackle.

Jury Section 24.

Timber and Forestry.

1st ...	The Department of Mines	Sydney	Collective exhibit of timber and turnery.
" ...	The Commissioners of New South Wales for the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne...	do	do do parquetry.
" ...	Technological Museum	do	do do timber, &c.
" ...	Professor W. H. Warren	University, Sydney	Collection of tested timbers.
" ...	Alex. Kethel, M.P.	Market Wharf, Sydney ...	Timber in logs.
" ...	John Buchanan	446 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.	Turnery.
2nd ...	J. T. Matthews	Boat Harbour, Bellinger River.	Logs of timber.
" ...	Samuel Price & Son.....	Redmond-street, Leichhardt.	Tool-handles.
" ...	E. Carter	Wardell, Richmond River	Specimens of timber and parquetry.
" ...	Wm. Gow.....	John-street, North Annandale, Sydney.	Turnery.
3rd ...	Hudson Brothers (Limited)	Granville	Timber for various purposes.
" ...	T. John.....	Kurrajong	do do
" ...	Laurie Brothers	Laurieton	Specimens of timber.
" ...	W. Budge.....	West Tamworth	Dressed mouldings.
" ...	A. Johnstone	Kiama	Butter-kegs.
" ...	John Lane	Macleay River	Turnery.
H.M.	The Clarence River Pastoral and Agricultural Society.	Grafton.....	Collection of timber.
" ...	The Macleay River Agricultural Society.	Kempsey	do do
" ...	Ribee & Taylor	West Maitland.....	Doors and mantelpieces.
" ...	Mortimer W. Lewis.....	Bank-street, East Maitland	Specimens of New South Wales timber.
" ...	Dangar, Watt, & Co.	Kempsey, Macleay River...	Collection of timber.

Jury Section 25.

Vegetable Products (other than Cereals and Flour).

1st and S.M.	A. T. Laurie.....	Gloucester	Arrowroot.
1st ...	J. Buttsworth	Windsor	Maize meal.
" ...	A. L. Munn	Merimbula	Maizena.
2nd ...	T. J. Connolly	Brundee	Maize meal.
" ...	J. Wade & Co.....	Sydney	Corn flour.
" ...	T. G. Hewitt	Grafton, Clarence River...	Sea island cotton.
" ...	G. Crispin.....	{do do ...}	do do

Order of Merit.	Name	Address	Exhibit
Jury Section 26.			
<i>Farm and Dairy Products.</i>			
1st ..	The Italian Bee Co.	Parramatta ..	Honey.
" ..	G. Meaker	Spring Bank, Bega ..	Hams.
2nd	A Kirkpatrick	Russell-street, Blayney	Bees wax.
" ..	J. Tucker	Brisbane Grove, Paterson	Bees wax and honey.
" ..	R. Patten	Cowra ..	Honey.
" ..	J. W. Haywood	Oaklands, Panbula .	Bacon
" ..	Thos Alexander	Gerrigong	do
3rd ..	G Meaker	Spring Bank, Bega ...	do
" ..	James Faulks	Daisy Hill, Yarrunga	do

Jury Section 27.			
<i>Meats and Fish.</i>			
1st	The Australian Meat Company ..	Grafton ..	Ox tongues.
" ..	The Sydney Meat Preserving Company, Limited.	Sydney	Sheep tongues.
2nd ...	The Australian Meat Company	Grafton	Corned beef.
" ..	Do do	do	Boiled beef.
" ..	Do do	do	Rump steak.
" ..	The Sydney Meat Preserving Company, Limited.	Sydney	Ox tongues.
" ..	Do do	do	Mock turtle soup.
" ..	Do do	do	Extract of meat.
3rd	Do do	do	Roast beef.
" ..	Do do	do	Roast mutton.
" ..	Do do	do	Boiled mutton.
" ..	Do do	do	Brawn.
" ..	Do do	do	Macaroni soup.
" ..	Do do	do	Turtle soup

Jury Section 28			
<i>Wheat, Oats, Barley, &c</i>			
1st ..	George Clout	Brungle, via Gundagai ..	Tartarian oats
" ..	W. G. Trees	Kempsey ..	Maize (flat).
" ..	J. Housten	Brundie ..	do
" ..	J. Haywood	Pambula ..	do
" ..	T J Connelly	Brundie.....	do
" ..	T Warlton	Alvington, Hastings River	Maize (90 days).
" ..	J. Looke	Woodside, Manning River	do do
" ..	G. Prince	Largs	Maize (white).
" ..	G Crispin	Grafton	Varieties of indigenous grasses.
" ..	D. Manson	Albion Park ..	Grain of various kinds.
" ..	Benjamin Taylor.	Windsor	Maize.
" ..	Thos Suters...	Wauchope, Hastings River	do
" ..	J. Bowden	West Maitland ..	Maize and barley.
" ..	W. Bailey	Gerrigong	Maize.
" ..	Elizabeth Onslow	Menangle ..	Collection of farm and garden produce and seeds.
" ..	Thos. John	Kurrajong ..	Grain and sunflower seeds.
" ..	Italian Bee Company	Bond-street, Sydney	Hives and honey.
" ..	G. Crispin	Grafton ..	Grain.
2nd	G. Crossing	Mudgee ..	Wheat.
" ..	W. Bridle	Tumut ..	Maize (flat).
" ..	W. Lindsay	Huntingdon ..	do
" ..	Thos Suters	Wauchope, Hastings River	do
" ..	R. Macalister	Tumut ..	do
" ..	B. Conlon	Windsor ..	Maize (90 days).
" ..	D. Manson	Albion Park ..	Grain.
" ..	James Looke	Woodside, Manning River	Maize.
" ..	Geo. Lindsay	Huntington, Hastings River	do
" ..	George Clout	Brungle, via Gundagai	Wheat and horse beans.
" ..	D. Manson	Albion Park ..	Grass seed.
3rd ...	W. Freudenstein	Young ..	Wheat.
" ..	Broadhead Bros.	Bungonia ..	Bailey (Cape).
" ..	G. Faint	Spring Valley, Armidale	Maize (flat).
" ..	W. Freudenstein	Young ..	do
" ..	G. Lindsay	Huntingdon ..	do
" ..	Do	do ..	do
" ..	Thos. Blomley	Tumut ..	Maize.
H.M.	George Clout	Brungle, via Gundagai	Wheat
" ..	G. Faint	Spring Valley, Armidale	do
" ..	W. Hurst	Bathurst ..	do
" ..	Thos. John	Kurrajong ..	Seeds.
Com....	D. Manson	Albion Park ..	Sorghums.

Jury Section 29.			
<i>Horticulture, Floriculture.</i>			
1st ...	Ada Cripps	Bathurst	Dried fruits.
2nd ..	The Commissioners of New South Wales for the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.	Sydney	Modelled fruits.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Address	Exhibit.
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Jury Section 30.

Confectionery, Jams, Jellies, Biscuits, Flour, &c.

1st and S.M.	The Woodstock Preserving Co., Ltd.	Rooty Hill	Jams, jellies, and preserved fruits.
" ..	Gillespie Brothers & Co.....	Sydney	Flour.
1st	H. Hayes	Wagga Wagga	do
" ..	Brunton & Co.	Granville	do
2nd	Henry G. Black	Dural	Preserved fruits.
" ..	Biddell Bros	George-street, Sydney	Confectionery.
" ..	Cohen & Levy	Tamworth	Flour.
H.M.	Wearne & Sons	Cootamundra	do
" ..	J. Hemsley	Blayney	do
" ..	H. Hobden & Son	John-street, Singleton	do
" ..	Dalton Bros.	Orange	do
" ..	Wm. Conolly	Goulburn	do

Jury Section 31.

Chemicals, Chemical Products and Apparatus, &c.

1st	The Australian Alum Company ...	Sydney	Alum and alumite.
2nd	W. Jones	Wagga Wagga	Soaps.
3rd	Piper & Co	Tamworth	Soap.
" ..	P. G. King, M.L.C.	Sydney	Tar from Bokhara River rosewood.
" ..	Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited).	do	Spirits of wine.
H.M.	W. E. Toose	do	Plate-powder.

Jury Section 32.

Pharmaceutical Products and Apparatus, Spices, Condiments, &c.

1st	The Sydney Meat Preserving Company.	Sydney	Neatsfoot and trotter oil.
" ..	Technological Museum	do	Gums and resins.
" ..	D. J. Monk	do	Vinegars.
2nd	S. P. Hogg & Co	do	Curry-powder.
" ..	Alfred Cooper	Darlington, Sydney	Pickles.
H.M.	Colemane & Sons	Cootamundra	Eucalyptus oil.
" ..	T. B. Melhuish	Sydney	Pharmaceutical products.
" ..	S. P. Hogg & Co	do	Baking-powder.
" ..	Barrett & Co.	do	Vinegars.
" ..	A. M. Hunt & Co.	Goulburn	Baking-powder.

Jury Section 33.

Brushware and Brush Materials.

2nd	Palmer Bros.	33 Shepherd-street, Sydney	Brooms and brushes.
3rd	G. Glover	Williams River	Brooms.
H.M.	A. C. Pratt	Raymond Terrace	do

Jury Section 34.—Wool.

Division B—Merino Wool.—Greasy.

Ewes over 1½ years old, previously shorn.

1st	Alexander Busby.....	Cassilis .....	|
2nd	Austin & Millear	Wanganella, Deniliquin ..	

Rams over 1½ years old, previously shorn.

1st	Austin & Millear	Wanganella, Deniliquin ..	
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Clipp 1888.—Merino Wool (Greasy).—Rams over 1½ years old, previously shorn.

1st	Austin & Millear	Wanganella, Deniliquin ..	
3rd	The Collaroy Company (Limited)	Collaroy, Merriwa	

Ewes under 1½ years old, previously shorn as lambs

2nd	Austin & Millear	Wanganella, Deniliquin ..	
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Ewes over 1½ years old, previously shorn.

1st	The Collaroy Company (Limited)	Collaroy, Merriwa	
2nd	Austin & Millear	Wanganella, Deniliquin ..	

Rams under 1½ years old, previously shorn as lambs.

1st	Austin & Millear	Wanganella, Deniliquin ..	|
2nd	The Collaroy Company (Limited)	Collaroy, Merriwa	

GRAND CHAMPION PRIZE.

Merino Wool (Greasy), for Collective Exhibits in Division B.

1st	Austin & Millear	Wanganella, Deniliquin ..	
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Jury Section 35

Tobacco and Cigars.

1st and S.M.	Cameron Bros. & Co.	Sydney	Manufactured tobacco.
H.M.	Ah Chee	Tumut	Leaf tobacco.
" ..	John Richards	Gilmore	do
" ..	W. F. Cordow	Vacy, Paterson	do

Order of Merit.	Name	Address.	Exhibit.
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Jury Section 36.

Leather, Skins, &c.

1st and S.M.	Yung, Schollenberger, & Co.	Auburn	Kangaroo, kid, and Dongola leather.
1st ..	A. E. Arnold	Marrickville... ..	Compressed leather.
3rd ..	Farleigh, Nettheim, & Co.	York-street, Sydney	Crop (sole leather).
H.M.	J. Forsyth & Sons	George-street, Sydney..	do do
" ..	T. J. Dunn	Glebe, Sydney	Collection of leathers.
" ..	W. F. Linsley	George-street, Windsor	Sole leather.

Jury Section 37.

Agricultural Implements and Processes.

1st ...	A. Taylor	Auburn	Hydraulic stump extractor.
" ..	J. M. Trotter	Port Macquarie	Ploughs, stripper.
" ..	Chant & Pateman	Young	Dam-excavator.
" ..	W. Gow	Annandale	Dairy utensils.
" ..	The Wynne-Hudson Rabbit-trap ping, Preserving, Curing, and Exporting Company.	Sydney	Rabbit-catcher.
" ...	Hudson Bros. (Limited) .. .	Granville	Agricultural machinery.
" ...	H. T. Smith	Sydney	Aerated-water machinery.
" ..	Carr & Co.	do	Black-oat extractor.
" ..	J. C. Ludowici	do	Leather belting.
2nd ..	D. E. Blacke	North Shore... .. .	Wood-splitter.
3rd ..	G. Maiden	Sydney	Gate fitted with patent hinge.
" ..	W. Langley	Druitt-street, Sydney	Wool-presses
H.M.	G. Page	Grafton	Cornstalk-cutter.
" ..	W. Ritchie	Granville	Ploughs, horse-hoe
" ..	E. S. Walter	Townsend street, Albury .	Model of windmill.

Jury Section 37A.

Machinery and Apparatus in general.

H.M.	L. Harrison	Enmore Road, Marrickville	Washing-machines.
" ..	J. Luton & Son	Sydney	Rough castings.
" ..	H. T. Smith	do	Revolving slow case.

Jury Section 39.

Carriages, Coachmakers' and Wheelwrights' Work.

1st ...	W. T. Angus & Son	99 and 101 Castlereagh street, Sydney	Reversible Denmark.
" ..	William Vial & Son	181 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.	Hyde Park buggy.
2nd ..	Haining & Schimel	207 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.	Single buggy (hooded) with equalisers for springs.
" ..	William Vial & Son	181 Castlereagh-street, Sydney	Double seated buggy.
H.M.	Haining & Schimel	207 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.	Victoria placton (with patent hood).
" ..	Ferguson Wylie	Bowral	Brake.

Jury Section 40.

Harness and Saddlery

1st ...	Albert Gregory & Co	40 Market-street, Sydney.	Saddlery and harness.
2nd ...	W. H. Simpson & Co.	383 George-street, Sydney	Harness and saddlery.
3rd ...	John Jacka	Hay	Saddles.
H.M.	Blackburn & Co.	125 York-street, Sydney	Saddlery and harness.

Jury Section 41.

Railway Apparatus, Rolling Stock, and Appliances.

3rd ..	W. B. Wilkinson	Sydney	Combination truck, to carry any class of stock or goods.
" ..	Evans & Wilson	209 Cleveland-street, Redfern.	do do do.
" ..	Korff & Mulholland	Oura, Wagga	Combination crd-loading sheep and cattle truck.
H.M.	G. Cowdery	Phillip-street, Sydney	Hydra-headed rails, sleepers, and fastenings.

Jury Section 42.

Electrical Pneumatic and other Apparatus.

H.M.	Charles F. G. Kopsch	Boulevard, Petersham, near Sydney.	Telephones.
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Order of Merit	Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
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Jury Section 43.

Architectural Designs and Drawings, Models, Building Materials, &c.

1st and S.M.	Loweish & Moorhouse	Sydney	Architectural designs and drawings.
"	R. Saunders	Amy-terrace, Pyrmont	Sandstone.
"	Richard Brady	Darling-street, Glebe, Sydney.	Revolving shutters
2nd	J Sulman	375 George-street, Sydney	Architectural designs and drawings-
"	H. Robinson	139 Pitt-street, Sydney	do do do.
"	Clemens Muller	286 George-street, Sydney	do do do.
"	The Hon. the Minister for Mines	Philup-street, Sydney	Building-stones.
3rd	Mortimer W. Lewis	West Maatland	Sandstone.
"	John Buchanan	446 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.	Wood-turning.
H.M.	J. Horbury Hunt	85 Pitt-street, Sydney	Architectural designs and drawings.
"	John Burns	Russell-street, Bathurst	Marbles.

Jury Section 44.

Navigation, Ship-building, Life-preserving, &c.

2nd	Walter Reeks	139 Pitt-street, Sydney	Models of yachts and sea-going vessels
3rd	John H. Dawson	Sussex and Margaret Streets, Sydney.	Oars and sculls.
H.M.	The Department of Public Works	Sydney	Model of " Cockatoo Dock "
"	J. Lynch	do	Model steam ferry-boat
"	The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Co. (Limited).	Grafton Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney.	Models of the Company's steamers.

Jury Section 45.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Chicory, Cocoa, &c.

1st and S.M.	The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. (Limited).	O'Connell-street, Sydney	Finest white brewers' crystals sugar.
1st	do	do do	Sugars—finest whites.
"	do	do do	Treacle.
"	do	do do	Golden syrup
"	J Bullwinkle	Richmond River	Yellow sugar.
2nd	The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. (Limited).	O'Connell-street, Sydney	Sugars—finest whites
"	do	do do	Sugars—whites.
"	S. P. Hogg	Sydney	Pure ground coffee.

Jury Section 46.

Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs

1st and S.M.	Bouffier Bros.	Oxford-street, Sydney	Claret	Vintage not given.
"	J. Kelman	Branxton	do	do
"	J. Kelman	do	Verdeilho	do do
"	G. T. & J. B. Carmichael	Seaham	do	1884.
"	Bouffier Bros.	Oxford-street, Sydney	Pineau	do not given.
1st	The Trustees in the estate of the late John Wyndham.	Dalwood, Branxton	Verdôt	do 1885.
"	Thomas Mather	Inverell	Red Hermitage	do not given.
"	Stanley & Littlewood	Sydney	do	do
"	James Kelman	Branxton	do	do
"	J. A. Wilkinson	354½ George-street, Sydney	do	1883.
"	Stanley & Littlewood	Sydney	Claret	do not given.
"	G. T. Fleming	Hauteville, Albury	Red Shiraz	do 1885.
"	Bouffier Brothers	Oxford-street, Sydney	Malaga	do 1878.
"	Dr. Thos. Fiaschi	Hawkesbury River	Red Hermitage	do 1886.
"	Bouffier Brothers	Oxford-street, Sydney	Chablis	do not given.
"	G. T. & J. B. Carmichael	Seaham	Reisling	do 1884.
2nd	Frederick Kurtz	Dubbo	Red wine	do 1886.
"	Thomas Mather	Inverell	Malbec	do not given.
"	J. A. Wilkinson	354½ George street, Sydney	Claret	do 1884.
"	Harbottle, Alsop, & Co.	Ettamogah, Albury	Red wine	do do
"	Moore & Barnett	Inverell	Malbec	do not given.
"	Thomas Mather	do	Claret	do 1884.
"	Thomas Bray	Corowa	Malbec, No. 4	do not given.
"	The Trustees in the Estate of the late John Wyndham.	Dalwood, Branxton	Red Hermitage	do 1884.
"	Bouffier Brothers	Oxford-street Sydney	Burgundy	do not given.
"	Hugh Beattie	Wagga Wagga	Isabella	do do
"	The Trustees in the Estate of the late John Wyndham.	Dalwood, Branxton	Sweet red	do 1883.
"	Stanley & Littlewood	Sydney	Vin Ordinaire	do not given.
"	J. A. Wilkinson	354½ George street, Sydney	Hock, No. 1	do 1881.
"	Moore & Barnett	Inverell	Pineau	do not given.
"	T. Bray	Corowa	Tokay, No 2	do do
"	Dr. Thos. Fiaschi	Hawkesbury River	White Shiraz	do do
"	Stanley & Littlewood	Sydney	Sauterne	do do
"	G. T. Fleming	Hauteville, Albury	Reisling	do 1883.
"	James Kelman	Branxton	do	do 1885.
"	do	do	Hock	do not given.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Address	Exhibit.
Jury Section 46—continued.			
<i>Wines, &c.—continued.</i>			
2nd	Harbottle, Alsop, & Co.	Ettamogah, Albury	Reisling Vintage 1882.
"	Do do	do do	White wine do 1883.
"	Stanley & Littlewood	Sydney	Reisling do not given.
"	Thomas Barker	Bringelly	White wine do do
"	The Trustees in the Estate of the late John Wyndham.	Dalwood, Branxton	do do 1885.
"	Frederick Kurtz	Dubbo	do do 1886.
3rd	Dr. Thos. Fiaschi	Hawkesbury River	Lambruscat do do
"	Thos. Barker	Bringelly	Red wine do not given.
"	T. Bray	Corowa	Red Shiraz do do
"	J. T. Fallon	Sydney	do do 1874.
"	Hugh Beattie	Wagga Wagga	Muscat do not given.
"	Do	do	Red Hermitage do do
"	Harbottle, Alsop, & Co.	Ettamogah, Albury	Muscat do do
"	Thomas Bray	Corowa	do No. 5 do do
"	J. T. Gorus & Sons	Minto	Madeira do 1882.
"	Thomas Mather	Inverell	Tokay do not given.
"	J. T. Fallon	Sydney	do do 1888.
"	G. T. Fleming	Hauteville, Sydney	Verdeilho do 1885.
"	E. Greer & Co.	Albury	Reisling, No. 1 do not given.
"	Stanley & Littlewood	Sydney	Muscat do do
"	J. T. Gorus & Sons	Minto	Reisling do 1884.
"	J. T. Fallon	Sydney	do do 1870.
"	The Trustees in the Estate of the late John Wyndham.	Dalwood, Branxton	do do 1886.
"	Stanley & Littlewood	Sydney	Hock do not given.
"	Bouffier Brothers	do	do do 1882.
"	Do	do	Sauterne do not given.
"	T. Mather	Inverell	White Shiraz do 1884.
"	The Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited).	O'Connell-street, Sydney	Rum.
H.M.	T. Mather	Inverell	Pineau Vintage 1884.

Jury Section 47.

Bulk and Bottled Beers and Stout, Cordials, &c.

1st	W. H. F. Eaton	Tumberumba	Strong ale (bottled).
"	Watson & Young	Albury	Orange bitters.
"	H. S. Galbraith & Co.	78 King-street, Sydney	Hop bitters
"	W. Howey	Cowra	Aerated sarsaparilla
"	J. B. Millner	126 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.	Cooma mineral water
2nd	G. Milne & Co.	West Maitland	Running ales.
"	G. A. Cranfield	Young	do
"	Samuel Marks	Newton	Bottled stout.
"	George Milne & Co.	West Maitland	do
"	Watson & Young	Albury	Raspberry vinegar.
"	Do do	do	Clove cordial.
"	Do do	do	Dandelion ale.
"	Do do	do	Seltzer water.
"	Do do	do	Zoedone.
"	Alex. Pollock	Nowra	Clove cordial
"	W. Howey	Cowra	Potash water.
"	Barrett & Co.	55 Buckingham-street, Sydney	Aerated sarsaparilla.
3rd	Martin Treacey & Son	Wagga Wagga	Malt bitter ales (bulk).
"	William H. Bogle & Co.	Leichhardt, Sydney	Bottled stout.
"	Watson & Young	Albury	Stomach bitters.
"	Stanley & Littlewood	George-street, Sydney	Green ginger wine.
"	W. Howey	Cowra	Clove cordials.
"	Barrett & Co.	55 Buckingham-street, Sydney.	do
"	Do	do do	Zoedone.
H.M.	Hunt Brothers	Kiama	Bottled stout.
"	Alex. Pollock	Nowra	Ginger ale.
"	W. Howey	Cowra	Lime juice cordial.
"	Watson & Young	Albury	Orange champagne.

Jury Section 49.

Filters, Gasmaking Machines, Sanitary Appliances, Lighting and Heating Apparatus.

1st and S.M.	Hugh T. Smith	494 Kent-street, Sydney	Gasmaking machine and kerosene lamps. Special mention for the gas machine.
3rd	George E. Webster	83 Liverpool-street, Sydney	Lamps, burners.

Jury Section 50.

Minerals, Mining Machinery, and Apparatus.

1st and S.M.	The Hon. the Minister for Mines	Sydney	Collective exhibit of gold, silver, copper, tin, coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals, fossils, and maps.
"	Professor Liversidge, F R S.	The University, Sydney	Gold and precious stones.
"	The Barrier Ranges Mining Managers' Association.	Barrier Ranges	Collection of silver ores.
"	Australian Kerosene Oil & Mineral Co.	Joadja Creek	Petroleum oil, cannel coal, kerosene shale and products.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Address.	Exhibit
Jury Section 50—continued.			
<i>Minerals, &c.—continued.</i>			
1st and S.M.	Hassall & Dowel, Ms.P.	Sydney	Tin ore and gems from Star of Oban, Oban Extended, and Queen of Oban.
"	Broken Hill Proprietary Co.	Broken Hill	Silver and lead ores and bullion.
"	Baker's Creek Gold Mining Co.	Near Armidale	One ton of quartz lodestuff.
"	Gipsy Girl Silver Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges	Silver ore.
"	New Year Silver Mining Co.	do	Silver ore from Company's mine.
1st	The Hon. the Minister for Mines ...	Phillip-street, Sydney	Gold.
"	Do do	do do	Silver.
"	Do do	do do	Copper.
"	Do do	do do	Tin.
"	Do do	do do	Coal.
"	Do do	do do	Metallic and non-metallic minerals.
"	Do do	do do	Fossils and maps.
"	M. Isaacsohn	Nundle	Auriferous, mineralogical, and geological specimens.
"	Captain R. Piper	Broken Hill	Silver and other ores from Barrier Ranges, minerals and fossils from various localities.
"	Lark & Sons	Moore-street, Sydney	Antimony ore, metallic antimony, and specimens illustrating the metallurgy of antimony.
"	Patent Asphaltum Co. of New South Wales, Ltd.	248 Pitt-street, Sydney ...	Asphalt.
"	The New South Wales Shale and Oil Co., Ltd.	102 Clarence-st., Sydney ...	Petroleum oil cannel coal (kerosene shale) and products.
"	The Commissioners for New South Wales for the C.I.E., Melbourne.	Sydney	Refined copper.
"	W. B. Campbell	Flushcombe Turrets, Blacktown.	Samples of copper and ore.
"	E. W. Bathurst	Felton, Woollahra	Diamondiferous drift, with diamonds and associated gems.
"	The Sydney Diamond Co., Ltd. (R. C. Beveridge, Secretary).	Bridge and Young-streets, Sydney.	Diamonds and drift.
"	The New Lewis Ponds Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ltd.	Near Orange	Silver, lead, and gold-bearing ores.
"	The Cordillera Hill Silver Mining Co.	Peelwood, <i>via</i> Goulburn ...	Ores and bullion.
"	The Mount Costigan Lead & Silver Mining Co., Ltd.	Tuena	Silver, lead, ores, and bullion.
"	The Webbs Consols Silver Mining Co.	Emmaville	Silver ore, bullion, and refined silver.
"	The White Rock Proprietary Silver Mining Co., Ltd.	Tenterfield	Silver ore.
"	Woller, Pike, & Erskine.	23 Burns-street, Darling Harbour.	Graphite.
"	Evan Jones	Hunter-street, Sydney	Opal.
"	The Hon. the Minister for Mines ...	Phillip-street, Sydney	Stalagmites.
"	The Oban Tin and Gem Mining Co.	Oban Mine, New England.	Tin ore, gems, &c.
"	The Australian Agricultural Co. ...	Newcastle	Coal.
"	James & Alexander Brown	Merthyr and Duckenfield Collieries, Newcastle.	do
"	The Bulli Coal Mining Co.	17 Bridge-street, Sydney ...	do
"	The Burwood Coal Mining Co., Ltd.	Newcastle	do
"	The Katoomba Coal & Shale Co. ...	Katoomba	Steam coal.
"	The Singleton Coal & Coke Co.	Rix's Creek, Singleton	Coal.
"	The South Bulli Coal Co.	Macquarie Place, Sydney ...	do
"	The Stockton Coal Co., Ltd.	Newcastle	do
"	The Newcastle Wallsend Coal Co. ...	do	do
"	The Waratah Coal Co.	do	do
"	The West Wallsend Coal Co., Ltd..	do	do
"	The Zig-Zag Colliery Co.	Lithgow	do
"	The Illawarra Coal Co.	Mount Pleasant	do
"	The Wickham & Bullock Island Coal Co.	Newcastle	do
"	The Great Northern Coal Co., Ltd.	Watt-street, Newcastle ...	do
"	The Greta Coal Co.	Greta	do
"	The New Anvil Creek Coal Co.	Newcastle	do
"	The Hetton Coal Co., Ltd.	Bond-street, Sydney	Coal trophy.
"	The Great Wollongong Co.	Norwich Chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney.	Coal.
"	The Mount Kembla Coal and Oil Co., Ltd.	97 Pitt-street, Sydney	do
"	The Purified Coal and Coke Co.	Newcastle	Coke.
"	The Singleton Coal and Coke Co. ...	Rix's Creek, Singleton	do
"	The Great Northern Coal Co.	Newcastle	do
"	The Katoomba Coal and Shale Co. ...	Katoomba	Kerosene shale.
"	J. A. MacKillop	Carcoar	Arsenide of cobalt from Carcoar, the only discovery of this ore in the colonies, and a very important one. "The Challenge Ore Feeder."
2nd	The "Challenge Ore Feeder Co." (Parke and Lacey's exhibit).	189 Clarence-street, Sydney	
"	The Huntingdon Centrifugal Quartz Mill (Parke and Lacey's exhibit).	do do	Quartz-crushing mill.
"	Russell Barton	Five Dock, Sydney	Tin, stone, crystals, and copper ores.
"	J. S. Melville	Raglan-street, Alexandria, near Sydney.	Antimony and type-metal.
"	Kennedy & Bateman	Tenterfield	Tin ore.
"	The Vanderbilt Silver Mining Co. ...	Captain's Flat	Silver ore.
"	The Broken Hill Junction Silver Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges	Silver and lead ores.
"	The Mascotte Silver Lead Mining Co.	do	Silver ores.

Order of Merit	Name.	Address.	Exhibit.
<i>Jury Section 50—continued.</i>			
<i>Minerals, &c.—continued.</i>			
2nd	The Uno Silver Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges.	Block of silver ore, rich in chloride of silver.
"	The Kurrajong Gold Mining Co.	Adelong Reef	Gold-bearing pyritous quartz.
"	The Mount Billygoe Prospecting Syndicate.	Cobar	Gold and silver ore.
"	T. W. Horton	Fairfield, Drake	Auriferous granite, quartz, &c.
"	The Golden Gully Gold Mining Co.	Ironbarks	Gold in quartz, calcite, and mispickel.
"	The Mount Stewart Silver Mining Co.	Denison Town, Mudgee District.	Galena ore, carbonate of lead, ironstone, &c.
"	The Umberumberka Silver Mining Co. (Limited).	Barrier Ranges	Silver lead ores.
"	The Commodore Gold and Silver Mining Co. (Limited).	Captain's Flat	Gold, silver, and lead ores.
"	The Albion Tin Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges.	Lode tin.
"	The Caloola Tin Mining Co. (No Liability).	do	Tin ore.
"	The Sydney and Melbourne Colliery Co.	Joadja Creek	Coal.
"	The Mittagong Coal Co. (Limited).	Mittagong	do
"	C. A. Chesney	Tindarey Station, Cobar	Auriferous ore.
"	The Homeward Bound Gold Mining Co.	Yalwal, Shoalhaven.	Quartz specimens.
"	J. E. Kelly, M.P.	Delaney's Dyke, near Malong.	Auriferous lodestuff.
"	The Broken Hill Block 14 Silver Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges	Rich argentiferous lead ores.
"	The Back Creek Silver and Gold Mining Co. (No Liability).	Back Creek	Chloride of silver with gold.
"	The Mascotte Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Drake, New England	Large block of ore.
"	The Mascotte Silver Lead Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges.	Rich slug of chloride of silver.
"	The Commodore Silver Mining Co.	Captain's Flat	Argentiferous carbonate of lead.
"	The Vanderbilt Silver Mining Co.	do	Rich silver-bearing gossan ore.
"	S. L. Bensusan.	Dalcoath mine, New England.	Rich lode tin.
"	M. W. Carr	Red Cross Tin-mine, New England.	Rich specimens of lode tin.
"	T. Mills	Emmaville	Rich lode tin.
"	The Wheel Australia Tin Mining Co.	New England	do
"	The Wheel Victoria Tin Mining Co.	do	Rich alluvial tin gravel.
"	J. R. Bingle & Co.	9 Macquarie place, Sydney	Block of cervantite or oxide of antimony.
3rd	J. Wallace	Braidwood	Collection of minerals from Braidwood district.
"	John T. Gibson	Gore's Hill, North Wolloughby.	Clay terra-cotta, tiles, bricks, &c.
"	J. G. Griffin	P.O. Chambers, Sydney	Silver ore.
"	The Princess Midas Gold Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges	Gold and copper ore in quartz.
H.M.	Uriah Dudley	Port Macquarie	Collection of minerals.
"	The Mount Gray Gold Mining Syndicate.	Grove Creek, near Abercrombie Caves.	Auriferous lodestuff.
"	The Silver King Gold Mining Co.	Purnamoota	Auriferous specimens and silver ores.
"	Charles L. Garland	Carcoar	Mineral ores.
"	Travers Jones	Sydney	Kaolin from Shaking Bog, near Tumut.
"	The One Tree Cordillera Silver Mining Co. (No Liability).	near Tuena	Silver ore.
"	The Pinnacle Tribute Silver Mining Co.	Barrier Range, Silverton.	Silver lead ores.
"	The Big Badga Silver Mining Co.	Cooma	Silver ores.
"	The Terrible Dick Silver Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges.	Silver lead ores from the Terrible Dick mine.
"	The Yarrangobilly Silver Mining Co.	Tumut	Silver ore.
"	The Gordon Silver Mining Co.	Emmaville	do
"	The Great Red Rock Silver Mining Co.	Fairfield, Drake	Auriferous lodestuff.
"	The Malacca Diamond and Tin Mining Co.	Auburn Vale, Inverell	Diamondiferous drift.
"	The Cosmopolitan Extended Tin Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges	Lode tin.
"	The Cosmopolitan Tin Mining Co. (Limited).	do	do
"	J. B. Engelen	Gundagai	Soapstone, asbestos, slate.
"	The Jubilee Tin Mining Co. (Limited).	Barrier Ranges	Lode tin ore.
"	The Lady Don Tin Mining Co.	do	Tin ore.
"	The Mount Euriovie Tin Mining Co.	do	Lode tin ore.
"	The Thistle Tin Mining Co., Ltd	do	Tin ore.
"	The Victory Tin Mining Co.	do	Tin ores.
"	Hon. Ebenezer Vickery, M.L.C.	Edina, Waverley	Bismuth ores, &c.
"	The Wee Jim Tin Mining Co.	Barrier Ranges	Tin.
"	The Purified Coal and Coke Co.	Wallsend	Model of machine for washing coal.
"	Joseph Husband	Waverley, near Sydney	Patent safety catch for lifts and mining-cages.

APPENDIX C.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

FIRST REPORT of the EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P., brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission held on 19th March, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to report that I visited Melbourne between the 9th and 12th instant. My first duty was to inspect the space allotted to the New South Wales Court at the forthcoming Centennial International Melbourne Exhibition. I was met by the Secretary, Mr. G. A. T. Lavater, and the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. J. E. Sherrard, both of whom received me very courteously, and gave me every opportunity for a thorough examination of the New South Wales Court.

I was engaged with them the greater portion of Friday afternoon, the 9th instant, and again on Monday, the 12th instant, and elicited such information as will guide me in my future operations as your Executive Commissioner. I found the Court would be defective unless I obtained additional space for a conservatory and fernery, and made provisional application for that purpose. This I did more especially because New Zealand and Queensland had allotted to them space to enable them to display such floral and other exhibits belonging to the Botanical Section as they could collect. Other colonies were about to apply for a similar privilege. In order to give full effect to this important feature in our Court, I would suggest that Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, and Chairman of Group X-XI Committee, be invited to proceed to Melbourne as early as practicable, in order to report on the formation of a conservatory and fernery. Meanwhile, I would request that formal application be made to the Melbourne Commission for the extra space which I deem necessary.

The New South Wales Court is in process of completion, but will not be finally ready for the reception of Exhibits until about the 9th April next.

The Melbourne Commission are decorating the internal portion of our Court and all annexes, the whole of the woodwork and the interior of the iron roofing being distempered in colours—red, blue, and various neutral tints. The effect of this colouring will give an appearance of lightness to the whole structure.

I think it right here to state that I regard the site allotted to New South Wales by the Melbourne Commission as the premier position in the whole edifice.

In addition to the space referred to, the Melbourne Commission have allotted 600 feet in the nave of the main building, near the grand organ, for Fine Art Industrial Exhibits; but as I do not consider this sufficient, and as the limited space would, in my opinion interfere with the adequate decoration of that portion of the Court, I have provisionally applied for an additional 600 feet, which can be most advantageously utilized. I would now urge that immediate application be made by the Commission for this additional space. There will also be space allotted for competitive Oil Paintings in the Fine Art Gallery. All paintings intended as exhibits must receive the sanction of the Fine Arts Committee. If not admitted they may be placed in another portion of the General Court, but cannot enter into competition with the World. They must be regarded as non-competitive. I made inquiry in reference to Wine Exhibits; and, although no other exhibits will be admitted until after the 1st May, Wines will be received and stored in the cellars by the Melbourne Commission in order to settle down and get into condition. I would impress upon the Wine Exhibitors to give this matter their special and immediate attention.

With regard to Machinery and Machinery in motion, I found, on inquiry, that no space had been allotted to New South Wales. I therefore renewed the application made by this Commission, and was informed that the Melbourne Commission had been obliged to defer the apportionment of space until they had determined how much further accommodation they would require to erect it. This matter will be shortly settled.

With reference to the allotment of outside space I was informed there would be no difficulty in this respect, and that sufficient space for New South Wales would be provided.

In regard to show cases. This matter also engaged my best attention. I may mention that no uniformity in design or colour will be necessary. Each exhibitor can make his own choice as to these particulars. While dealing with this subject I think it would be desirable for the Commission to appoint a Show Case Committee, in order that the exhibits may be rendered as attractive as possible.

My attention, while at Melbourne, was drawn by the Secretary of the Melbourne Commission to the provision made by the Department of Public Instruction in Victoria, which is anxious to make use of the Centennial International Exhibition of Melbourne for the purpose of forming a comparative estimate of the value of each school system. The Melbourne Commission have agreed to group all the educational exhibits together, and I should very much like that our Public Schools should be well represented at the Exhibition. While dealing with this particular subject I may state that, on Friday last, I was invited to introduce a deputation, consisting of the Chairman and Members of the Fine Arts and Education Committee, which I accordingly did, to the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction, who received the deputation very courteously, and promised to render every assistance in his power. I need not say any more on this point, as it will be dealt with more fully by the Chairman of the Fine Arts and Education Committee in his report this afternoon.

It is now necessary to add that all exhibits must be placed in the Court at Melbourne on or before the 15th of July next, otherwise they cannot be received, as the Exhibition is to be opened on the 1st day of August next.

I have not up to the present made any appointment of officials to enable me to carry out my executive duties at Melbourne, although I have in view several most eligible candidates for the position of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, as well as for the various other officers which it will be incumbent on me to appoint. This, however, I purpose doing in due course.

With regard to decorations of the Court, I have had several applications from well-known firms and other decorative artists in Sydney to carry out this work; but, after mature consideration, I have come to the conclusion that this matter may safely stand over for the present. I think it would be undesirable to go to expense in this direction, as the ornamentation might be tarnished or otherwise defaced by the volumes of dust which will necessarily be raised in the building while the numerous exhibits of all the Courts are being unpacked.

I made inquiries as to the amount of wall space that could be obtained, and I find that along the northern end of the New South Wales Court 2,250 square feet to a height of 10 feet can be obtained. Along the eastern wall, 3,140 square feet to bottom of windows will be available.

I have recently attended three meetings of the Fine Arts and Education Committee, and have rendered all the assistance in my power to the members of that committee, as I shall always be willing to do for all other committees of which I am *ex officio* a member.

I may, in conclusion, state that I shall make every effort to render the New South Wales Court at Melbourne one of the most important and attractive in the Exhibition. I hope hereafter to be able to congratulate the Commission on a decided success, and one which will place the mother-colony of the Australias in the position to which she is fully entitled. Of course, I shall always be only too happy to receive the suggestions and co-operation of every gentleman who is a member of this Commission.

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 19th March, 1888.

SECOND REPORT of THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P.,
brought up, received, and ordered to be printed at a meeting of the Commission
held on the 9th April, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to report to the Commission that I visited Melbourne on the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, accompanied by Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanical Gardens, Sydney, and Chairman of Groups X. and XI. On arrival at the Exhibition building, we visited the New South Wales Court, and thoroughly examined its capacity for the reception and display of our exhibits. We interviewed the Chairman of the Building Committee, and of the Garden Committee, the Architect, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Melbourne Commission. Mr. Moore devoted his best attention to the consideration of the most suitable site for a conservatory and fernry, and came to the conclusion that an octagonal floral kiosk in the centre of the New South Wales Court would be most attractive, and would admit of a fine display of ferns, palms, flowers, and native plants. In making this proposal, he took into account economic considerations, and hopes to be able to erect a very handsome place at a moderate expenditure for the due exhibition of the choicest specimens of our flora that could be brought conveniently together. On this matter being submitted to me, I concurred in the conclusion at which he had arrived, and invited the Architect to submit a plan and specification respecting the cost of this work. Until this is done no determination can be reasonably arrived at. Mr. Moore will report verbally on this matter.

In reference to the exposition of Dairy Produce, I made the fullest inquiries and found that nothing in detail had yet been determined. It is under the consideration of the Animal Products Committee, which are promptly making arrangements to meet the views of the exhibitors in this class of exhibits. These being of a perishable nature, a refrigerator chamber is likely to be erected in order to allow these exhibits to be so preserved as to be displayed to the greatest advantage. A decision in this important particular has not been arrived at, but is being entertained, and will be within a short period finally settled; but no show of this kind will take place until some time after the opening of the Exhibition.

I made inquiries in reference to the Horticultural Exhibits and date of exposition, and was informed that the Vegetable Products Committee have the matter under consideration, but have not yet settled their future course of action. The Committee are getting all the schedules ready for circulation amongst the exhibitors, and which will probably be available in a few weeks. In regard to store fruits nothing has been done by the Melbourne Commission to enable one to fix the earliest dates for their judicious display. December is considered to be too early, as Victorian fruits will not be matured until the month of January. As soon as authentic information can be supplied, it will be furnished to this Commission. As to the three distinct Horticultural Shows, they will take place, but the approximate dates cannot be fixed at present. The matter is fully before the Melbourne Commission, to whom I have made all the representations furnished to me by the Secretary, on behalf of their Commission, for the information of the Horticultural Exhibitors.

The question of Cellar Regulations with regard to our Wines will be duly dealt with, and satisfactorily adjusted. The Melbourne Commission will carry out the suggestions of Committee No. 4, and consent to the appointment of a cellarman (at the expense of this Commission), who will have sole control and charge of the New South Wales Wine Exhibits. As to erection of a Bar for the sale of Colonial Wines and Aërated Waters exclusively, the desire of the Committee will be complied with.

As to the sale of goods, such as artificial flowers, gauffres, aërated waters, sweetmeats, &c., and sundry other small articles, at the request of the Secretary on behalf of this Commission, I made enquiries for the information of Exhibitors, and was informed that this concession would probably be granted; but a formal application must be made to the Melbourne Commission. I made other inquiries in reference to several matters of detail suggested to me, and which I will explain to the Secretary for information of the Commission.

On the further examination of the Court I found that the northern boundary of our Court broke off in the middle of one of the bays, and consequently did not give a frontage to the northern central avenue of the building, and as we are within a few feet of this desirable spot I brought this matter under
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the notice of the Melbourne Commission, but as the Building Committee would not meet for several days no decision could be arrived at. I would urge this Commission to cause immediate formal application to be made for this concession, as it would be very desirable to have four frontages instead of three to our Court.

The formation of a separate Loan Committee in the Fine Arts Section has very forcibly suggested itself to me. There are in this Colony many valuable paintings, sculptures, and articles of vertu by Colonial Artists, which would be of great attraction in our Court. To obtain the loan of these treasures of Art it is necessary to make strong efforts to collect them, and which could only be done by the formation of such Loan Committee, which would not in any way interfere with the functions or operations of Committee No. 1.

In the examination of the building it struck me forcibly that, in one of the bays of the Court best adapted for the purpose, a souvenir of the first grand historical event in our annals should be set up. It would appropriately take the form of a tableau of the landing of Captain Cook at Botany, with such ornamentation and surroundings as would be at once pleasing to the eye and significant of the occurrence commemorated. Indigenous shrubs, wild flowers, and other adjuncts would render this exhibit—for that it would practically be—one of the most attractive of the Exhibition. This is a matter, however, that requires some thought, and will not be carried into effect without due consideration. I may mention that this idea has met with the highest approval of several of the leading members of the Melbourne Commission, as well as of the principal Officials. It is probable that if this be not carried out by us other Colonies may adopt the proposal, and give it effect.

It has been suggested to me by Members of this Commission that an enclosure about six hundred superficial feet could be admirably utilised by the erection thereon of a miniature model of the chief characteristics of the Jenolan Caves, namely, their most remarkable stalactites, stalagmites, and curtains. This would, of course, be a highly artistic work, designed in the best taste, and executed in the most skilful manner. It would also be an instructive lesson in the study of one of the most wonderful phenomena of its kind—so far as has been yet ascertained—in Australia. This work if carried into effect would require suitable ornamental surroundings, and become a very interesting item in our exhibits. The small court in which it would be erected is peculiarly adapted for the purpose. In view of these suggestions I thought it my duty to make provisional application for that space, which will be granted; but this also is a matter which cannot be settled without further consideration.

As before stated the building will be ready for the reception of exhibits on the 1st of May, and the exhibition will positively be opened on the 1st August. These two determinations of the Melbourne Commission taken together indicate the pressure of time on our Commission, more especially those Members of it engaged on the several Committees, and prove that the greatest energy and zeal in our Court will be necessary in order that we may be ready to meet the exigencies of the work immediately before us—the ornamentation of our Court, and the proper display of all our exhibits. The celebration of the Centennial Year of the Mother Colony was not conceived, I am sure, in any narrow spirit, and cannot fail to stimulate general intercolonial industry, and draw closer the bonds of Australian amity. It should, therefore, be popularly appreciated in this Colony, and every effort made by you, gentlemen of the Commission, and the public generally, to render the New South Wales Court one of the best within the extensive edifice where the great Industrial Exhibition of 1888 will be made.

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 9th April, 1888.

**THIRD REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, Mr. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P.,
brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission held on the 30th
April, 1888.**

I HAVE the honor to inform the Commission that since my last Report of the 9th April instant, I have attended to several important matters and details in connection with our Court at Melbourne. Although I have not visited the Exhibition Buildings in that City since the 6th instant, I have been in frequent communication with the Secretary of the Melbourne Commission, and many matters of importance have been adjusted between us.

Amongst these I may mention that the extension of area on the north side of the Court, so as to secure a frontage to a main avenue, has not yet been decided, but is in a satisfactory state of progress, and will most probably be ultimately conceded. The necessity of this additional space has been already pointed out by me, and will, if granted, give us an additional 3,500 feet of space, which will render the Court symmetrical and complete in other respects.

The additional area provisionally applied for, and referred to in my first Report, has been granted. This of course is obviously a matter of satisfaction to the Commission.

A further concession to the extent of 2,400 feet adjoining our Court near the entrance to the Grand Avenue has also been granted, which is a subject of gratification to me personally, and I hope also to you, gentlemen of the Commission, as it will form a special and very desirable adjunct to the New South Wales Court.

Since our last meeting the Honorable the Colonial Secretary has, on my recommendation, approved of my appointment of Messrs. Oscar Meyer and Jules Joubert, as Superintendents, respectively, of the New South Wales Court, at Melbourne. These gentlemen are specially qualified from their extensive and varied experience in matters of this kind, to discharge the onerous duties which will devolve upon them. From the beginning I deemed it necessary, in consequence of the magnitude of the Court, which will be nearly seven times more extensive than the space that New South Wales occupied at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-1. These gentlemen will enter upon their respective offices to-morrow. The other necessary officials and assistants will be appointed by me in due course.

In reference to the formation of a Loan Fine Art Committee, I am happy to say that such Committee has been formed, and has gone vigorously to work in carrying the object to a legitimate success. The gentlemen forming it are evidently in earnest in making that section of our Exhibits in every respect worthy of the Colony. They have held several meetings, which I have attended. I may state that every facility will be given to make our Art display creditable to all concerned. The best possible

possible position in the Court will be selected for this purpose, and every precaution will be taken to render these valuable loans perfectly safe and well preserved. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. A. J. Riley, M.P., late Mayor of Sydney, will refer to this subject more particularly in his Report to be submitted this afternoon.

The first shipment of Exhibits will be made in the course of next week, and suitable provision effected for their reception, and subsequent exposition, and, of course, due attention will be paid to the matter of insurance. In connection with this subject I have called for tenders by advertisement in the principal Melbourne papers, and there is every reason to believe that this question of insurance will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

In reference to a Wine Trophy, I have been waited on by a deputation on the part of the Vignerons of New South Wales, who suggested that a large and handsome octagonal trophy should be set up in a conspicuous part of the Court, with permission for the sale of Australian Wines from this Colony. Having given due attention to this request, I thought it better to refer the matter, as it involved other considerations, to Committee No. IV, who are dealing with the subject, and will bring up a satisfactory report at the next meeting of the Commission. I would venture to point out that as there will be many distinguished connoisseurs of Wines, especially from Foreign Countries, it is highly desirable that united and vigorous efforts be made in order to render our products in this class as complete as possible.

In regard to the general working of the Commission (which can be congratulated in its successful efforts), I have some important information to convey. Having taken an active part in the proceedings of the Commission from the beginning, and having personally moved the appointment of the first permanent Committee—that of Finance—I have since then watched with much interest the exertions of the several Committees in endeavouring to secure Exhibits.

Notwithstanding the apathy displayed by the fifty-six members of the Commission who have never attended any meeting either of the Commission or of a Committee, and the equally conspicuous indifference of a large number of other members, who have given neither time nor trouble to the work, it is extremely gratifying to find that the Chairmen of the several Committees and many of the members thereof have not only been present at the regular sittings of the Committees, but have devoted much time and attention, besides stimulating interest in the objects of the Commission, by personal interviews and by the exercise of personal influence. While it may be thought invidious to single out individual members where so many are entitled to honorable mention, it would be unfair to gentlemen like Mr. J. S. Mitchell, Mr. H. Gorman, J.P., Mr. R. D. Adams, Mr. Ives, M.P., Mr. Charles Moore, Mr. J. T. Wilshire, J.P., Mr. A. J. Riley, M.P., Mr. J. B. Donkin, J.P., Mr. E. L. Montefiore, J.P., Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Chairmen of the various Committees, and also Judge Josephson, Mr. John Kidd, J.P., and Mr. A. C. Shadler, not to make pointed reference to their exertions in this direction. The result of the united endeavours of the various Committees is that, exclusive of the exhibits from the Department of Mines and from the Department of Public Instruction, particulars of which have not yet been furnished, 14 per cent. more space has been applied for than was deemed necessary when the Commission estimated the total space required at 105,000 square feet. So favourable a result was not secured without much labour and trouble. Besides the circular from the Commission itself inviting the co-operation of the colonists generally, of which 3,000 were distributed, each Committee was required to place itself in communication by circular with probable exhibitors, to furnish them with necessary forms and with the Regulations, to consider their applications for space, and to deal with their special communications, including inquiries, objections, and complaints. Moreover, the control and direction of canvassers involved further expenditure of time and labour, in order that the efforts of these officers might be productive of the greatest amount of benefit. In carrying out this work, and in the administrative duties of the Commission generally, our respected and efficient Secretary, Mr. William Wilkins, and the official staff have co-operated zealously and effectively. In fact, considering its numerical weakness, and the amount of clerical and other work to be performed, it is not difficult to understand why, instead of merely observing the Government hours, the staff has found it necessary to remain in the office during the summer months until 6 o'clock. Up to the present time, and leaving out of consideration the exhibits from the Mines and Public Instruction Departments, the total amount of space applied for is 96,183 square feet, of which 18,255 is for wall space, and 77,928 floor space. Arrangements have for some time been in progress for the display of other exhibits, including the Loan Collection of Works of Art, for which the amount of space cannot at present be determined, and there seems every reason to anticipate that the whole of the New South Wales Court will be fully occupied. It may be interesting to the Commission to learn the amount of space for which provision has to be made on behalf of each of the Committees. This information is supplied in the following table:—

Committee No.	...	...	...	...	Wall Space.	...	Floor Space.
1	...	...	...	...	12,227	...	10,530
2	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	5,097
3	...	...	...	...	2,080	...	10,054
4	...	...	...	...	137	...	8,450
5	...	...	...	...	1,311	...	36,722
6	...	...	...	...	.....	...	7,075
Totals	...	...	...	...	18,255	...	77,928

The total number of applicants for space, exclusive of those who have intimated their inability or determination not to proceed with the preparation of exhibits, is 1,465. For each of these provision will have to be made in the New South Wales Court; and it will now be one of my most urgent duties to lay out the Court, and to distribute space in such a manner as, while preserving the general effectiveness of the whole, to secure the fullest justice to individuals.

I contemplate visiting Melbourne in my official capacity during the week, and will, at our next meeting, on my return, report generally on the progress of the Court.

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 30th April, 1888.

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FOURTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P.,
brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission held on the 14th
May, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Commission that since our last meeting I visited the New South Wales Court at the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, on the 4th of May instant, and was accompanied by several Members of the Commission; namely, Messrs. J. T. Wilshire (Chairman of Committee No. 4), E. Greville, A. C. Shadler, and John McGregor, also the Secretary, Mr. W. Wilkins, and the Superintendents, Messrs. Oscar Meyer and Jules Joubert. We carefully examined the whole area of the New South Wales Court, and considered the sites to be allotted to exhibitors. While making this examination, I pointed out to the gentlemen who were present the great importance of securing the space lying between the Court, and extending about 50 feet northward, which had been repeatedly applied for and not conceded. When in the building I invited the Commissioners to accompany me to interview the Secretary of the Victorian Commission on this and other subjects; and after a long conversation with that gentleman, who appeared to think this concession could not be granted, I suggested that a conference should be held between myself and the Commissioners then present, on the one hand, and the Internal Arrangements Committee at Melbourne, on the other. In order to give full effect to this course, circulars were at my instance forwarded by the Secretary to all members of the Commission who happened to be in Melbourne at that time. On the following Monday, 6th May, this Conference was accordingly held; Colonel Sargood, Executive Commissioner, occupied the Chair. After an exhaustive explanation, and every effort to induce the Melbourne Commission to grant a further enlargement of space was made, it was pointed out by the Chairman and other Victorian Commissioners, that, the Melbourne Commission having allotted the area in question to Tasmania, it was almost beyond their province to grant it to New South Wales without displacing the Tasmanian Court; but, at the next meeting of the Commission, the whole matter would be brought forward, and duly considered. The Commissioners who accompanied me to Melbourne, also Messrs. Colin Simson, M. Aron, Hornblower, and M. McMahon, were present at this Conference, and lent their valuable assistance to attain the object in view. Mr. J. R. Fairfax, of Sydney, was also present, and was good enough, at my special invitation, to attend and strongly advocate our cause. I have since learnt, but not officially, that the Tasmanian Court has been removed to another part of the building, and will probably lay no claim to the additional space I desired to obtain.

Accompanied by the Commissioners before named and the Secretary, I interviewed members of the Melbourne Commission and Secretary on many matters of considerable importance, such as the question of the carriage of the exhibits from the wharf to the Exhibition Building. It was stated that the Melbourne Commission had entered into a contract with Messrs. Wilson and Son, carriers, of Melbourne, for the cartage of all exhibits from the wharves and railway-stations in Melbourne to the main building for one shilling and ten-pence halfpenny (1s. 10½d.) per ton by measurement, and that these contractors were prepared to enter into a similar contract with this Commission. It will be for the Commission to determine whether it would be desirable to enter into this arrangement, or to employ a Shipping Clerk to receive and deliver the goods at the building.

With regard to Wool Exhibits, the desire expressed by the Commission and myself, that they should not be separated or displayed elsewhere with other wool exhibits, was courteously conceded.

Educational Exhibits will also be dealt with in a similar manner, and will be displayed within the New South Wales Court.

With regard to Wharfage Dues, the Melbourne Commission regret that, in consequence of the decision of the Local Harbour Trust, they cannot interfere with the remission of the Wharfage Dues, and, consequently, they will be enforced.

The establishment of a Colonial Wine Bar in the New South Wales Court, respecting which many inquiries have been made by intending Exhibitors, was stated to be not permissible, especially as, in connection with the Catering arrangement, provision will be made for the sale of Wines produced in each Colony. All Colonial Wines sold to the caterer, or to any other person, could be removed from the cellar (used as a bonded store) only after payment of the usual Customs duty. It was found, however, that a bar could be opened in the basement, in near proximity to the bonded cellar, on payment of a nominal rent; and it is recommended, in the interests of the New South Wales Wine Growers, that application be at once made for the bar, adjoining the semi-circular one, situated at the greatest distance from the cellar.

While dealing with this matter, I may as well point out that none of the above arrangements will interfere with Wine Trophies, or the tasting and testing of the Wine Exhibits in the Court.

Inquiries were made by me as to the dates of shows for Wool, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fruits, Dairy Produce, and others of a similar nature; but it was stated that no dates were yet fixed for the display of these products. Information will, however, be given at the earliest possible day.

In addition to the Electric Light, with which the building will be chiefly illuminated, gas will also be laid on throughout the building, and will be at the disposal of the Exhibitors during the time the Exhibition is open, on payment by the persons using it, who will be debited by the Gas Company with the quantity consumed in the ordinary way.

It is a matter much to be regretted that the Chamber of Manufactures, notwithstanding that every inducement and encouragement have been held out to them by this Commission and myself, have not thought it advisable to exhibit in our Court at the forthcoming Exhibition, when doubtless a good display by them could be made, and equal to that of any other of the Australian Colonies. Mr. John McGregor, an active member of this Commission, is to be commended for the zeal and promptitude he has displayed in endeavouring to induce the Chamber of Manufactures to exhibit and compete. It has been suggested to me that a Special Committee of Manufactures be formed from this Commission for the purpose of collecting Exhibits from Manufacturers other than those who have refused to exhibit. This, of course, is a matter for the Commission to determine.

It has been pointed out to me by Agriculturists, who are intended Exhibitors in the Maize section, that the date fixed, namely, 31st instant, for sending in these Exhibits is too soon, because maize does not develop to perfection until about the second week in July. It is also stated that it would likely be infested with weevil if sent to Sydney before the 14th day of July. Under these circumstances they suggest

suggest that an extension of time be granted to the date last mentioned, when Maize exhibits could be sent in good condition to Melbourne before the 1st August for competitive exposition. I would strongly recommend that this concession be granted.

The question of the insurance of Exhibits has not been finally dealt with, but is in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled.

As inquiries have frequently been made whether Exhibitors may expect any special consideration in the way of reduced rates of fare when travelling to and from the Exhibition, it appears to me that, assuming the railway authorities intend to arrange for cheap fares during the currency of the Exhibition for the general public, some further concession should be made to exhibitors who, by their labour and expenditure, contribute to the proper representation of the Colony. I would therefore suggest that the Commissioner of Railways be communicated with in order to ascertain if he has considered this matter, and whether he is prepared to grant such a concession as is here proposed.

Several other matters of considerable importance occupied my attention during the last visit to Melbourne. Of these it may be mentioned that the planning, mapping, and grouping of the Court, and arranging for the positions of the principal exhibits, trophies, &c., will enable the superintendents, who have already begun to discharge their respective duties, to receive and classify the goods in the several sections and groups. The site for offices has also been judiciously arranged, and several details effected. It can hardly fail to be a subject of congratulation to the members of this Commission to learn that the New South Wales Court has been the first to commence operations.

In addition to space for an artistic model of the Jenolan Caves, preliminary steps were taken for the construction of a model, or a relief-plan, of Port Jackson, which, it was urged, would be a really attractive as well as an instructive object in the Court. An artist of skill and taste has been directed to prepare a plan for the model of the Jenolan Caves, which, he is confident, can be executed both economically and in good style in time for the opening of the Exhibition. The commemorative group, in reference to the landing of Captain Cook at Botany, has been further considered, and information on the subject of such kinds of exhibits obtained. They formed a characteristic feature in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London of 1886, and also at the International Exhibitions held at Edinburgh and Liverpool, respectively, in the same year. The space procured for this class of attractive objects is very appropriate for the purpose.

I intend presently to move the adoption of the Report of the 9th April last, in which references are more specifically made to these subjects. I would ask the Commission to give effect to my former recommendations in this respect, as I am convinced that they can be made a most attractive feature in the Court, at a reasonable expenditure. Other Colonies are adopting a similar plan of giving effect to representations of this kind in their respective Courts. I venture to think that it would be a source of regret hereafter to the Commission if the display in our Court was in any way deteriorated by a total disregard of such historical representations.

Having attended several Committee Meetings, I cannot conclude this Report without congratulating the Chairmen of the various Committees, and those members who have uniformly given their attention to the several subjects brought under their notice. Their zeal, energy, and ability, if persevered in, will render the New South Wales Court a complete success.

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 14th May, 1888.

**FIFTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P.,
brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission held on the 4th
June, 1888.**

I HAVE much pleasure in informing the Commission that since our last meeting I again visited Melbourne, and was accompanied on this occasion by Mr Alban J. Riley, M.P., Chairman of the Fine Art Loan Collection, and Mr. John See, M.P., a member of the Commission, when a thorough examination of the New South Wales Court was made, and the progress that had been effected since my former visit was duly noted, and a prominent position for the Fine Arts Court and Fine Arts Loan Collection was allotted by me for the exhibition of these valuable exhibits.

The position for the large and varied display of minerals was also pointed out by me to the officer of the Mining Department specially sent to report on the proper placement of these exhibits, preparatory to their being transmitted to Melbourne. I was further engaged with the Superintendents in sanctioning the completion of the various groupings in the entire Court; and I am pleased to be able to state that everything is now ready for the reception of the whole of the exhibits intended to be sent for exposition. Every care will be taken that the exhibits shall be placed in most advantageous positions, and which, it is to be hoped, will give unqualified satisfaction to all exhibitors. It is also pleasing to report that the models for the Jenolan Caves, the realistic and artistic representation of the landing of Captain Cook, and the plan in relief of Port Jackson, are in every respect satisfactory, and will form most important adjuncts to the general effect of the New South Wales Court.

A difficulty having arisen as to the non-concession of a separate wine-cellar, I made it a special duty to urge on the Melbourne Commission the necessity of acceding to this request; and I am happy to say that after consideration it has been granted, and all colonial wines will now be placed in a separate cellar, under the sole charge and control of a trustworthy official. In connection with this subject, it is gratifying to be able to state that the duty on wine sent by our vignerons for consumption and otherwise will be exempt from duty—a matter which also specially engaged my attention. I would suggest that this important concession should be brought prominently under the notice of our wine producers.

As it was anticipated from the beginning that the question of insurance would be a difficulty, at the request of the Finance Committee, whose province it was to deal with the subject, I placed myself in communication with Mr. E. L. Montefiore (a Member of this Commission, and Manager of the Pacific Insurance Company), who promptly gave his best attention to this important matter. Notwithstanding his well-directed and energetic efforts, he did not succeed in effecting in Sydney an adequate amount
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of insurance. On a former visit to Melbourne I placed myself in communication with the principal offices of insurance, and found that they were unwilling to accept the risk for the large amount required. On my return to Sydney I reported the matter to the Finance Committee; and at my suggestion a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Adams, and Messrs. Gorman and Munro, were appointed to deal with the subject. These gentlemen, after having devoted much time and attention, failed to accomplish the desired object. Subsequently, after an interview with the Colonial Secretary, a cablegram was sent to the Acting Agent-General of this Colony in London, to elicit from the British offices on what terms insurance could be effected to the amount of £100,000 (one hundred thousand pounds) for twelve months, and the lowest rate of premium that would be charged. This cablegram was sent on Wednesday last, the 30th ultimo, but, from inquiry I have made this day, I find that no reply has yet been received. Meanwhile, in order to dispatch exhibits to Melbourne, the Sub-Committee before mentioned have arranged, after some trouble, for insurance to the extent of £5,000 (five thousand pounds). With regard to further insurance, I have every reason to believe that the London offices will fairly meet the Government and the Commission in this important respect. The effecting of this partial insurance by the Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee enabled the Commission to make a shipment of 1,014 packages by the A.U.S.N. steamship "Victorian," which left for Melbourne Friday last. Another consignment of 200 tons will, I am assured, follow to-morrow; and the same course will be observed by every ocean steamer leaving for Melbourne, until the whole of the exhibits have been deposited in our Court. It is much to be regretted that intending exhibitors do not show sufficient zeal and promptitude in forwarding to the stores of Messrs. Mort & Co., Circular Quay, their exhibits for quick dispatch by this Commission. As this is a matter of paramount importance, I would suggest that a general canvass be forthwith made in order to stimulate those who are specially interested in this matter, as the Exhibition opens on the 1st August next, and therefore very little time remains to put all things in order.

In reference to a very important topic—our wool exhibition—a suggestion was made to me by Mr. L. S. Mount, Chairman of the Allotment Sub-Committee of the Melbourne Commission, and Mr. J. B. Whitty, one of the Melbourne Commissioners, that all Australian Wools should be exhibited in our Court as a collective exhibit. Feeling that this might encroach too much on our space, I asked them to defer the matter until the following day, when we again met and held a conference. It was pointed out to me that it was due to New South Wales, as the mother-colony of the Australias, that one of her first industries should have this pre-eminence. This conclusion, it was stated, was all the more desirable, inasmuch as there is hardly any space available for the classification and display of the wools of the other colonies in the building. The space required would be about 12,000 square feet. After a full discussion, I promised the Committee to convene a meeting of the Wool Committee of our Commission on my return to Sydney, in order to elicit their opinion thereon. This I have done, and the result is that the Wool Committee have left the matter entirely in my hands to arrange, should I deem that the space required can be made available for the purpose.

The question of free passes to the Commissioners during the currency of the Exhibition and some concessions to exhibitors was again dealt with by us, but is still under the consideration of the railway authorities of Victoria and this Colony. A final decision will shortly be arrived at.

I am pleased to say that the expense of erecting a conservatory will be avoided, as the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on my application, has kindly granted the use of a portable Kiosk, which was purchased at the Calcutta International Exhibition, and which will admirably suit the purpose. Of course the Commission will have to incur some expense in sending it to Melbourne, and fitting it up there properly. This will form a special feature in a prominent part of our Court.

I am informed that the Committee of Manufacturers are working energetically to procure a fair display of our local manufactures, and will bring up a first report this afternoon.

Having attended the meetings of all the Committees, I am in a position to state that since the last meeting of the Commission each of these Committees has met for the transaction of business, some of them more than once. The work of the respective Committees has consequently been prosecuted with vigour and success. From the reports to be submitted by the several Chairmen to this meeting, members will be able to learn the precise nature of the business which has been accomplished. As less than two months remain before the date of the opening of the Exhibition, it must be obvious that more frequent meetings of all the Committees will be necessary.

Meanwhile, the work of the office, I am informed, is already beyond the power of the existing staff to cope with, and must of necessity increase rapidly. In addition to more frequent meetings of Committees, which have lately been greatly increased in number, the work of receiving, insuring, and dispatching exhibits, the augmented correspondence growing out of these matters, and the multifarious inquiries from anxious exhibitors, not to mention the time and effort required to stir up those who are laggard in forwarding their exhibits to the Commission, will necessitate the temporary employment, for a period of about three months, of efficient help for the clerical work of the office. Bearing in mind also that the preparation and printing of the catalogue will form a portion of the work to be completed prior to the 1st of August next, I cannot too strongly urge that this extra assistance be at once provided.

In compliance with the urgent request of Committee No. 1 to procure more suitable offices than those occupied at the Exchange, I placed myself in communication with the Government, and, after some trouble, succeeded in obtaining, through the kind co-operation, assistance, and approval of the Honorable William Clarke, M.P., Minister for Justice (a member of this Commission), the suitable premises we now occupy for the transaction of the official business of the Commission; but as this building contains no room sufficiently large for the meeting of the Commission, I placed myself in communication with the Principal Under Secretary, Mr. Critchett Walker (also a member of this Commission), who very kindly and courteously placed the admirable chamber which we now occupy at our disposal.

The retirement of the Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., from the Presidency of this Commission, naturally evokes a spontaneous feeling of regret from us all. We who know and appreciate his refined sense of honor can hardly be surprised that he should, when he found that the duties of the high office which he held as our President were incompatible with the due discharge of his other onerous duties, public and private, take the only course consistent with his high character—that of immediate resignation. It is needless to remind you, gentlemen, of the admirable and amicable relations which have always existed between our late President, the members of this Commission, and myself. It is not at all probable that he will cease to take a deep interest in our further progress and ultimate success; and I

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think a distinct expression of grateful acknowledgment for the services he has already rendered should be conveyed to him by a formal resolution to that effect. When he first accepted the office of President, he gave the Government and Commission to understand that if the duties involved were too much for their efficient discharge he would feel bound to retire. While regretting the fact, we cannot help admiring the upright motives which inspired it.

Since our last meeting we have had to deplore the unexpected death of Mr. John Tait, one of the most zealous and active members of this Commission. Those who knew him best can bear abundant testimony to the patriotic spirit in which he accepted every duty imposed on him. That his career has been an honorable one, and most serviceable to the Australasian Colonies, it needs no strong expression to convey; and that we shall feel his loss particularly as a member of several Committees is self-evident. I feel sure that every member of this Commission profoundly sympathises with his wife and family in their bereavement.

In conclusion, I would again respectfully urge the pressing necessity of the several committees meeting more frequently, and that members of the Commission would personally use their influence to induce intending exhibitors to send in their exhibits without any delay. Should this be done, we shall be ready with our display at the opening of the Exhibition, and all participate in the credit of an adequate representation of the industrial resources, the skill, and the enterprise of this great Colony.

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 4th June, 1888.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P.,
brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission held on the 18th
June, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to report that since our last meeting I again visited Melbourne, accompanied by Mr. John Williamson and Mr. J. H. Maiden (Curator of the Technological Museum), both members of this Commission. I was much pleased to find that the progress made in the fitting up of the New South Wales Court was in every sense satisfactory, and that its fine proportions for the adequate display of exhibits became apparent. I devoted my time during my five days' visit to the final allotment of space for our exhibits, the proper and effective display of trophies, a plan of artistic decorations, and various other matters of detail. Everything is in a state of creditable forwardness; and I am quite sure, if intending exhibitors will only promptly forward their exhibits, we shall be able to make a complete exposition of our products on the 1st August next, the date peremptorily fixed for the opening of the Exhibition. On this point I may be permitted to again strongly urge on every member of the Commission, more especially the several Chairmen of Committees, the absolute necessity of endeavouring to obtain immediately a further collection of various exhibits to give completeness to our Court. I have within the last few days gone most carefully through the various schedules of intended exhibitors, and I regret to say that I found several groups and classes defective, both as to the number and character of proposed exhibits. The canvassing, I fear, has not had that effective result which was originally anticipated—hence the immediate and urgent necessity of determined and united action on behalf of every member of the Commission to rectify this serious defect.

In regard to the wool exhibition, and the suggestions made to me by Mr. L. L. Mount, Chairman of the Allotment Sub-Committee of the Melbourne Commission, the subject occupied considerable attention; and as the matter was left entirely in my hands to deal with, recognizing the importance of having all Australian wools displayed in our Court as a collective exhibit, I allotted the minimum portion, 6,000 feet, with a promise that if I could spare a larger area I would willingly do so. This met with the satisfaction of the Melbourne Commission, and due acknowledgments for the concession were made. I may say that, in connection with this topic, I have given instructions for the erection of a wool trophy, which will be surmounted ultimately with a bust of the late Mr. John Macarthur, the father of the wool industry in Australasia.

With regard to the proposed Horticultural Shows which have been fixed to come off for the 15th and 16th November next, so as not to prejudice outside shows, it is to be hoped that those who wish to participate in this special feature or department of the Exhibition will bestir themselves and meet the views of the Melbourne Vegetable Product Committee by making a fine display. A second show in this department will take place in the early part of January next.

In order to render our Fine Arts Loan Collection as perfect as possible, I had the honor to place myself in communication with His Excellency the Governor, Lord Carrington, with a view to procure such portraits and busts which are at present in Government House, as they would form a distinctive feature in one of our best avenues. Accompanied by the Chairman of the Fine Arts Loan Committee, Mr. A. J. Riley, M.P., I made a similar request to His Honor the Chief Justice, to temporarily obtain the portraits of the Chief Justices of the Colony, which would be an admirable addition to the Fine Arts Loan Collection. I may state that both His Excellency the Governor and His Honor the Chief Justice have kindly promised to give the request their earliest favourable consideration. A similar application is about to be made to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the Mayor of Sydney for the portraits or busts of the Premiers of the Colony and the Mayors of Sydney, respectively. To this collection I intend to obtain busts or portraits of some of our most distinguished public men, such as Wentworth, Bland, and others; and also of our principal explorers, such as Leichhardt, Mitchell, Oxley, and others. As the avenue referred to will lead to the "Captain Cook Court," an additional historical significance will be given to it if a bust or statue of Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., our first Governor, were placed on the apex of a first arch, and one of our present Governor, His Excellency Lord Carrington, were similarly put on a second arch, as these arches are very appropriate for such purpose. I may add that I have given directions in case I can procure these works of art to carry out the undertaking. The Fine Arts Loan Committee, with their energetic Chairman, are making strenuous efforts to render that portion of their exhibits as varied and interesting as possible. It is to be hoped that the public will liberally respond to their efforts, as every care will be taken, not only in packing, unpacking, placing, and exhibiting them, but also in returning the articles safely to their owners at the close of the Exhibition.

I may mention that the Victorian Commission has already procured a very large Loan Collection from England, and, amongst others, valuable paintings from Her Majesty the Queen's galleries and those of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

There is one particular to which I should like to invite your special attention, and that is the absence up to the present of a suitable collection of specimens of Ornithology, Archæology, and Natural History. In conjunction with Mr. A. J. Riley, M.P., I called upon Mr. Ramsay, the Curator of the Australian Museum. After some conversation, that gentleman expressed his willingness to procure, before the opening day of the Exhibition, an interesting collection of the classes referred to at a cost of £200, if he were empowered, without any delay, to do so. I would therefore strongly recommend that this proposal be accepted. We applied for certain relics of Captain Cook, which are now in the Museum, and which would add, with other relics, greatly to the interest of the Captain Cook court. Mr. Ramsay kindly promised to recommend the Trustees to lend these memorials of the great navigator. I shall be glad of the assistance of any member of the Commission, or of the community, to co-operate with me in making this Court essentially historical, besides, in other respects, most interesting and attractive.

I think it only right to say that the several Committees continue to carry out their respective duties with undiminished zeal and energy, as will be apparent from the reports to be submitted to the Commission at this meeting. They will, however, require the cordial support of the Commission, especially as regards the provision of the funds necessary to enable them to accomplish the objects they have in view, and for which they were originally appointed. At this juncture delay in this respect will be productive of serious injury, as, in order to make the Exhibition the great success all desire it to be, prompt and vigorous action is required, so that exhibits may be collected, as I have already suggested, and despatched to Melbourne without delay. This remark applies with special force to the recommendations that will be offered from the Committees Nos. 5 and 7. The latter, which deals with show-cases, is charged with an arduous duty, necessitating rapid decision, prompt and energetic action, tempered, however, with proper caution, in order that all requisites may be provided in time, but without undue expense.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of some applicants for space who have notified their intention not to furnish the exhibits promised, the total area for each group applied for is as follows:—

Group		Wall.	Floor.
I.—Art	... ..	6,303	2,552
II.—Education	... ..	17,264	6,805
III.—Furniture, &c.	... ..	1,068	7,622
IV.—Fictile Manufactures	... ..	338	1,539
V.—Textile Manufactures	... ..	301	2,407
VI.—Products of Forests, &c.	... ..	2,599	5,670
VII.—Machinery	... ..	1,071	28,559
VIII.—Alimentary substances	... ..	128	11,000
IX.—Sanitation	... ..	9	859
X.—Agriculture	... ..	—	12
XI.—Horticulture	... ..	—	350
XII.—Mining and Minerals	... ..	230	10,733
		29,311	78,108

I might remark that in the foregoing figures a portion only of the exhibits of the Mines Department is taken into account, while the Captain Cook court, the conservatory, and the art loan collection are wholly omitted, as well as the avenues and passages. The importance of speedily filling all unoccupied portions with exhibits I have already dealt with. I have caused special advertisements to be inserted in the daily newspapers, in Sydney and the principal country districts, urging exhibitors to forward their goods at once, and special communications to be sent from the office to such as seem disposed to be dilatory. Exhibits are despatched to Melbourne as fast as they are received, four shipments having been made already, and others will follow during the current week. Arrangements have also been made for forwarding exhibits by rail to Melbourne, in cases where proximity to the border points to such a course as judicious.

Having administered this department, in the absence of a President (as well as my own department in Melbourne), I can vouch for the accuracy of the statement which the secretary, Mr. Wilkins, has made to me, which is as follows:—"That to carry out the work with the necessary promptitude is far beyond the powers of the existing staff. Minutes of the Commission and of Committees, reports, accounts, correspondence, insurance, applications for space, shipment of goods, and returns connected therewith, keep the staff constantly engaged for two hours daily in excess of the regulation time, on Saturdays as well as ordinary days. No time consequently remains for the compilation of the catalogue and the work of seeing it through the press, so that it may be ready for issue by the 1st of August, though this is a matter of the highest consequence." In this enumeration no account is taken of the demands upon the Secretary's time caused by personal calls by exhibitors and others, and which not unfrequently disturb the whole work of the office for a day. Mr. Wilkins, I am informed, has for the last month been working twelve hours daily, Saturdays included; but he finds that his health will not bear this continual strain, and that he must curtail his hours of labour. It is further to be observed that the next two months will be a period of great pressure for all who are engaged in the active work of the Commission, and that it is absolutely necessary that the risk of breaking down should be reduced to a minimum.

Under these circumstances there should be no hesitation in appointing for that period at least two competent persons to assist in the work of the office with remuneration commensurate with the amount and character of the duty to be performed. This I commend to the earliest attention and consideration of the Commission.

I referred in my former Report to a Kiosk kindly lent by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and which, after considerable trouble, I succeeded in getting shipped to Melbourne. I find on examination it will require some little expense in supplying certain defects in its reconstruction. But I might add the amount will be inconsiderable compared to the sum of money (at least £500) saved by obtaining this valuable loan. A portion of this saving, about £350, could be advantageously expended in the adornment of the Grand Avenue of Nations with pyramids, shields, banners and bannerets, all bearing direct reference to New South Wales. This sum I strongly recommend should be granted with as little delay as possible.

In

In reference to free passes both for members of the Commission, the staff and the Press, the Secretary of the Melbourne Commission has applied to me for a list of the names of those whom I should recommend for the privilege. This information I will supply in due course. The question of passes to exhibitors he adds is under consideration.

It gives me pleasure to state that an insurance on our exhibits for at least forty thousand pounds can be effected in London at a fair premium, including voyage, fire, &c. This information was conveyed this afternoon to me by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I cannot, in concluding this Report, refrain from congratulating you on the fact that His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick M. Darley, Knight, has accepted the Presidency of this Commission. His Honor's zeal in the discharge of every duty he undertakes, his clear foresight in matters of business, and his admirable tact will, I am sure, be of great advantage to all interested in the success of the New South Wales Court.

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 18th June, 1888.

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P.,
brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 2nd
July, 1888.

It affords me gratification to be in a position to state that since my last Report I again visited Melbourne (accompanied by Mr. George Maiden, a member of this Commission), and found that considerable progress had been effected in all departments of the New South Wales court. I devoted three days to a thorough examination of the court, and was pleased to find that satisfactory results had been achieved in the general work, more particularly of the fitting up of the arches and columns facing the Grand Avenue of Nations. The wine trophy was beginning to assume fair proportions, and will be a very interesting object in the court. Several other important matters were being satisfactorily attended to, and various courts and bays were being fitted up. I have now no doubt that with a final vigorous effort by this Commission we shall be ready with our Exposition on the opening day, 1st August next. To effect, however, this desirable object all our exhibits should be in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, not later than the 15th instant; and even if this be accomplished it will require great energy and effort on my part, and that of my officials in Melbourne, to bring this desirable result to a perfect consummation.

It will be in the recollection of this Commission that I referred, at our last meeting, to certain defects in the general classification of the exhibits, and strongly urged united and vigorous action on the part of every member of the Commission to remedy this grave defect. I am pleased to say that this suggestion was promptly taken up by the several Chairmen of Committees, who signified their willingness to meet and confer with me thereon.

On the 20th ultimo we accordingly met and fully discussed the matter under consideration. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“That the Chairman of each Committee be requested to examine the applications for space in the groups and classes coming under the cognizance of such Committee; to note those in which the paucity of applications indicates the probability of insufficient representation at the Exhibition; and to consult with the Committee as to the steps necessary to secure a more complete collection of exhibits in those classes.”

At a subsequent meeting representations were made in accordance with this resolution, more especially by Mr. J. Sutherland Mitchell, Chairman of Committee No. 1, who in an able and exhaustive report set forth that he had examined all the applications for space in Groups I and II—Art and Education,—and that he had found numerous omissions in Class 1; but that it appeared to him of most urgent importance that a more rapid in-gathering of promised exhibits should be effected. Mr. J. S. Donkin, Chairman of Committee No. 2, stated that in some of the Classes dealt with by his Committee there would be defective representation, and that the deficiency could only be remedied by some pecuniary outlay on the part of the Commission. The other Chairmen also dealt with their respective groups and classes, and pointed out deficiencies which can only be rectified by a further energetic canvass and some small expenditure. This sum, probably not exceeding £350, will be, it is believed, recouped by the sale of goods at the close of the Exhibition. The Committee most urgently needing pecuniary assistance is that of No. VI, the Chairman of which, Mr. Charles Moore, requires at the earliest period about £150 for the purchase of plants and other expenses connected with the Conservatory. I would recommend that these appropriations be made forthwith by this meeting. I cannot close these remarks without cordially thanking the several Chairmen who cheerfully co-operated with me in this matter, and I have only to beg that they will continue to do so with the zeal and perseverance they have hitherto so generously exhibited.

The mineral resources of this Colony will be most amply represented by trophies of gold, quartz, white rock silver, several tons of copper, iron, tin, and sundry other ores. Coal and shale will form a conspicuous feature in the court. Splendid specimens of our timber will also be an adjunct to the mineral display and demonstrate our industrial resources in these respects. All other industrial interests will be, of course, fully represented.

As intimated in my last Report I have instructed Mr. Ramsay, Curator of the Australian Museum, to procure good specimens in ornithology, archaeology, and natural history, and I am pleased that he is giving it his best attention; and I hope to have his collection in Melbourne well displayed on the opening day. I have also written to the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the loan of certain relics and memorials of the illustrious navigator, Captain Cook. I may also add that I have made an application to the Trustees for a miscellaneous collection of such objects of interest in the Museum as they can conveniently afford to part with during the currency of the Exhibition, including aboriginal weapons, such as shields, spears, boomerangs, nulla-nullas, &c., and I have reason to believe at the meeting of the Trustees to-morrow the request will be complied with.

Our Fine Arts Loan Collection will be fully represented. I did myself the honor to write to His Excellency the Governor, Lord Carrington, and request him to lend the portraits of the several Governors of New South Wales which are at Government House; and I have every reason to believe that His Excellency will, in a few days, grant this favour.

His

His Honor the Chief Justice, our respected President, I am pleased to say has generously complied with my request for the loan of the portraits of the Chief Justices of the Colony. A similar grateful recognition is due to the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, for a very valuable loan collection from the Colonial Secretary's Department; the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has also placed at the disposal of the Commission the masterly portrait of the late William Charles Wentworth, the framer of our Constitution, and other valuable pictures. I also communicated, by letter, to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney, for the loan of the fine collection of portraits in the Town Hall, and I am pleased to report that, through the kind and active agency of Mr. Alderman Chapman, M.P., the request was immediately complied with. I have made similar applications to the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council, the Chancellor of the Sydney University, the President of the School of Arts, Sydney, and other prominent gentlemen, but have not yet received replies. I have, by personal application and by letter to Major-General Richardson, C.B., obtained a promise that he will lend a valuable collection of arms, small brass cannon, rifles, pistols, swords, bayonets, and various other articles of this kind. These will form very attractive exhibits in one of the principal bays of our Court, in conjunction with implements of warfare used by the Aborigines of Australia since the historical period of our history began.

I think it right to mention that Mr. E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and a member of this Commission (on whom I specially waited for the purpose), has kindly consented to lend instrumental specimens of telegraphy from its earliest development to the present day. This will be an almost unique exhibit, and will not only prove interesting but instructive. Other gentlemen have also very kindly contributed to the Loan Collection.

I deemed it advisable to instruct Mr. Jules Joubert, Superintendent, to visit Albury, and interview the principal vigneron of the district. He was assisted by Mr. George Mackay, a member of this Commission, and, after an active canvass he has received promises of an admirable selection of exhibits of the choicest wines produced in and about Albury. While in the discharge of this duty he telegraphed to me that he had obtained other very valuable exhibits, but on this topic I will dilate further in my next Report.

During my last visit to Melbourne I secured, in the final allotment, space for a Machinery Court, and I have every reason to hope that this will be one of a very interesting nature. The space referred to adjoins the New South Wales General Court. I was waited on by the Honorable T. F. Cumming, M.L.C., and three other members of the Victorian Commission, who conferred with me on the subject of a joint Trophy—"New South Wales and Victoria"—in the Wool Court, to which I gave my assent. I have secured a separate wine bar, in a very prominent and convenient position, for the sale of Australian wines by our exhibitors. It will be necessary, in due course, to appoint a cellarer and barman. This I commend to the attention of the Wine Committee.

While in Melbourne Mr. Macfie, editor of the "Official Catalogue," waited on me and complained of the delay in receiving descriptive lists of our exhibits for insertion in the work under his direction. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of remedying this defect, and I hope that on my next visit to Melbourne I shall have copies of these lists to hand over to him. The introductory part of this Catalogue is, under my direction, in course of preparation, and I hope to send it to Melbourne by to-morrow's post.

In my last Report I laid particular stress on the necessity of employing an assistant to our Secretary, Mr. Wilkins, who requires, particularly for the compilation of the catalogue and other important duties, a skilled expert. The chairmen of the several committees met and discussed this point with me, and we fully realised the pressing importance of the matter, and have in contemplation to recommend a suitable officer at a salary commensurate with the responsible character of the work. I hope before this meeting separate sanction will be given by the Commission for this appointment in order that the officer may enter upon his duties forthwith.

It has been suggested to me that a sequel to the work of the Government Statist, "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales" should be published in pamphlet form for general distribution, and the information brought up to the latest date. If directions are promptly given to the Statist he will prepare the compilations and have it ready for distribution at the opening of the Exhibition. I would suggest that application should be at once made to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and that he be requested to give the necessary instructions for this purpose. Meanwhile directions should immediately be given to a competent literary man to compile a *brochure* on the "Progress and Resources of the Colony," as has hitherto been done at all prominent International Exhibitions.

In conclusion I appeal for the last time to the Chairmen and members of the several Committees to make a final effort to collect and despatch exhibits intended for exposition, to Melbourne on or before the 15th instant. If this be done with generous zeal and united action New South Wales will occupy a most distinguished position in the great Centennial International Exhibition of 1888.

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, Centennial
International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 2nd July.

**EIGHTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P.,
brought up and adopted at a special meeting of the Commission held on the
11th July, 1888.**

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of this special meeting of the Commission, that since we last met I visited Melbourne (accompanied by Mr. John Kidd, J.P., Mr. Alderman Jones, J.P., and Mr. Alderman Abigail, J.P.), and I again carefully inspected the further progress made in the New South Wales Court, which I found to be creditably advanced; and I have no doubt that if my wishes, which I will refer to hereafter, be carried out, we shall be quite prepared with our exposition on the opening day, 1st August next. I must, however, protest against certain rumours that have been put in circulation, which have a tendency to prejudice, and, to some extent, embarrass the operations of myself and my officials in Melbourne. If these were founded in fact, there might be some justification for their announcement, but I can most emphatically say that there is no cause whatever of delay in Melbourne. Every expedition has been made by my superintendents and other officials in placing the exhibits

exhibits in their groups and classes as they arrive in the building; and if the Lists of Exhibitors (in order to enable me to finally allot space) and the show-cases had arrived, the exhibits already forwarded would have been now displayed. I have repeatedly urged that these matters should be most promptly attended to; but, in consequence of the want of adequacy in the clerical staff of the offices of the Commission, so frequently referred to in my previous reports, these matters could not be expedited. Now, however, that we have secured the services of an experienced gentleman, Mr. Alexander Cumming, there is no probability of these important matters being further delayed. Should the lists, show-cases, and remaining exhibits be forthwith forwarded to Melbourne, I can unhesitatingly promise that we shall be quite ready to open, under encouraging circumstances, on the 1st proximo.

I beg now to specify some particulars of the advancement made since my Seventh Report.

I.—MINING.

This section is near the point of completion, and will be ready for inspection by all interested within a week. Trophies, show-cases, and pyramids have been erected, and all mineral specimens are now being properly placed. The great arch in this section is in progress, and will form a distinguishing feature in the court. Fine samples of the Colony's timbers are now in the hands of polishers, and will probably be ready during the week. I gave directions (at the suggestion of Mr. J. B. Donkin, J.P., the Chairman of Committee No. 2) for the erection of a large wooden *kiosk*, for an adequate display of our best timbers. This will in itself form a very fine exhibit.

II.—WOOL.

The attractive trophy displaying the wools of Australia is now ready for erection. The bales of wool, frame-work, shields, and flags are stored in the city of Melbourne, and can be put in their proper position in the course of a day.

III.—FARM PRODUCE.

All the items under this section that have yet arrived are placed in the space which they will occupy when properly arranged; but I think it right to say that our agricultural products are not yet fully represented. I have applied for further information on this subject, and I hope, in the course of a short time, that the farming interest will be adequately displayed.

IV.—GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE EXHIBITS.

The exhibits from this Department have been most judiciously placed, and covered up for the opening day. Having examined them, in conjunction with others, I can confidently assert that they will form a very interesting item in the court.

V.—MACHINERY.

I have in this group secured a splendid position, immediately adjoining the offices of the court; and whatever exhibits that have arrived are being properly placed. I have given directions for the decoration of this section. I would strongly urge that all intended exhibitors will bestir themselves and send whatever they desire to show as soon as possible. If there be any shortcomings in this direction it will be the fault of the exhibitors themselves only.

VI.—FINE ARTS AND EDUCATION.

This court is quite ready for the reception of pictures, choice works of art, and educational exhibits I may as well mention that, on my last visit, I directed that one of the bays of the Fine Arts Court should be walled in on both sides and carefully canvassed up to the *Sydney Morning Herald* trophy, and I have been informed by letter to-day that this work has been carried into effect. I know that the energetic chairman of this group, Mr. J. Sutherland Mitchell, is doing all in his power to render it as complete as possible.

VII.—FINE ARTS LOAN COLLECTION.

This court is also ready, and all the exhibits under this heading are now being carefully packed, under the personal care and supervision of Mr. Oscar Meyer, one of the superintendents, who is an expert in such matters. I may add that large and valuable contributions have been made to this department; but I will deal with this subject more specifically in my report on Monday next, with the names of the public institutions and the owners of private collections who have kindly contributed. The chairman and committee are assiduous in prosecuting this desirable object to a successful issue.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

There are some particulars to which I should like to incidentally allude. In the first place, the representation of the Jenolan Caves, which, as I believed from the beginning, would be a highly artistic and attractive work, is now nearing its completion. Several well-known artists have examined this work and have no doubt of its ultimate success. The Captain Cook Court is in a fair way towards final completion, and, when finished with certain characteristic surroundings, will necessarily be an object of great interest in the court. It will be quite ready in good time. The kiosk for the conservatory is being erected and will be ready for the reception of plants at the end of the week. The plan-relief of Port Jackson is nearly finished. The Technical College Court, with their large and varied exhibits, and also those of the Technological Museum, are now being forwarded to Melbourne, as well as a large number of miscellaneous exhibits. Several others which are still lying in the bays—specimens of art, industry, and skill—are being systematically arranged, according to schedule, and only require show-cases and stands to be opened and fixed in their proper positions in a few days. The wine trophy has been ready for more than three weeks and only requires the growers' labels to be soon ready for representation; the wines as they come in are placed in bins in the cellar where they are daily maturing or otherwise improving. The ornamentation of the whole court is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and two imposing canopies and some fine curtains, which I gave instructions to be carefully prepared, will greatly enhance the picturesque appearance of the two main bays facing the Grand Avenue of Nations; but, to avoid injury from dust and general traffic, I have directed that they be put in appropriate positions so as to be available at once for display before the last day of this month. I may state that a well-known decorator has been employed to judiciously and artistically decorate the whole court, and has contracted to be ready in this department before the 28th instant. There is not, on the whole, the least justifiable reason that the preparations for the opening should not be quite as far advanced as those of any other court in the entire Exhibition Buildings.

The

The Commissioners, who accompanied me to Melbourne, viz., Messrs. Kidd, Jones, and Abigail, also Judge Josephson, Messrs. George Mackay, G. A. Thompson, of Albury, Macnamara, Russell, and Colin Simson, of Melbourne, visited the court during my stay there; and one and all expressed the highest approval of what had been done and the progress that had been made. They entertained no doubt of our being quite ready to make an effective display of the industry and resources of the Mother Colony on the day of opening. It would be somewhat ungrateful on my part if I did not acknowledge the deep interest taken in the success of the court by these gentlemen, more especially by Messrs. Josephson, Kidd, and Abigail, who made valuable and practical suggestions, most of which I felt pleasure in directing to be carried out.

In order to further the work of transmission of exhibits to Melbourne, I recommend that all exhibits be in future sent by railway, and that special instructions be given that no delay shall occur to prevent their rapid transmission to Melbourne. This is a matter of the highest importance, and one which, I hope, will command the best attention of this Commission.

In conclusion, I again state that the only cause of delay (if any) that has arisen in our court at Melbourne has been occasioned by the tardy manner in which the exhibits have been obtained and forwarded, the slow progress made in procuring show-cases, and the non-completion of the Lists of Exhibitors. It is utterly impossible for me, unless this prompt administrative action is taken, in Sydney, to meet all the demands for space and position that are sure to be presented.

I would, therefore, recommend before our next meeting, that a final effort will be made to enable me to discharge my responsible duties in this important direction. If this be done, I am confident, that I shall be perfectly ready in time, and no fear of failure can be reasonably anticipated on the Opening Day.

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 11 July, 1888.

NINTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P., brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 18th July, 1888.

As only a few days have elapsed since I did myself the honor to submit my last Report to the Commission I have little on the present occasion to add, except to state that considerable progress is being made in the preparation of our Court daily and hourly. My officials, and those under their charge, are working overtime in order to be quite ready on the opening day, and I am in constant communication with them; but I regret to be again compelled to say that the same difficulty which I so pointedly referred to on Wednesday last, in reference to the show-cases, has not yet been overcome; and I would again urge that no further time whatever be lost in despatching, by express train to Melbourne, all the show-cases which are now at the disposal of the Commission. To prevent the delay which has already taken place since our last meeting, I deemed it absolutely necessary, after a conference with the Chairman of the Wool Committee, to instruct my Superintendent in Melbourne to procure as many show-cases as were necessary for the adequate display of our wools, more especially as the period of receiving them was fixed peremptorily for the 16th instant. This has been done; all necessary cases have been provided, the greatest energy having been displayed at Melbourne to bring about this satisfactory result. It was also deemed advisable to direct the Superintendent in Melbourne to procure a further supply of show-cases, of different patterns and shapes, for the mineral and other sections of the Court, so as not to retard the completion of the work. I think it right to state that the delay generally in connection with the show-cases has arisen from the long protracted illness of Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Chairman of the Show-case Committee, who had, up to that time, taken a deep personal interest in the matter. Mr. Wilkinson is still an invalid, and is unable to devote his attention to the subject.

I have given directions for the preparation of a plan of the Court, showing the space that will be allotted to the various exhibitors; but as the lists of exhibitors only reached Melbourne on Friday afternoon last, it was impossible to allot space and have the plan prepared as I desired. I have, however, been informed that such plan will be ready and reach Sydney not later than Wednesday next.

I am pleased to report that the Catalogue, a work of no small difficulty, has at length been compiled, and that the final proofs were sent by Saturday's mail to Melbourne. I am using every exertion to have it inserted in its proper place in the General Catalogue of the Exhibition.

Shipments of exhibits to Melbourne are being constantly made as they arrive in our stores, but still there is a large number to come in yet, and I would recommend that prompt steps be taken by advertisements and otherwise to secure their quick transmission by rail to Melbourne, so that they may be properly displayed in time for the opening.

The Conservatory and Fernery are now finished, ready for the reception of plants, palms, flowers, ferns, &c. These floral decorations cannot at present, I am informed, be procured in Victoria, and we must therefore depend on Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, for the necessary supply. It would be highly advantageous if that gentleman could make it convenient to visit Melbourne during this week, if possible, and superintend the completion of this portion of the work and such floral ornamentations as he may deem necessary or appropriate.

Some weeks ago I applied to the Fisheries Commission, Sydney, for a contribution that would enable our Commission to display species of our most valuable fishes, and thus place us in a position to form a Fisheries Annex in our own Court; and steps, I believe, were being taken to effect this purpose. Since then, however, the Victorian Commission have applied to the Fisheries Commission in Sydney for an amalgamated Fisheries Court outside our Court; and I am informed that that body have abandoned its intention of letting us have the contribution suggested, and have applied to the Government for a grant of the sum of £600 to enable them to be represented in the amalgamated Court of Victoria. This letter has within the last few days been sent to me for report, and the Secretary of the Victorian Commission has written to this Commission as well as to myself on the subject; but I do not see my way clear, at this late period, to recommend so large an expenditure, more especially as it, the amalgamated fisheries, could not form a very distinctive feature, being outside the New South Wales Court.

As I dealt with the groups, classes, and sections so fully in my preceding Report it is unnecessary for me to dilate further on the subject.

I alluded on Wednesday last to the Fine Arts Loan Collection, and I am now in a position to say that very valuable contributions have been kindly lent by (amongst others) His Excellency the Governor, Lord Carrington; His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Darley; the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. Colonial Secretary; the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor; the Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council, on behalf of the Council; the Honorable John Sutherland, M.P., Minister for Works; Major-General Richardson, C.B., on behalf of the Military Authorities; the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney, John Harris, Esq., J.P., on behalf of the Municipal Council of Sydney; E. C. Cracknell, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs; the Trustees of the Australian Museum; the President of the School of Arts, besides other institutions. It will occupy too much of your time and attention to specify the names of the many other gentlemen who have generously responded to the applications made to them for the loan of their very valuable works of art. From the lists which have been forwarded to me, I can confidently say that this section will be amply represented. Steps are being taken to safely pack and transmit the whole collection to Melbourne without delay. The Court is quite ready for their reception, and the same may be said with regard to the Fine Arts Court. The decorations of this and the General Court will be finally and satisfactorily completed before the 30th instant. Since my previous Report I have procured an extension of 5,000 feet more space for machinery, which will enable exhibitors to make a fair display if they will only zealously and promptly send in their exhibits before the opening.

After the adoption of my sixth report I gave directions to the Curator of the Australian Museum (Mr. E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S.) for a varied collection in Ornithology, Archæology, and Natural History; and from a conversation which I have recently had with that gentleman I learn that he has succeeded in procuring representative groups in all these classes, and that in due time they will be forwarded to Melbourne. The money granted for that purpose is being well and judiciously expended.

Several important details in connection with the administration of the office here, and of the Court in Melbourne, have been carefully attended to; but I deem it superfluous to bring these matters under the notice of this meeting. Every possible exertion is being made in all departments in the interest of the Commission.

I have now to announce that this is the last meeting of the Commission which I shall do myself the pleasure of attending until some time after the Exhibition is opened, as I leave for Melbourne in a few days to discharge my duties there, where I will use renewed efforts to endeavour to make our Court a great success. I may be pardoned for stating that during the past six months, I have, both in Sydney and Melbourne, given undivided time and attention to the onerous and responsible duties which my office as Executive Commissioner exacted. But whatever sacrifices I have made will be amply repaid by the satisfactory results which I fully anticipate will be realised on the opening day.

In conclusion I venture to think that this Centennial International Exhibition at Melbourne will adequately demonstrate the industrial resources, mechanical skill, enterprise, and social progress of the Australasian Colonies, and bring them in closer contact and union with the civilized nations of the world.

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 18th July, 1888.

TENTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P.,
brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission held on the 20th
August, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that a few days after I brought up my last (ninth) Report I proceeded to Melbourne. On arrival there I found that my instructions had been carried out as far as practicable, with a view to be ready on the opening day of the Exhibition. In the face of great difficulties, which seemed at first insurmountable, by the employment of extra men, working day and night, and by the zeal, perseverance, and energy of my staff, we managed to be as ready as any other Court in the building (with the exception, perhaps, of that of Germany). The magnitude of the work done from the time of my arrival in Melbourne, on the 20th July last, can hardly be realized, except by those who observed it during its progress. You will remember our great difficulty in inducing exhibitors to send in their exhibits promptly, and the delay caused by not having at hand the necessary show cases, which did not reach Melbourne until within a day or two of the opening, and then only, in many instances, in an imperfect and damaged condition. It may be well to note the fact that between the 4th June and 23rd July ten hundred and seventy-three (1,073) tons of exhibits were received, and afterwards, from the 23rd to the 31st July (seven days), eleven hundred and seventy-six (1,176) tons were also received, making a total of 2,249 tons, consisting of 3,057 packages, exclusive of three large railway trucks, immense logs of cedar, a large number of buggies, guns, cannons, and numerous other bulky and unwieldy exhibits. This considerable tonnage had to be received at the wharves or railway stations, brought into the building, and there unpacked, classified, and arranged for exhibition before the 1st August instant. As there was a great deficiency in the show cases, at the request of the Commission I ordered in Melbourne the making of ninety-two show and trophy cases for the display of wools, minerals, and miscellaneous exhibits. Most of these cases were large, and of intricate construction. Besides this, in accordance with the 8th Regulation of the Commission, I had to provide all other necessary fittings, such as counters, shelves, frames, &c., for those exhibitors who had not made such provision. In addition, I was compelled to make additional wall space by constructing timber walls to the extent of about 30,000 feet. The decorations had also to be attended to.

On the day appointed—1st August—the Exhibition was opened under most auspicious circumstances. There were present their Excellencies the Governors of all the Australasian Colonies with the exception of Western Australia, and a large and distinguished assemblage. Before the termination of the ceremonies at the main entrance of the New South Wales Court, His Excellency the Governor of Victoria (Sir Henry Loch, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.) was pleased to offer to myself, as Executive Commissioner,
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his warm congratulations at the satisfactory appearance of our Court, and intimated his intention of paying an early formal visit to the Court, which he afterwards did, with Lady Loch and his suite, accompanied by his Excellency Lord Carrington. I had the honor to receive and accompany these distinguished visitors all through the Court. Both Sir Henry Loch and Lord Carrington expressed their high appreciation of the work that had been accomplished; at the variety and importance of our general display, and before finishing their visit again offered their congratulations on the success of the New South Wales Court. Subsequently Lord and Lady Carrington visited the Court on several occasions, made a minute examination of the principal exhibits, and manifested the deepest interest in our exposition.

Our respected President, his Honor Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice, has visited the Exhibition, and expressed his satisfaction at the general arrangement and appearance of the New South Wales Court. The President of the Victorian Commission, Sir James MacBain, paid a similar visit, and offered similar compliments. Many other visitors of high social standing from different parts of the Colonies also visited the Court, and were equally satisfied with its appearance.

At the Banquet given in the Exhibition building on the 8th instant by the President and members of the Victorian Commission to celebrate the opening of this great national event, at which some 500 persons were present, including their Excellencies the Governors of Victoria and Tasmania, I had the honor conferred on me of being first called upon to respond to the toast—"The Representatives of our Sister Colonies." The remarks I made on that occasion, although necessarily brief, so clearly express my opinion on the character of the great event that I venture to extract from the *Melbourne Argus* of the 9th instant its slightly condensed report, which runs as follows:—

MR. BURDETT SMITH, Executive Commissioner of New South Wales, in responding to the toast, said:—Mr. President, Your Excellencies, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the mother Colony of New South Wales, I thank Colonel Sargood for the kind, generous, and handsome terms in which he has proposed this toast, and I thank this great and representative gathering for the cordiality of its reception. It is a matter of congratulation and gratification among the representatives of New South Wales and the sister Colonies to know that we can all sink our differences in political matters, and assemble here solely to represent our common interests, and to celebrate the opening of the great Industrial Exhibition of 1888. (Cheers.) This great commemoration was entirely due to the courage, perseverance, and liberality of the people of Victoria—(cheers)—and though it is a matter of deep regret that the mother Colony did not embrace the opportunity of celebrating the Centenary of the settlement of the Colony, I am quite sure that my brother commissioners all feel proud in being present here to-night and participating in the glories and triumphs of your celebration. (Cheers.) This great undertaking was not conceived, I am sure, in any unfriendly spirit towards the Colony of New South Wales—(cheers)—and no possible jealousy should exist on the part of the mother Colony because of the desire of Victoria to stimulate intercolonial industry, and to bring closer together the bonds of Australasian unity. (Cheers.) New South Wales, being appealed to to participate in this great event, has nobly and cheerfully responded. (Cheers.) And I can only say that the desire on the part of my fellow-commissioners and myself has been to adequately represent as far as possible the skill, the industry, the enterprise, and the resources of our great Colony. (Cheers.) We have done our very best to render the Court of New South Wales as important and as attractive as possible, and I am sure we will continue to make it still more perfect, and display whatever other resources we have at our command. (Cheers.) I may be pardoned for taking this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments to the president, vice-president, and members of the Victorian Commission, the courteous secretary, and all of the officers in connection with the commission, for the great kindness, consideration, courtesy, and attention which they have shown to me during the performance of my somewhat perplexing and harassing duties. (Cheers.) My duties have been considerably lessened and lightened by the very great kindness I have received at the hands of all parties in connection with this Exhibition, and I take this opportunity of thanking them and the people of Victoria for the great hospitality which they have extended to my fellow-commissioners and myself. I may also be excused if, in the presence of this assemblage, I thank His Excellency the Governor of Victoria for the hospitable manner in which he has entertained all visitors from New South Wales. (Cheers.) I am sure that the kindness they have received will never be forgotten, and if it is in the power of the colonists of New South Wales to reciprocate they will cheerfully do so. (Cheers.) I am sure that you will permit me to express the opinion that this Exhibition will adequately demonstrate the industrial resources, the mechanical skill, the enterprise and the social progress of the Australian Colonies, and bring them into closer union with the civilised nations of the world. (Cheers.) I cannot sufficiently thank you for the enthusiastic manner in which you have responded to the toast. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT called for three cheers for the Colony of New South Wales, which were most enthusiastically given.

I UNDERSTAND that these observations were well received in Victoria, and indicated the genuine amity that exists at the present time between Victoria and the mother Colony.

It may be as well to assure you that every day the Court progresses towards completion, and I hope in a few days it will be in perfect order. I think it right to state that every inch of available space allotted to us has been utilized, and it is not desirable to send any further exhibits, as it will be impossible to place them. Of course I except those exhibits for the two special shows for agricultural, dairy produce, and analogous exhibits. The first show will begin on the 20th September, and last three days; the second will open on the 1st and close on the 3rd November.

As much favourable comment has been made both through the press and otherwise with regard to the principal characteristics of our display, I may be permitted to briefly allude to some of them.

1.—The Mineral Court.

IN order to remove any misapprehension as to this great display, I think it right to state that both this Commission and myself gave our very best attention to make it in every way representative of the mineral wealth of the Colony. The Commission accordingly authorized

a large expenditure, which has been judiciously made, not only in purchasing but collecting miscellaneous mineral exhibits from all parts of the Colony. In order to give effect to this most important section, I allotted to it the best position in the Court, approved of and supervised the general arrangement and classification; and I had to incur very considerable expense (amounting to several hundred pounds) from my funds as Executive Commissioner in order to make this Court perfect and complete in every respect. I have spared neither time, labour, nor trouble in rendering it as effective as possible. Of course the Minister for Mines of Sydney having kindly lent the numerous and valuable specimens belonging to his Department has contributed much to the general effect, and I am taking steps that every possible credit and publicity will be given to his splendid display. While referring to this subject I cannot too strongly express my satisfaction at the indefatigable zeal, and skill displayed by Mr. J. E. Carne, of the Mines Department, who superintended the general arrangement of these and other exhibits, ably assisted by a staff of men employed by me.

2.—Wool Section.

THE admirable trophy and collection are very much admired and certainly demonstrates the quality and value of our Australian staple product. While on this subject the first wool show will soon take place and deserves the best attention of our wool Committee, of which Mr. J. B. Donkin is the Chairman, to whom I am indebted for several acts of cordial co-operation and prompt assistance in the completion of this Court; he also rendered me assistance in the arrangement of our timbers.

3.—The Timber Section.

THE exhibits under this head are the theme of general commendation, and I may add that the timber Kiosk, for a still greater display of our timbers, is on the eve of completion.

4.—The Silver Trophy from Broken Hill.

THIS exhibit is almost unique and elicits the admiration of all visitors. It is as an able critic remarks, "colossal and yet artistic, highly ornate and yet truly grand."

5.—The Technical College.

I CANNOT too strongly commend this very effective and interesting Court, which is daily visited by admiring crowds.

6.—The Technological Museum.

THIS large, varied, and valuable display of the natural products of the country has been most carefully and judiciously arranged by Mr. J. H. Maiden, its curator, and always attracts a large number of visitors to examine it.

6.—The Fine Arts Court.

THIS Court occupies one of the large bays of the building, and the Loan Collection with it renders it specially attractive; thousands of visitors have expressed their admiration of this numerous, varied, and valuable collection.

7.—The Exhibits, Department of Education.

AT first there was much difficulty experienced in finding a suitable position for these interesting exhibits, but ultimately I selected a good place adjoining the Fine Arts Court, and I am glad to say that the typical schoolhouse is nearly completed. The other exhibits are being most effectively arranged and displayed by the teachers and gentlemen sent from the Department for such purpose.

8.—The Sugar Company's Trophy.

THIS fine exhibit, erected at considerable expense, has elicited general approbation. It is certainly significant of a grand industry that will rapidly develop.

9.—The Woodstock Company's Fruit Trophy.

THIS is really one of the finest exhibits in the Court, and cannot fail to impress on the minds of visitors the great future that is before the Colony in the production of various fruits.

10.—The Carrington Pavilion.

I CANNOT omit to refer to this imposing structure and its first-class collection of furniture, manufactured in the Colony. It is largely visited and much admired. It reflects very great credit on Messrs. Wallach Bros., its spirited proprietors, who have spared neither trouble nor expense to make it as ornate and attractive as possible.

11.—Government Printing Office Exhibits.

THIS magnificent display commends itself by its variety and artistic excellence to thousands of visitors. The book-binding in general is of such fine quality that can be hardly excelled anywhere. The collection of photographs and other pictorial representations add much to the interest of the Court.

12.—The Jenolan Caves.

THE popular appreciation of this exhibit is to me personally most gratifying, as there was originally some adverse criticism in opposition to the plan, but when I found that a leading English journal characterised it as an enterprising idea, I was satisfied that the portion
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of the public that had an opportunity of seeing it would be greatly pleased. It has attracted from the very first an immense number of visitors, and the artist has reported that on the opening day at least 22,000 visitors examined, and were doubtless delighted with it. My expectations with reference to it have been in every sense fully realised.

13.—The Captain Cook Court.

THE representation of the Landing of Captain Cook is regarded as being highly successful, and attracts a large number of visitors.

The Plan of Port Jackson in relief is placed in this Court, and is also an exhibit of great interest.

The Military exhibits are here also displayed, and seem to gratify those of the public who inspect them.

14.—Electric Telegraph Department Exhibits.

THIS fine collection sent and arranged by Colonel Cracknell deserves all the commendation it has received. It forms assuredly one of the objects of great interest in our Court.

15.—The Conservatory.

MR. CHARLES MOORE, the director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, deserves special notice for the admirable manner in which he has set up and filled with the choicest flowers and plants the Kiosk set apart for this purpose. This also is much and deservedly admired.

16.—The Machinery Court.

THIS Court is well filled with a large amount of agricultural implements, trucks and other exhibits of a similar kind, but it is not yet quite complete. Steps are, however, being taken to effect this purpose.

17.—Miscellaneous Exhibits.

It would occupy too much time to refer in detail to the numerous and varied exhibits in the New South Wales Court: Suffice it is to say that all manufactured and unmanufactured exhibits are nearly all arranged and judiciously classified. They vie with the best exhibits in the entire building, and are the theme of much and deserved eulogium. The wine bar, which at first gave some considerable trouble in its establishment, is now in satisfactory operation, and our wines are being properly estimated.

The appointment of juries is a subject which will require my earliest and best attention, and I hope that I shall receive such assistance as may be necessary in making appointments in the various sections and classes.

As this will probably be the last Report which I shall have the honor to submit until the close of the Exhibition, I think it right to state that the New South Wales Court has been most largely and frequently visited than perhaps any Court in the building. This must be a matter of congratulation to us all to think that under somewhat untoward circumstances we have been so successful. I have now only to thank those Members of the Commission who were present at the Opening Ceremony, and also those who while in Sydney had uniformly given me considerable assistance in the discharge of my most arduous duties.

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 20th August, 1888.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, the Honorable P. Gidley King, M.L.C., moved, and Captain Eldred seconded, "That the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Commission be given to the Executive Commissioner, R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has performed his duties as Executive Commissioner, and for the kindness, courtesy, and attention shown by him to the members of the Commission and visitors from New South Wales at Melbourne." The motion was carried with acclamation.

ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P., brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 15th October, 1888.

WHEN I had the honor to Report at a meeting of the Commission held on the 20th August last, I did not think that any further Report would be necessary until the final one after the close of the Exhibition. Circumstances have, however, occurred which justify me in calling the attention of the Commission to the most important of them. The work in connection with the completion of the New South Wales Court has been vigorously carried out, and is now, it may be confidently asserted, in admirable order. Exhibits have been steadily flowing in, and have been arranged and classified in an excellent manner. There can be no possible doubt that the Court will now vie in point of pre-eminence with any Court within the Exhibition Building. This opinion is formed on the unaniously expressed approval of numerous visitors not only from our Colony, but from all parts of the world. The people of Victoria readily acknowledge that New South Wales has responded nobly to the call made to co-operate in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of British settlement in Australia. Notably our large and varied mineral exhibits and natural products have elicited general admiration. These exhibits cannot fail to demonstrate our abundant and substantial industrial resources.

In the thorough completion of our various Courts, I have necessarily had to incur considerable expense out of the funds placed at my disposal as Executive Commissioner by the Government; but it is extremely gratifying to be in a position to state that the result is in every sense satisfactory. While on this subject I need hardly remind the members of the Commission that several very large sums of money, which should have been defrayed by the Commission itself in Sydney, fell on me in Melbourne, as I had

to expedite most hurriedly all the arrangements for the opening day and the general completeness of the various Courts. This will, however, be a matter of adjustment between the Commission and myself hereafter.

Since our last meeting the Machinery Court, adjoining our Court in the Grand Avenue of Nations, has been fitted up and furnished with extensive exhibits. The space allotted being totally inadequate, I was compelled—owing to the unexpected number of exhibits which were constantly coming in since the opening of the Exhibition—to apply for additional space, which has been granted. A large covered shed at the north end of the Avenue of Nations has been assigned to me for the display of gold crushing and hydraulic machinery. In this building Messrs. Park & Lacey of Sydney show a most extensive, varied, and interesting collection of their manufactures, and which is in itself an attractive exhibition. In the open-air display smelters, stump-extractors, excavators, windmills, and various other articles, which could not from their nature and dimensions be placed in the main building, are now in a good position and can be seen to great advantage. The very large collection of exhibits from the Public Schools Department of New South Wales has been also properly placed. The typical public school-house, with all its appliances, attracts very great attention.

Two special shows have been held—one for Dairy Produce, on the 20th ultimo, and one for Grain and Farm Produce, on the 9th and 10th instant, at which I was present. In consequence of the very dry season the first-mentioned was not sufficiently representative of the Colony, but the second was most distinctly so—in fact, was an unqualified success. This latter show was held under the northern dome of the Grand Avenue of Nations, and the New South Wales portion of it was appropriately decorated, various agricultural products of New South Wales were adequately displayed, and a large corn trophy lent significance to this portion of the show.

In order to illustrate the preceding remarks, I extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald's* Melbourne special correspondent, published in to-day's issue of that journal, the following paragraph which I regard to be correct in every particular:—

On Tuesday last the first of two international competitive shows of Grain and Farm Produce was held in the Avenue of Nations under the northern dome, and the show has remained open since. Above the space allotted for the purpose are suspended festoons of evergreens and flowers, giving it at once a graceful and striking appearance. Although the show is not on a large scale, it is most interesting and instructive, affording an excellent idea of the agricultural wealth of the Colonies and the variety of their products, and in that respect may be regarded as a decided success. The premier position was given to New South Wales, whose exhibits occupied the extreme south, or that part which was first approached by the visitor; and New South Wales in this instance, as she has done in the other sections of the great show, successfully filled the position. The entrance to this special display is formed by an arch of maize in cob, and just inside the arch are hung baskets of different varieties of oranges. Across the front of the arch is the designation "New South Wales" in large letters, so that the name of the Colony is a most prominent object. A Melbourne evening paper took exception to the name appearing so conspicuously, on the ground that it made it appear as if the whole show belonged to New South Wales. However, that none of the other Colonies, with the exception of New Zealand, gave any prominence to their names, was no reason that New South Wales should not do so, and, perhaps, in this respect there may be a change on the next occasion. In the New South Wales section there are rows of glass showcases, in which are placed great varieties of wheat, maize, and other grains, the bowls containing the exhibits being beaded in green moss. With the samples of seeds and grain are specimens of the plants which produced them, with preparations showing the uses to which products can be applied, such as flour, meal, and other farinaceous preparations. Most conspicuous are the collective exhibits from the Camden Park Estate and from the farm of Mr. George Crispen, of the Clarence River, both of which attract much attention. The most noteworthy, however, is the wonderful variety of products displayed by Mr. Crispen from his farm of only 23 acres in extent. Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, arrowroot, maize meal, &c., with preserved fruits in large variety, and a display of vegetables, many of them of immense size, illustrate the productiveness of Mr. Crispen's farm, and the intelligence and industry of its owner. The New South Wales display in this show is the more satisfactory when the severity of the recent season is taken into account. Victoria makes an excellent grain display, and the exhibits from the Dookie Agricultural College are interesting as showing the result of the work which is being done there. In the South Australian compartment grain naturally figures very prominently, but there is an interesting exhibit from the Northern Territory of rice, cassava root (tapioca), tumeric, sugarcane, and cotton. New Zealand, Tasmania, and Queensland are likewise well represented by varieties of their products, although the collections are somewhat on a limited scale.

The second show will be held in January next, the correct date of which will be notified later on.

The Horticultural Shows will be held on the 15th and 16th of November next, and the second in January, 1889, due notice will be given of the exact date. There will be eight classes, namely: A—Pot Grown Plants; B—Cut Flowers; C—Fruits; D—Vegetables; E—Pot Plants; F—Cut Flowers; G—Fruit; H—Vegetables. The last three classes will be open to amateurs only.

I would invite the special attention of Committee No. XI to these shows in order that all intended exhibits may be sent to the Exhibition in due time.

The nomination of jurors in the various classes has been made by me, and several juries have been constituted and are now at work. The beers, wools, books and printing, photographs, &c., are now being dealt with, and, although no awards have been made, it may be safely inferred that New South Wales will carry off a fair share of the honors.

Three hundred copies of Mr. Coghlan's valuable book, "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," which the Government sent to me for distribution at our Court has supplied very valuable information of the industrial resources of the Colony, and I have distributed them to all the most prominent persons connected with the Exhibition and the leading representatives of the several Colonies for which due acknowledgments have been spontaneously made. I have also caused copies to be forwarded to the Agents of the several Royal Mail Steamship Companies to be placed in the libraries of the various ships. I should be glad to be furnished with an additional number of copies. I have caused a valuable series of photographs of our Court to be prepared, showing the principal features of our Exhibition and executed in a highly artistic style. To complete the collection I shall, on my next visit, add a few more of these photographic studies. A catalogue of the Fine Arts and Fine Arts Loan Collection has been prepared under my direction, which gives full information regarding the collection in the Court. This I intend to have revised and published. The general catalogue is also in course of completion.

As in my opinion superfluous publicity has been given to a disputed account between contractor Hibble and myself, I think it necessary, but briefly, to state the circumstances connected with this dispute, which are as follows: About the first week in July last Mr. Hibble tendered for the decoration of the New South Wales Court, which, as being the lowest tender, was accepted by me for the sum of £433. It was stipulated in writing that the work should be done to my entire satisfaction, and that before final payment I should express my approval in writing. Subsequently my superintendent in Melbourne, Mr. Jules Joubert, deemed it necessary to employ Mr. Hibble to carry out some extra work in connection with the Court which was also to be subjected to my approval. The work was proceeded with.

with, and from time to time payments were made by me to Mr. Hibble, on account, to the full extent of £800, besides £85 for wages. After the opening of the Exhibition, accounts were sent in to me by Mr. Hibble amounting in the aggregate to £2,327 12s. 8d. Many items of which I disputed; and as I thought the particulars were insufficient, I applied for the fullest explanation and information as to number of workmen employed, and other items, as well as copies of pay-sheets, &c. To this day I have not been furnished with the information and particulars I required. I informed Mr. Hibble that I could make no further payments until I had got the work measured and examined by our Colonial Architect, Mr. Barnet. I then returned to Sydney, and applied to the Colonial Secretary for the services of Mr. Barnet, bringing the facts of the case before him. I received a communication from the Colonial Secretary that the Victorian Government had been requested to place their officers at my disposal for the purpose of a thorough investigation. I visited Melbourne again and interviewed the Premier and the Minister for Public Works respectively, both of whom courteously acceded to the request of our Colonial Secretary. I was then introduced by the Minister for Works to the Senior Architect of Victoria, Mr. H. R. Bastow, and after a conference with that gentleman I returned to Sydney to bring down certain Government officials who could give information as to a large portion of the work done. This circumstance Mr. Hibble was duly apprised of. I again visited Melbourne with some of these gentlemen on the 6th instant, but, to my surprise, on my arrival was served with a writ for the alleged balance due to Mr. Hibble. I was also subsequently served with a writ for alleged libel. Before entering into any negotiation for the investigation and examination of the work by Mr. Bastow, the Senior Architect of Victoria and his officers, I insisted that both writs should be absolutely withdrawn, not that I had the least apprehension as to the result of either; but in order to save time and not delay the officers I had taken down from Sydney. This was readily assented to by Mr. Hibble and the writs for the disputed accounts and alleged libel were afterwards unconditionally withdrawn and the actions abandoned, as will be seen by the following copy of a letter from the solicitors of Mr. Hibble:—

“Dear Sir,

Melbourne, 12th October, 1888.

“We have much pleasure in informing you that our client, Mr. Hibble, has instructed us to withdraw all legal proceedings against you, which are therefore at an end.

“Yours faithfully,

“R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.

GAUNSON & WALLACE.”

The investigation of the work was then proceeded with, the officers being actively engaged in its examination up to the time of my leaving Melbourne on Friday afternoon last, and who will, I trust, be able to furnish a final report in a short time, so that this vexed question may be finally brought to an end.

I thought it to be my duty to the Commission and the country to take the position I have taken, not in any spirit of hostility to Mr. Hibble, but to satisfy my own mind that I was acting throughout honorably and conscientiously in the discharge of a responsible public duty.

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Sydney, 15th October, 1888.

After the Report had been unanimously adopted, Captain Trouton moved:—“That this meeting, having heard the Report of the Executive Commissioner, R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., and the statement of the annoyance to which he has been subjected in the discharge of his duty as therein detailed, beg hereby to express its sympathy with him as Executive Commissioner, and assure him of their unabated confidence.” He said that Mr. Smith had exerted himself untiringly to make the New South Wales Court a success, and, notwithstanding the arduous nature of his undertaking, had always received his visitors in the most courteous manner. He hoped the meeting would express sympathy with Mr. Smith in the annoyance he had been subjected to, and unabated confidence in him for his management of the Court. (Cheers.) Mr. Charles Moore, in seconding the motion, spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Smith's conduct in connection with the New South Wales Court. Other Commissioners spoke in similar laudatory terms. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Smith returned thanks.

TWELFTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, MR. R. BURDETT SMITH, M.P., brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 11th February, 1889.

In my last (eleventh) Report I ventured to prophesy that the New South Wales court at the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, would maintain its pre-eminence, and would, before its close, vie with any court within the Exhibition Building. It is to me a source of great satisfaction to be able now to state that my best anticipations have been realized, and that we have won well-deserved distinctions from every quarter.

Up to the very last the court was visited by thousands of spectators, who seemed to take the deepest interest in the arrangement and classification of its large and varied exhibits, covering an area in the aggregate of one hundred and eighty-five thousand feet of floor and wall space. It is needless to add that the minerals, wools, timbers, leathers, wines, and many other of our natural products attracted particular attention. Amongst other objects which specially gratified visitors were the miniature model of a portion of the celebrated Jenolan Caves, the historical representation of the landing on our shores of the renowned navigator, Captain James Cook, R.N., the plan, in relief, of the harbour of Port Jackson and its surroundings, as well as several adjuncts connected with these events. While thus distinguishing these courts I do not for a moment overlook other splendid displays, particularly the Fine Arts court which covered an area of about 20,000 feet of space besides corresponding wall space—the exhibits from the various Public Schools of the Colony, which in consequence of our limited space had to be distributed in several parts of the building, the valuable contributions from the Technical and Technological Colleges of Sydney respectively, and the numerous miscellaneous manufactured and unmanufactured goods. It would occupy too much time to specifically refer to other magnificent exhibits, such as the Carrington Pavilion with its fine display of exquisitely finished furniture, manufactured in this Colony, and artistic decorations, the significant trophies of the

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New South Wales Sugar Company, Mr. Walter Lamb's unique show of the choicest preserved fruits of the Colony, specimens of our flora displayed in the kiosk erected for that purpose, and the contents of the several machinery and agricultural courts both inside and outside the Exhibition building.

The general catalogue, embracing the foregoing, as well as all the numerous other exhibits, has been finally corrected, published, and distributed.

One of the most exacting and responsible duties that devolved on me was the appointment of the several juries. From the very beginning a most difficult task was to find a number of gentlemen possessing the requisite qualifications, both able and willing to sacrifice time and incur expense in the performance of the duty, and the difficulty of accomplishing it was further enhanced by the fact that some who had originally accepted the position found themselves unable to act, and to supply the places thus vacated fresh nominations had to be made without an instant's delay, lest the prospects of exhibitors should be jeopardised through the absence of representatives of New South Wales. All the nominations made by me as Executive Commissioner were accepted by the Victorian authorities; and there is every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which jurors from this Colony have performed their arduous and responsible duties. In the regulations originally framed by the Victorian Executive Commissioners provision was made by them for reimbursing to jurors "such personal expenses as may be allowed by the Executive Commissioners." It appears, however, that this regulation was subsequently rescinded, and jurors were therefore under the necessity of defraying their own personal expenses while in Melbourne. Free passes by rail were granted by me for the New South Wales and Victorian Railways. In many instances passes were granted by the chairman of the juries for the Victorian lines; but in all other respects the jurors received no compensation even when their presence was required in Melbourne on several occasions.

It is gratifying to be able to report that, notwithstanding many untoward circumstances, that in almost every section of the Exhibition New South Wales has carried off a large number of awards. In order to facilitate the work of judging, the exhibits were divided into sixty sections, embracing in all ninety-two classes. It would be invidious on my part to particularise the gentlemen who made such willing sacrifices in the discharge of their duties as jurors, but personally I cannot avoid sincerely thanking them one and all for their unwearied labours on behalf of our Colony.

On the formal closing day of the Exhibition His Excellency Sir Henry B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Victoria, presented me, as the representative of the Colony of New South Wales, with the book of awards as far as they had up to that day been completed, and was pleased to congratulate me on the great success of the New South Wales court. The appendix of awards will be found at the end of this report. No awards have yet been officially declared for our minerals, wines, printing, Public Schools and other exhibits, but I am informed, in minerals, Public Schools' fancy work, and several other classes, we have gained first prizes. As soon as I have authentic information on this subject I shall communicate it to the Commission. The judging in all the sections and classes is not yet finished, nor is it likely to be for some weeks to come, and it may be that I shall be constrained to keep some of our exhibits back until they can be submitted for awards. In the case of protests, when dissatisfaction was expressed by those interested, appeals were made and submitted to impartial experts, who carefully and critically rejudged such exhibits, and gave entire satisfaction to the appellants by reversing previous decisions.

The several exhibits, such as clothing, wearing apparel, hats, boots, shoes, and other miscellaneous articles displayed by this Commission, and manufactured in this Colony, would assuredly have obtained prizes if they had been sent for competition, as they were of first class quality, and equal to anything of a similar kind in the building; but they were unfortunately for exhibition only.

With regard to the resolution passed at the last meeting of this Commission "That the disposal of the show-cases be left to the discretion of myself after the close of Exhibition," I beg to state that I have not yet determined as to the manner in which they should be disposed of, in consequence of the representation of the Colony at the Paris International Exhibition in May next being still under the consideration of the Government. On my next visit to Melbourne, in a few days, I shall carry out the wishes of the Commission in this respect.

The Trustees of the Melbourne Exhibition Building have personally and by letter requested me to present to them the model of the Jenolan Caves, the colossal bust of Captain Cook, the representation of his landing, and such other articles as would form permanent exhibits in the building. They pointed out to me that they would connect and incorporate the caves with their aquarium and fernery. I have consulted the Honorable the Colonial Secretary on the subject, and he was pleased to leave the matter entirely to my discretion and approve of my action hereafter.

The question of return freight and marine insurance of the exhibits is a matter of great importance, and should be dealt with by the Commission promptly. I would suggest that this matter be left to the judgment of the Finance Committee, who have displayed so much zeal and intelligence in the discharge of their onerous duties; and that they be empowered to enter into contracts with the various steamship companies and insurance offices in order to effect this desirable object. As I have now ordered the court to be dismantled, the goods to be packed and returned to their respective owners, no time should be lost in carrying out these suggestions. As damage may occur to some of the exhibits in transit, I would further suggest that a competent person be appointed to supervise the unpacking of such exhibits on their return to Sydney. This course, if adopted, will prevent much discontent and annoyance to the Commission.

In my last report I referred to the dispute between contractor Hibble and myself, which was referred to arbitration, the arbitrator being Mr. H. R. Bastow, the Government Senior Architect, Victoria, assisted by his officers. I am happy to say that after a full investigation I resolutely acted on the basis of Mr. Bastow's report, and although objected to by the contractor my offer of settlement of accounts was ultimately accepted by him, releases and vouchers executed, and the matter finally adjusted. I deem it my duty to thank the Victorian Government for having placed Mr. Bastow at my service, and also to cordially thank that gentleman for the zealous and impartial manner in which he conducted the inquiry, and the valuable report with which he supplied me.

In glancing back at the events and results of the last six months' amicable rivalry, I am happy in being able to assert, in this public manner, that the retrospect is replete with pleasant associations and endearing memories. The most cordial relations always existed between the Victorian Commission and the representatives of other Colonies and foreign nations, and this state of feeling was strengthened by reciprocal hospitalities, which enabled us to understand one another and inaugurate a social federation, which cannot fail to be productive of great good hereafter in promoting mutual respect, and widening the bounds of a generous toleration.

Not a jar occurred to disturb the harmony which existed between all who were most deeply interested in the unqualified success of this grand Exhibition. For my part, although my duties were at the same time responsible and heavy, I do not regret for an instant the part I took in the promoting to some extent the success of a great national undertaking. Its most obvious lesson teaches what the Australasian Colonies can do when they are united, and when they are animated by a genuine patriotic spirit of unanimity.

I cannot close this report without cordially thanking our respected President, the Chairmen of the several Committees, and members of the Commission generally, for the prompt and hearty co-operation he and they have always accorded me in the discharge of my official duties, the recollection of which will form one of the most pleasant reminiscences of my connection with the Exhibition. In conclusion, permit me to congratulate the Commission on the decided success of the New South Wales Court in the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-9.

Sydney, 11th February, 1889.

BEFORE the close of the meeting the Honorable P. G. King, M.L.C., moved, and Mr. John Rae, M.A., J.P., seconded, the following resolution:—

“That the most cordial acknowledgments and thanks of the Commission are hereby tendered to R. Burdett-Smith, Esq., M.P., J.P., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, for the untiring energy and zeal and great ability with which he has discharged the important and onerous duties confided to him, and which have ensured the conspicuous success of the representation of this Colony at the Exhibition.”

This resolution was supported by Mr. George Day, M.P., Mr. F. Farnell, M.P., and carried unanimously with acclamation.

Abridged from the “Argus” of Monday, 28 January, 1889.

On Saturday afternoon, being the Anniversary Day of New South Wales, Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.P. (the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales) entertained a party of about seventy gentlemen at a complimentary luncheon in the official dining-hall at the Exhibition-building. The guests comprised leading Victorian Commissioners and citizens, and influential visitors from New South Wales. Mr. Burdett Smith presided.

An excellent luncheon was served, and after the toast of “Her Majesty the Queen,”

Mr. R. Burdett Smith proposed the toast of “The Australasian Colonies.” He said they had that day entered on Australia's second century. The foundation of the Colonies and the first establishment here of British rule was an event which was ever held in patriotic remembrance, not only in the mother colony but in every colony in the Australian group. (Cheers.) At that moment it was being appropriately celebrated by thousands on the waters of Port Jackson, within sight of the spot upon which Governor Phillip first unfurled the British flag, and laid the foundation of an Australasian British Empire. On that day the intrepid Captain Arthur Phillip landed with a scanty retinue; now, 101 years after that occurrence, we possessed several great colonies with noble cities, which would contrast favourably with any in the mother country. We enjoyed the freest institutions in the world, and were foremost in material and social progress. We had a healthy climate, our pastoral capabilities had already made us the greatest meat and wool producing country in the world, and these, with our agricultural resources and almost boundless stores of mineral wealth still undeveloped, warranted the anticipation that Australasia would yet occupy the highest position among the nations. (Applause.) Day by day the different colonies became more closely identified with each other, and petty provincial jealousies gave place to a desire for federation, which, when accomplished would not, he hoped, loosen the ties which now united us to the mother country. (Applause.)

The Hon. J. Nimmo, Commissioner for Public Works, responded to the toast, and congratulated New South Wales on the excellence of her representative display, and the Executive Commissioner on his able administration of the Court.

Mr. R. Burdett Smith then proposed the health of the President and Commissioners of the Centennial International Exhibition, and expressed his sincere thanks to them for the kindness and courtesy they had always extended to him. The Exhibition might be attended by a financial loss, but in every other respect it had been a great success.

Sir James MacBain, K.C.M.G., President of the Executive Commissioners of the Exhibition, in reply, said that there was no Colony in Australasia that paid greater respect to the anniversary celebrated that day than did Victoria. The British flag was first planted in New South Wales, and the people of Victoria recognised her claim to respect as the oldest colony in the group. Victorians desired to live in harmony with their neighbours, and they hoped that they would soon be more closely united with them. Mr. R. Burdett Smith was entitled to the highest praise for the admirable manner in which he had administered the affairs of the New South Wales Court.

The Hon. Colonel Sargood, C.M.G., Executive Vice-President, also replied. He congratulated New South Wales particularly on her mineral display.

Mr. Cain (Victorian Commissioner), Mr. Bosisto (Chairman of Juries), and Mr. Mount (Victorian Commissioner) also responded.

Mr. Sheriff Cowper (of New South Wales) proposed the toast of “The Press.”

The toast of “The Chairman” was given by Sir James MacBain, and the proceedings then terminated.

THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 11th March, 1889.

SINCE my last (twelfth) Report I have twice visited the Melbourne Exhibition, returning to Sydney from my last visit on Thursday, and have dealt with many matters of considerable importance. The Court of New South Wales is being rapidly dismantled, and all exhibits returned to the respective exhibitors. I have given directions that every possible care should be used in their packing and transmission. In a few instances exhibitors have sent their own packers to Melbourne, and at their urgent request I have permitted them to pack without the intervention of my officers; but I am sorry to learn that in some such instances damage has occurred to the goods, for which, of course, the Commission is not in any way responsible.

In my last report I referred to the question of awards of juries, which were not then completed. This matter engaged my special attention while in Melbourne. I had several interviews with the Chairman of Juries, the Honorable Joseph Bosisto, C.M.G., M.P., on the subject of these awards. The expediting of the uncompleted work of some of the juries, the question of separate awards for individual exhibits in the Public and Technical Schools respectively, appeals, &c., I am glad to report that the result was very satisfactory. The Chairman of Juries has intimated to me that he will be happy to recommend the adoption of my suggestions that a commemorative diploma or medal be issued to each of the schools represented in addition to the first-class awards already given; but he regretted that he and the jurors had found it impossible to carry out my further expressed wish

wish to make separate awards for individual exhibits in the Public and Technical Schools. He added further that the Educational Jury had devoted much time to the careful examination of those exhibits, and that the Jury had highly commended the work done in the New South Wales Public and Technical Schools, as will be seen in another portion of this Report. There are some further awards still to be made which I endeavoured to obtain before leaving Melbourne, but owing to the serious illness of the chief official, specially engaged on this work, I was unable to obtain them. I was, however, informed that the balance of the awards will pass the Executive Commission on Tuesday (to-morrow), and will then be publicly announced.

I will now briefly refer to the more prominent sections and classes in which awards have been declared. In the Art Section the awards compare favourably with those of the other Australian Colonies, although, of course, our competitive representation in this section is much behind that of the older countries of the world. In photography the exhibits were numerous, and in the landscape section the most interesting and picturesque portions of the Colony were admirably represented. To the Government Printer, in this particular, the Commission are under special obligations.

In the Educational Section, entrusted to Jury 3, New South Wales appeared to very great advantage, and the varied and excellent exhibits from the Colony are thus referred to in the Report of the Jury named:—

“The exhibits from the Australian Colonies were very complete. Those of Victoria and New South Wales were excellent. The latter was very full, and it was with great unwillingness that the Jury, except in a few instances, found themselves compelled to deal with the pupils' work here and elsewhere only as collective exhibits. The advantage of the Exhibition must certainly be great, as it brought before the student the methods and apparatus of many lands and conditions. The systems of New South Wales and Victoria stand out prominent among the Australian Group. The completeness of the latter with its excellent school buildings, and generous effort to aid in higher education; the thorough organization of the former, with its regular progress from the infant school to the University, are worthy of special note * * * Too high praise could not be given to New South Wales for the exhibit of the Board of Technical Education.”

The Jury on Section 8 have given no less than three first-class awards for Philosophical instruments of various kinds, manufactured within the Colony—one of these going to H. C. Russell, Esq. B.A., F.R.A.S., our Government Astronomer. In the report on Furniture, &c., Jury Section 9 give an award with Special Mention to the exhibits of Messrs. Wallach Brothers, of Sydney. It will be remembered that the furniture manufactured by this well-known firm formed an attractive feature in the Carrington Pavilion.

The exhibits of boots and shoes from this Colony were not numerous; but their high quality is clearly evidenced by the position they occupy on the award list of the Jury in charge of Section 22.

Jury Section 24, Classes 45 and 89, Timbers and Forest Products. In this Section New South Wales had every reason to be proud of the position she occupies. The Jury speaks of the number and massiveness of the various collections and their instructive character. Although, most valuable contributions to this section were made by private individuals, the principal exhibitors were the Minister for Mines and the Trustees of the Technological Museum.

In Preserved Meats, Jury Section 27, Class 50, this Colony, as might have been anticipated, takes a leading place.

The awards of Jury section 28, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and other agricultural products, show that New South Wales has been particularly successful, and earned marked distinction not only in the general competition, but at the special agricultural shows which were held during the currency of the exhibition. The principal awards for maize, for instance, have been taken by New South Wales exhibitors.

Jury section 30, class 53, Flour.—In this section two first awards have been made to exhibits from New South Wales millers, although these were few in number.

Jury section 34, class 57, Wool.—The detailed list of awards will show that the wool-growers of this Colony have succeeded in carrying off some of the leading honors in the 1887 clip competition, and were even more successful in the show of the 1888 clip. At the latter show Messrs. Austin and Millear, pastoralists of New South Wales, won the Grand Champion Prize for their collection of greasy merino wool.

Having regard to the limited number of exhibits in the Carriage section (Jury 39) shown in our Court, this Colony may be regarded as having taken a very fair position in the award list.

In Jury section 41, Railway apparatus, rolling stock and appliances, three awards were made to combination trucks.

In the awards made by Jury 43, Pyrmont building-stone comes in for a first award with special mention in conjunction with Kapunda marble (South Australia), and Stawell freestone (Victoria).

The leading awards in sugars (Jury 45) were carried away by the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, as might have been expected.

But it is in Jury section 50—Minerals and mining—that in the matter of awards the exhibitors and exhibits of this Colony appear in special prominence. In silver and silver ores, and coal, the great majority of the awards fall to the share of New South Wales; and in gold and copper first-class honors have been obtained.

These brief references deal solely with some of the more important Jury Sections in which awards were made to exhibits in the New South Wales Court, and cannot fail to be gratifying to the various exhibitors and the country.

The additional list of awards, with that submitted by me at the last Meeting of the Commission as an appendix to my Twelfth Report, show that New South Wales figures in the award list for almost every Jury Section; but there are a few reports which have not yet come to hand, in which our exhibitors may be expected to have a further share of recognition.

It will be seen from the summary I now present of the awards, so far submitted, that New South Wales shows exceedingly well in the List of Honors, and that the awards to hand number no less than 412, and that by far the larger proportion are of the higher orders of merit. This summary is as follows:—

1st Special	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Hon. Men.	Commended.
19	136	107	71	38	40	1
						Grand total, 412.

Besides these, as stated before, commemorative diplomas or medals will be issued to each of our Public and Technical Schools respectively.

I think I can confidently assert that New South Wales, as judged by her various exhibits, has distinguished herself greatly, and it must be a source of congratulation to the Commission and the country that she has achieved such signal results.

Referring to the resolution passed at the meeting of the Commission in December last, giving me discretionary power as to the disposal of the show-cases, I have carried out the wish of the Commission in this respect. I have presented to the Honorable the Minister for Mines one hundred and ten show-cases of the following dimensions for the Mining and Geological Museum:—

6 Upright Show-cases	...	...	7 feet x 3 feet 6 inch x 3 feet 6 inch.
6 Oblong	"	...	5 " x 3 " 3 " x 3 " 3 "
11 Pyramidal	"	...	5 " x 2 " 3 "
20 "	"	...	6 " x 2 " 3 "
15 Square	"	...	3 feet 3 inch x 3 feet 3 inch x 3 feet 3 inch.
12 Counter	"	...	8 feet x 2 " x 9 inch.
40 Slanting	"	...	8 " x 2 " 6 inch x 9 inch x 4 inch.

To the Technological Museum I have also presented fifty-five show-cases as follows:—

6 Upright Show-cases	...	...	7 feet x 3 feet 6 inch x 3 feet 6 inch.
5 Oblong	"	...	5 " x 3 " 3 " x 3 " 3 "
10 Pyramidal	"	...	5 " x 2 " 3 "
7 "	"	...	6 " x 2 " 3 "
15 Square	"	...	3 feet 3 inch x 3 feet 3 inch x 3 feet 3 inch.
12 Counter	"	...	8 feet x 2 " 9 "

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Summary of distribution:—

Minister for Mines.		Technological Museum.		Total 165
A 6	} 110	A 6	} 55	
B 6		B 5		
C 10		C 10		
D 20		D 7		
E 15		E 15		
F 12		F 12		
G 40				

I would point out that the Commission will be able to write off against the recipients the full cost price of the show-cases received by each. The Minister for Mines has received the larger share in this distribution, because I was informed it is contemplated not to allow the great interest taken in the magnificent mineral display in the New South Wales Court to die out, but that proper provision would be shortly made for the permanent custody and exposition of these valuable collections.

With regard to the balance of the show-cases it was reported to me by the superintendents and other officials that it would be useless to remove them to Sydney as they were fragile and incapable of being removed. I therefore directed their sale, some privately, and the great bulk by auction, account sales of which will be duly rendered.

While speaking of these sales, I directed all the timber wall-space in the different sections of the Court to be sold, as well as the furniture, office-appliances, hangings, carpets, matting, ornamental-work, porticoes, canopies, stands, fittings, counters, utensils, appliances, and all other articles used in the subdivision of the several bays for display and ornamentation; but I have resolved to send back to Sydney the whole of the flags and banners, shields and poles, used for decoration.

While in Melbourne I endeavoured to effect a sale privately, and by public auction, of the 10 tons of Burruga copper purchased by the Commission at a cost of £72 10s. per ton, but although every effort was made to sell it no sale has been yet effected, and the reserve has not been reached in consequence of the instability and uncertainty of the Home market. The same may be said of the 2 tons of auriferous quartz from Adelong. The large blocks of coal and the dressed sand stone forming the mineral archways I have directed to be sold by auction, as also several of the larger trophy frames.

The various other articles, such as basket-ware, pearl buttons, timbers, frame of wool trophy, tobacco, leather, &c., are also being disposed of, account sales of which will in due course be furnished. I referred in my last report to a request that had been made to me by the permanent trustees of the Melbourne Exhibition Building to present them with the model of the Jenolan Caves, the tableaux of the historical representation of the landing on our shores of Captain Cook, R.N., and the colossal bust of that great navigator, besides such other articles as would form permanent exhibits in the building. Before any step was taken by me in the way of presentation, I deemed it advisable to communicate with the Honorable the Colonial Secretary as to the additional valuable gifts to the Trustees of the plan in relief of the harbour of Port Jackson, and, as in other cases, he was pleased to leave the matter entirely to my discretion. I accordingly appointed Wednesday last to meet the Trustees in order to make the presentation of the above very valuable exhibits as well as others. The following condensed report from the Melbourne *Age* newspaper of the 7th March instant conveys a good idea of what took place on that interesting occasion, and therefore renders it unnecessary for me to make further comment on the event:—

Centennial International Exhibition.—Intercolonial Presentation.

The proceedings were initiated in the office of the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, Mr. R. Burdett Smith, at whose invitation several of the Exhibition trustees attended to formally receive the donations from New South Wales. The trustees present were Messrs. Alderman Benjamin (Mayor of Melbourne), Alderman O'Grady, E. L. Zox, M.L.A., and Geo. Fincham. There were also present—Mr. J. B. Patterson, M.L.A.; Mr. J. E. Sherrard, assistant secretary to the Exhibition; and Mr. J. Joubert, superintendent of the New South Wales court.

Mr. R. Burdett Smith, in making the presentation, expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of representing the colony of New South Wales by a gift to Victoria of various exhibits shown in this Exhibition. The Government and people of New South Wales wished to present to the people of Victoria, through him as Executive Commissioner on the one hand, and the Exhibition Trustees on the other, the model of the Jenolan Caves, the tableau of that historical event Captain Cook's landing, the colossal bust of Cook, the model of Port Jackson, and other exhibits, such as a collection of indigenous timbers, specimens of iron-work, a large collection of photographs from the Public Works Department, a collection of ornithological specimens, and a coal trophy representing the coal mines of New South Wales. He wished that the model of the caves would be incorporated with the fernery and aquarium, and that all the exhibits now handed over would be preserved in the Exhibition and cherished by the Victorians as a gift from their friends in New South Wales. (Hear, hear.)

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The Mayor of Melbourne, on behalf of the trustees, thanked Mr. R. Burdett Smith for this magnificent gift. It was accepted with the greatest possible pleasure, and a suitable portion of the building would be selected to give these fine presents the prominence they deserved. Care would be taken to make it clear to all visitors that the exhibits were a gift from the mother colony to Victoria. (Hear, hear.)

The party then adjourned to the commissioners' rooms, where they were joined by Lieutenant Marix, secretary of the United States Court; Mr. J. G. Knight, commissioner for the Northern Territory, South Australia; Mr. J. F. Conigrave, secretary to the South Australian commission; Mr. J. Fenwick and Mr. H. C. Luck, executive commissioner and secretary, Queensland court; Mr. J. Girdwood, commissioner for Lancashire; Mr. Callis, secretary to the New Zealand commission; Mr. G. T. A. Lavater, secretary to the Exhibition; and Mr. Chatelaine, superintendent of the Victorian court.

Mr. Zox proposed the health of Mr. R. Burdett Smith. He said that one of the most interesting of ceremonies in connection with this Exhibition had just been performed. This most kind act of the Government and people of New South Wales would make an indelible impression on the mind of everyone in this colony. (Hear, hear.) Whatever feelings existed between these colonies politically, there were nothing but the most kindly feelings between them socially—(hear, hear)—and nothing could tend to the promotion of such goodwill better than acts like that which had now called them together. (Applause.) The gift would be cherished by Victoria as an evidence of the generosity and brotherly spirit of New South Wales—(hear)—and on behalf of the people of Victoria he thanked Mr. Smith and the people of New South Wales for their very handsome gift. (Applause.)

Mr. Burdett Smith, in responding, said that during his association with this great historic Exhibition he had endeavoured to disabuse the minds of the Victorians of the idea that any jealousy existed between the peoples of the two colonies. He could say that only one feeling animated the minds of the New South Wales people, and that was that they wished to be on the most friendly terms with the Victorians. (Applause.) This idea of jealousy had been steadily removed, and he hoped to see it replaced by the most friendly federation in sentiment and in fact. (Hear.) The Government and the Commission had given him discretionary power as to the disposal of these exhibits, and he was proud to be the means of thus affording to the people of Victoria a proof of the friendship of New South Wales. He hoped these exhibits would be regarded as evidence of such friendship, and as a *souvenir* of a great historical event, which, though not a financial success, was a great success in other respects, and would do much good not only for Victoria but for all Australia. (Applause.)

It is in contemplation of the Trustees to set apart a portion of the Exhibition Building, to be called the "New South Wales Court," for the permanent display of these exhibits. The Jenolan caves will be incorporated with the fernery and aquarium. I may add that the Trustees will be glad to receive any further contributions from the Commission or exhibitors in order to make the proposed permanent court as attractive and instructive as possible.

There is still a large amount of work to be done in connection with the general administration of our court, and I am compelled to again visit Melbourne on Thursday next on matters of considerable importance. Every possible effort is being made to expedite the safe return of all exhibits and the satisfactory closing of the court.

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales.

Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-9.

Sydney, 11th March, 1889.

FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 6th May, 1889.

I HAVE the honor to state that since my last (thirteenth) Report, brought up and adopted on the 11th March last, I have twice visited Melbourne, and devoted attention to the dismantling of the Court, the repacking of exhibits and their transmission to exhibitors, besides dealing with many matters of detail in connection with the administration of the New South Wales Court. Every care and attention has been exercised in the packing of the numerous and varied exhibits, and I am now prepared to report that the last of the exhibits were shipped from Melbourne to Sydney on Saturday last, and that the Court has been finally cleared and closed; but in view of several matters of importance which remain to be yet adjusted the Victorian Commission have courteously placed an office in the Exhibition Building at my disposal, in which I have left an officer temporarily in charge, the services of all other employees having been dispensed with. It may seem, at first sight, that the work of disposal of the goods placed in the hands of this Commission for display, as well as their return to this Colony, has occupied some little time; but when we consider the great extent of our representation and the intrinsic value of the contents of our Court, time was of necessity taken up in attending to the careful packing and shipment of exhibits and their return, in due course, to their owners.

Reviewing the whole subject of the late Centennial International Exhibition, there is every reason why we should be satisfied with the result of our participation therein. Comments on the merits of our Court have appeared in the columns of the public Press, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the newspapers of Melbourne as well as of Sydney for their many careful and critical notices of our great display, supported as these comments and criticisms were by the approval of the crowds of visitors who seemed to warmly appreciate all they observed, and further confirmed the large number and value of awards obtained. It is gratifying to us to find that with respect to these awards, having regard to the extent of our Court, it has maintained its pre-eminence above all other Courts. This is a circumstance in our representation of which we may be justly proud. I have thought it to be my duty to specially refer to the obligations we are under to the jurors representing this Colony upon the International Centennial Jury. These bodies of gentlemen have bestowed on their important work a large amount of time and trouble, and they exhibited much skill and went to considerable expense in their efforts to secure a fair and impartial consideration of the numerous and various articles and products which, in the several classes, were presented for their inspection and adjudication. Up to the present time the labours of these ladies and gentlemen have not been officially recognised, and with a view to repair this omission, and in order that their services may be on permanent record, I shall presently move a resolution that the thanks of this Commission be presented to them for their valuable and gratuitous services. [See Appendix A]. I have no doubt that this Commission will heartily coincide with me in recording in this official manner the sense we entertain of the praiseworthy efforts of the Jurors for New South Wales, a list of whom, appointed on my nomination, is appended to this Report. [See Appendix B]. I may state further that I have suggested to the Victorian Commission that each of the Jurors, in recognition of services rendered, should be presented with an honorary diploma and medal; this suggestion is being considered and will be soon finally dealt with, and I trust satisfactorily.

Once more referring to the transit and return of exhibits where such a quantity of goods had to be dealt with, it was to be expected that the contents of some of the packages would sustain injury in the handling,

handling, packing, shipment, and delivery; and certain cases of damage to their goods have been reported by exhibitors. The Commission, under its regulations, holds itself free of any liability of loss or damage which may not be covered by the insurances effected. It has, however, been thought desirable that the nature of these claims should be investigated; and I shall, before the close of this meeting, move for the appointment of a special committee to deal with this matter and to report thereupon to the Commission.

In my report of the 18th July last, before the opening of the Exhibition, I referred to the generous response which had been made to our Fine Arts Loan Collection, and which has formed such an attractive feature in our general representation. I deem it to be my duty later on to move a resolution conveying the cordial thanks of the Commission to the ladies and gentlemen who, by lending valuable paintings, statuary, bronzes, and other works of art, have so largely contributed to the interest of the New South Wales Court. In my next and final report I hope to deal more fully with this and other subjects.

As referred to in my Thirteenth Report, the articles therein enumerated have been disposed of by public auction at Melbourne, the account sales of which were rendered to me on Friday afternoon last. I have not had time since then to thoroughly examine their correctness, but hope to do so during the present week. The flags, banners, shields, and poles, used for display and ornamentation, as well as several miscellaneous articles, which were not sold, have been sent back to Sydney, as also the show-cases, which were presented to the Department of Mines and the Technological Museum respectively.

I think it my duty to inform the Commission that I have been made nominal defendant, on behalf of the Commission, in an action brought in Melbourne by a firm of the name of Beiler and Davies for the recovery of some £70 for work alleged to have been done, and materials supplied, for an exhibitor named Harrington, who manufactured and sold his own goods at the Exhibition. The account was rendered in the name of, and addressed to, Harrington, who, some months after the opening of the Exhibition, presented it, I am informed, for the first time at our Court for liquidation. The account was at once repudiated by my late Superintendent, Mr. Jules Joubert, who has since been examined, *de bene esse*, previously to his departure for New Zealand, where he is now residing, and who on oath stated that he never authorised the work in question to be done or the materials to be supplied; and, moreover, that he had no authority from either myself or the Commission to sanction the same in any way. I may say that I neither directly nor indirectly approved of anything of the kind. It will be necessary when the case comes on for trial that Mr. Wilkins, the Secretary of the Commission, who is an important witness, as well as myself, should visit Melbourne to resist this alleged claim.

The admirable compilation of Mr. T. A. Coghlan, M.A., Inst. C.E., Government Statistician, "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," of which I received while in Melbourne a total of about 2,000 copies, were all judiciously distributed among representative men and bodies in the colonies and from different parts of the world. Since the supply was exhausted I have had numerous applications for additional copies, and I would suggest that as I intend to visit Melbourne once more in my official capacity, I should be furnished with about 200 copies for further distribution.

In order to perpetuate the principal characteristics of our Court, I have caused a series of artistic full-sized photographs to be executed by Messrs. Johnstone, O'Shannessy & Co., Ltd., photographers, of Melbourne, and they are now in my possession. It is my intention, at an early date, to present sets of these photographs to the Library of the New South Wales Parliament, the Free Public Library, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Royal Colonial Institute, London, where a large number of colonists assemble, and to other similar public institutions.

I have been in constant communication, both orally and by letter, with the Chairman of Juries of the Victorian Commission, with a view to arrive at a final decision as to the commemoration medals, diplomas, and certificates referred to in my last Report, together with a corrected list of all awards made to exhibitors, and am assured that my suggestions will be speedily carried into effect. This will give completeness to my Final Report, and will, I am sure, prove highly satisfactory to successful exhibitors.

The returned exhibits and loan collections being now in Sydney, will be forwarded and delivered to their respective owners with as little delay as possible, and the final winding-up of the Court in all its details be speedily and satisfactorily accomplished.

I am sure the Commission deplores the absence to-day of our esteemed President, The Honorable Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice, and will join me in expressing our deep sympathy and condolence with him on his recent sad bereavement. It is too painful a subject on which to dilate; but still it may be gratifying to our respected President to have some emphatic expression of our feelings on the occasion of his late great loss.

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-9.

Sydney, 6th May, 1889.

The following are the Resolutions referred to in the Report of the Executive Commissioner:—

Resolved on the motion of R. Burdett Smith, Esq., Executive Commissioner:—"That the cordial thanks of this Commission are hereby tendered to the ladies and gentlemen who gave their valuable services as Jurors on behalf of New South Wales, and that this resolution be communicated to them by the Secretary."

Resolved on the motion of R. Burdett Smith, Esq.:—"That the Commission hereby tenders its thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who, by lending paintings, statuary, bronzes, or other works of art, have so largely contributed to the interest of the New South Wales Court at the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, and to the successful representation of this Colony thereat."

Resolved on the motion of R. Burdett Smith, Esq., Executive Commissioner:—"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report to the Commission upon all claims for loss of or damage to exhibits while in charge of the Commission, and that such Committee consist of the undermentioned members, viz.:—R. D. Adams, Esq., Chairman of Finance Committee; J. S. Mitchell, Esq., Chairman of Committee No. 1; Hon. P. G. King, for Chairman of Committee No. 2; H. Gorman, Esq., Chairman of Committee No. 3; J. T. Wilshire, Esq., Chairman of Committee No. 4; I. E. Ives, Esq., Chairman of Committee No. 5; C. Moore, Esq., Chairman of Committee No. 6; C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Chairman of Committee No. 7; A. J. Riley, Esq., Chairman of Committee No. 8; J. F. Josephson, Esq.; E. Lee, Esq.; C. E. Ascroft, Esq.; Captain Trouton; John Rae, Esq., M.A.; J. Williamson, Esq.; W. Stephen Esq., M.P.; and the Mover, with power to add to number. The Executive Commissioner to be Chairman."

APPENDIX A.

LIST of Jurors nominated by the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to represent the Colony on the International Jury, all of whom it is understood acted.

Name.	Jury section.	Subject.
Dr. Carl Fischer	1	Painting.
Do	2	Sculpture.
W. Wilkins, Esq.	3	Education.
E. Johnson, Esq.	3	do
J. C. Maynard, Esq.	3	do
G. S. Chapman, Esq.	4	Printing, &c.
W. D'Arrietta, Esq.	4	do
Dr. Carl Fischer	5	Photography.
Alfred Allen, Esq., M.P.	5	do
John Pope, Esq.	9	Furniture, &c.
E. J. Hollingdale, Esq.	12	Jewellery, &c.
Thomas Peters, Esq.	17	Cotton goods.
C. E. Ascroft, Esq.	18	Worsted goods.
C. E. Wigzell, Esq.	19	Wigs, hair-work, &c.
Mrs. W. Wilkins	20	Ladies' court.
Mrs. Reid	20	School-work.
S. Whiddon, Esq.	22	Boots and shoes.
Charles Moore, Esq.	24	Timbers, &c.
Thomas Collier, Esq.	24	do
James Bocking, Esq.	25	Vegetable products.
S. Holmes, Esq.	28	Cereals.
W. H. M'Keown, Esq.	29	Vegetables, fruits, &c.
B. Gaffney, Esq.	30	Flour, bread, &c.
William Hay, Esq.	34	Wool.
W. F. Buchanan, Esq.	37	Farm economy.
Geo. Webber, Esq.	39	Carriages, &c.
Charles Cowper, Esq.	40	Harness and saddlery.
J. C. Walker, Esq.	41	Railway rolling-stock.
Capt. Trouton	44	Navigation, &c.
Dr. Carl Fischer	48	Surgical instruments, &c.
S. Herbert Cox, Esq.	50	Minerals, &c.
J. H. Maiden, Esq.	—	Chemicals, &c.
W. B. Caldwell, Esq.	—	Agricultural implements.

APPENDIX B.

SCHEDULE OF ART LOAN EXHIBITORS.

Name and address.	Name and address.
Aldenhoven, W., 74 Hunter-street, Sydney.	Morrell & Kemp, 156 Pitt-street, Sydney.
Beattie, E. H., Town Hall, Sydney.	Mullens, Josiah, Burwood.
Bennett, J. G., Hunter-street, Sydney.	Municipal Council of Sydney, Town Hall.
Carrington, His Excellency Right Hon. Lord.	Neill, William, City Bank, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Cook, Samuel, Marrickville.	Nicholson, Louis, Ashfield.
Cousins, J. G., Manly.	Paling, W. H., George-street, Sydney.
Cowper, Charles, Sheriff, Supreme Court.	Parkes, Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., as Colonial Secretary.
Cox, James C., M.D., Hunter-street, Sydney.	Pitt-street Congregational Church, Sydney, per Deacons.
Durham, Executors of the late Geo., Hunter's Hill.	Postmaster-General, Sydney.
Frank, Louis, Coogee Bay.	Public Works Department, Sydney.
Goodlet, John H., Ashfield.	Raworth, W. H., Sydney.
Gorman, Henry, J.P., Randwick.	Riley, Alban J. J., M.P., 390 George-street, Sydney.
Hill, Hon. Richard, Bent-street, Sydney.	Roberts, C. J., C.M.G., M.P., Potts' Point, Sydney.
Holt, T. J. Ellis, Sutherland House, Sylvania.	Robison, Hugh, Summer Hill.
Howard, W., Balmain.	Rodd, B. C., Five Dock.
Hudson, Robert, Ashfield.	Roth, J. J., Bridge-street, Sydney.
Hunt, Robert A. G. Deputy-master of Mint.	Sands, John, 374 George-street, Sydney.
Jeanneret, C. E., Hunter's Hill.	Sands, Mrs. John, Waverley.
Jones, J. Trevor, North Shore.	See, John, M.P., Sussex-street, Sydney.
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D., Strathfield.	Simonetti, A., Colonial Architect's Office.
Josephson, J. F., J.P., Double Bay.	Smith, R. Burdett, M.P., Executive Commissioner for N.S. Wales.
King, Hon. P. Gidley, Double Bay.	Supreme Court of N.S. Wales, per The Honorable the Chief Justice.
Legislative Council, per Hon. Sir John Hay, President, K.C.M.G.	Sydney Exchange Co., Bridge-street, Sydney.
M'Gregor, Harris & Co., George-street, Sydney.	Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, per President.
Maiden, G., Pitt-street, Sydney.	Tuttle & Co., George-street, Sydney.
Manning, Sir W. M., Woollahra.	Wallis, James H., Enmore.
Markby, Joseph, Annandale.	
Meyer, Oscar, Sydney.	
Mitchell J. S., Darling Point.	

FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 29th July, 1889.

SINCE the last meeting of the Commission I deemed it incumbent on me to visit Melbourne on two occasions—first, in May last, and, secondly, during the present month (July)—in order to finally bring my administration of the New South Wales court to a close. On the former occasion I satisfied myself that all the exhibits had been returned to Sydney (in order to be transmitted to their respective owners) with the exception of those which had been sold at public auction or otherwise disposed of. Sundry matters of an administrative character were dealt with by me, and directions given for the final closing of the court, which speedily followed. The auctioneer's account sales were fully investigated and a satisfactory conclusion arrived at. I have paid into the Treasury the proceeds of the property sold on account of the Commission. I have also handed over to the secretary the amounts received by me on the sale of goods of private exhibitors.

The action referred to in last Report in which I was made a nominal defendant, on behalf of the Commission, in the case of Beeler and Davies, came on for trial also during my stay in Melbourne, and resulted in a verdict in my favour.

Some matters of importance still remained to be adjusted, and necessitated the second visit to Melbourne before referred to.

The work of the Commission has been assiduously proceeded with, and competent men have been employed, with the assistance of some of the employees of the New South Wales court, in unpacking, inspecting, repacking, and returning the numerous exhibits to those to whom they belonged, and every possible care has been exercised in accomplishing this object. I am now in a position to state that the stores will to-day be practically cleared, and exhibits returned to exhibitors. In view of this circumstance notice has been given to the employees that their services will be dispensed with on the 31st instant.

The Committee appointed at our last meeting to investigate all claims for loss of or damage to exhibits while in charge of the Commission, and of which I am Chairman, have held five meetings, and have given every consideration to the matters brought before them. They devoted considerable time and attention to the several claims submitted, and I am much gratified to say that the result of their investigations is highly satisfactory. The recommendations made by them will be presently submitted to this Commission in a separate Report. I cannot sufficiently thank one and all of the gentlemen forming this Committee for their unremitting zeal and assiduity in the discharge of their duties, which were equally responsible and arduous; and I feel sure that the Commission will unite with me in conveying to them its acknowledgments for their valuable services.

Considering the great extent of our representation at Melbourne, the damage which has occurred in the handling, packing, shipping, and delivery of exhibits has, on investigation, proved to be comparatively small in contrast with previous International Exhibitions; and I may point out that in all former Exhibitions held in the Australasian Colonies, although the rules and regulations, identical with our own, excluded compensation on all claims for injury, loss, or damage to exhibits, nevertheless, provision was always made by the several Commissions to meet peculiar demands such as those investigated and recommended for the consideration of this Commission. It will therefore be necessary that funds be obtained from the Government to meet these equitable claims.

It will be in the recollection of the Commission that on the 6th of March last I, on behalf of the Government and Colony, presented to the Permanent Trustees of the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, several exhibits of an attractive and valuable character, a record of which will be found in my thirteenth Report. There then remained in the court the valuable and instructive specimens of ornithological exhibits which were specially procured by the Commission for display. The Honorable Colonial Secretary, as well as the Commission, at my suggestion authorized me to supplement the original gift, by presenting this collection to the Trustees. The honorable the Minister for Education also concurred in the presentation of certain school exhibits of an interesting character, which had been selected from the Public School exhibits. During my last visit to Melbourne, on the 12th July, it was my pleasing duty to meet the Trustees at the Exhibition Building, in order to make this presentation. On that occasion I briefly summarized the whole of these proceedings; and as the remarks I then made express what has been done, I extract a summary of the event from the *Melbourne Argus*, of date 13th July, which runs as follows:—

Mr. R. Burdett Smith said.—I had the honor in March last to present you, on the part of the Government and people of New South Wales, with some exhibits from our court, in response to your request as permanent trustees of the Exhibition Building, Melbourne. These included the historical representation of the landing of Captain Cook on Australian shores; and the colossal bust of that illustrious navigator—a work which illustrates his high intellectual qualities and vigorous force of character; the plan in relief of the harbour of Port Jackson; the model of a portion of the celebrated Jenolan caves, and other interesting exhibits. On that occasion you formally, and with enthusiasm, thanked me for this practical illustration of the amity and good feeling which exist between the two Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. It is now my pleasing duty, as well as an honour, to be able to make to you as the permanent trustees of the Exhibition Building, additional presentations in the shape of ornithological specimens which proved so attractive in the New South Wales court during the currency of the Exhibition, as well as some of the New South Wales Public Schools exhibits, which demonstrate the success of our system of primary education. As I have already in my thirteenth report done ample justice to this subject, especially alluding to its significance, and the spirit which animated the Government and people of New South Wales to make the presentation, I will not dwell further on it beyond expressing the hope that other colonies of the Australian group will contribute to your permanent exhibition, which cannot fail to become in after years equally interesting and attractive. As my official connection as Executive Commissioner and Representative of the mother colony with the Centennial International Exhibition is about to terminate, it will hereafter give me great satisfaction to remember that one of my last administrative acts was to make this presentation, and to cordially thank you, the Victorian commission, and the people of Victoria generally, for all the courtesy and kindness I have throughout experienced.

The Chairman replied on behalf of the Trustees and thanked the executive commissioner of New South Wales for his generosity in making so many gifts to the trustees. The exhibits which the trustees had now got together will make the nucleus of what was hoped would develop into an interesting and instructive museum of economic and manufacturing products. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Burdett Smith, and said that he had no doubt the manner in which that gentleman had conducted the affairs of the New South Wales court would greatly tend to foster the kindly feelings existing and expanding between the colonies.

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It is needless to say that I warmly reciprocated the kindly sentiments expressed on part of the Trustees, and as there appeared a general desire to obtain some of the maps exhibited in our Court to further complete the illustration of our Public School system of primary education, I promised to communicate with the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction on the subject which I will accordingly do. The Trustees are now forming, with these and other exhibits presented by private individuals, a permanent New South Wales court, and will be glad to receive further contributions.

As suggested in my last Report I have been furnished with 100 additional copies of Mr. T. A. Coghlan's admirable work on the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," and am taking steps to distribute them as judiciously as possible amongst representative men and public institutions throughout the Colonies.

It is to be regretted that the matters referred to in my two last Reports relating to awards, diplomas, and medals have not yet been satisfactorily settled by the Victorian Commission. This not only applies to our court, but every nation or country represented at the Exhibition. As far as we are concerned the subject has been repeatedly brought under the notice of the Victorian Commission and the Chairman of Juries both by correspondence and personal interviews. During my two last visits in Melbourne everything was done that could be accomplished in order to expedite the issue of these distinctions. Just before leaving Melbourne I was assured by the Chairman of Juries that no unnecessary delay would occur in finally and satisfactorily dealing with the subject. It was, however, pointed out to me by the secretary of the Victorian Commission that that Commission need not, under Act of Parliament, be dissolved until the end of the present year, which, I presume, may to some extent account for these important subjects being protracted. I feel certain, however, that the assurances recently made to me will be soon carried into effect, and a general distribution of diplomas, medals, commemorative and service certificates made. While dealing with the subject of awards, and their due recognition, I may be permitted to say that the Commission has every reason to be satisfied with the decisions of the respective Juries, which enabled the New South Wales court, having regard to its extent, to maintain pre-eminence over that of all courts in the Exhibition.

In accordance with my latest representation, the Chairman of Juries has recently forwarded me a carefully revised list of the awards gained by this Colony, so that I am now in a position to submit it for the information of the Commission, the exhibitors, and the public generally. I am informed that the list of awards for the Special Shows is not yet ready, but will be sent to me at an early date.

Copies of the series of photographs of our court alluded to in my last Report, have now been procured by me, and are on view in this Chamber. It will be seen that they not only represent the principal objects of our exposition, but will serve to perpetuate its leading characteristics. After they have been bound I will, without delay, carry into effect their distribution as stated in the last Report.

I do not think it necessary to refer to numerous interesting details which might be incorporated in this Report; but I cannot avoid conveying to the respective Chairmen and their several Committees my high sense of the services they have rendered to the Commission. They have, throughout, discharged their duties with zeal, intelligence, and energy, and must have sacrificed a considerable portion of their time in the discharge of their responsible functions. For the earnest co-operation which they have uniformly extended to me, I now cordially thank them.

I am especially indebted to the Chairman, R. D. Adams, Esquire, and the members of the Finance Committee, for his and their untiring efforts on behalf of the Commission. Their work has been not only constant but very responsible, and has been performed in a most satisfactory manner.

In taking a cursory glance at the general results of the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, although this great undertaking may not have been such a pecuniary success as was originally anticipated, yet its moral outcome has been unequivocally such. It has brought the civilised nations of the world and the whole group of Australasian Colonies into closer relations with each other, and has produced a better understanding—commercial, economic, and social. This may not be just yet apparent, but it is as certain to arise, as any other expected historic event, in the near future. As far as our representation was concerned we have reason to be satisfied with the result. I need not dwell on the obvious collateral advantages that must necessarily accrue therefrom.

As my labours are now being brought to a close, I may once more be permitted to thank the President, the Honorable Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice, and the Members of our Commission generally, for his and their ever-ready assistance and desire to promote the objects which we all had at heart; and also his and their generous co-operation with me in the performance of my duties. My acknowledgments are also due to the Victorian Commission who, from the first, have shown every courtesy and willingness to subserve the interests of our court. My thanks are also specially due to the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, whose deep interest in our representation and success has remained unabated from the inauguration of the Commission to the present time. It now only remains for me to furnish a Special Report to His Excellency the Governor Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., through whom I received my Commission as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales. In this document I intend to glance generally at the results—moral and material—of the Great Centennial International Celebration which is now terminated.

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-9.

Sydney, 29th July, 1889.

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, brought up and adopted at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 9th September, 1889.

I WAS under the impression when I last had the honor to report to the Commission that my duties as Executive Commissioner were about to terminate, and that it would not be necessary for me to present another Report, but many matters have since transpired which render it imperative to briefly bring under the notice of the Commission a few of the closing acts of my administration. One of these relates to the payment of claims for alleged damage to exhibits which have been investigated and sanctioned by this Commission. Several claims which were not dealt with by the Committee were entrusted to me for final consideration and adjustment. I have given my best attention to this matter—have adjudicated on their merits some of them—but a few still remain over awaiting information from Mr. Jules Joubert, late Superintendent of our Court at Melbourne, who is at present residing in New Zealand.

As I leave the Colony for Europe on Thursday next, for a short trip, and in order to be present at the Great International Exhibition at Paris, before its close, as a member of the Royal Commission for Victoria, to which I have been appointed by the Governor and Executive Council of that Colony, I would recommend that in the event of Mr. Joubert's report not reaching me before the 12th instant, a final meeting of the Committee on claims be convened to deal with these unadjusted claims. The Government have set apart a sum of £250 which, it is considered, will be ample to meet all requirements, contingent or otherwise.

It would have been satisfactory had I been able to announce to this meeting the decision of the Victorian Commissioners with reference to the issuing of medals to the exhibitors who have received awards, and the description of the medal, gold, silver, or bronze to be given to each class of awards; such information, although repeatedly sought by letter and personal inquiry for months past, has not yet been supplied, and I am therefore still unable to report when the 555 diplomas gained by this Colony, and to which our exhibitors are entitled, will be issued. This delay may be accounted for by the fact that the Victorian Commission will not terminate its labours before the 31st December next. I have, however, been assured that not only this matter, but the issue of medals also to the members of this Commission, to jurors, and to others who have rendered services in connection with the Exhibition, will be finally and satisfactorily disposed of as speedily as possible.

Suggestions have been made by me to the Victorian Commissioners that commemorative diplomas and medals should be granted to the Public Schools of the Colony and to the various classes of the Sydney Technical College. It will be remembered that a decision was arrived at that no awards should be made to individual schools or exhibitors in these classes however meritorious the work might prove to be. It was thought that, under these circumstances, the grant of a commemorative diploma would be a graceful, and not undeserved, recognition of the trouble taken to mark the educational progress and the great success which it has admittedly achieved. Hitherto, however, all attempts to obtain definite information on this head have been unsuccessful, but a telegram has been received within the last day or two from the Victorian Commission stating that these subjects would be dealt with by a meeting of the Executive Commission, at Melbourne, on Monday afternoon (this day). I regret, therefore, I am still unable to report the result of that meeting's deliberations.

I have at last succeeded in obtaining a complete list of awards to New South Wales exhibitors, and it will be found as an appendix to this Report, together with a tabulated abstract which shows that this Colony has obtained a grand total of five hundred and fifty-five (555) awards, made up as follows:—Thirty-three First Specials, one hundred and sixty-three First, one hundred and sixty-three Seconds, one hundred and four Thirds, ninety-one Honorable Mentions, and one Highly Commended, a practical result of our representation which may be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

I cannot close my labours without acknowledging the valuable services rendered to me by my superintendents, Mr. Jules Joubert and Mr. Oscar Meyer, at Melbourne. They both discharged their important duties in an able and efficient manner and to my satisfaction—as, indeed, did all the officials engaged in our Court.

My acknowledgments are also due to our worthy Secretary, Mr. William Wilkins, who has from the very first exhibited zeal, ability, and assiduity in the discharge of his numerous and responsible functions.

A similar tribute I desire to pay to the able and long-experienced Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Alexander Cumming, and the staff of officers of the Commission who have served us faithfully and well.

Several resolutions will be presently submitted to you, as is usual at the approaching close of the labours of the Commission.

It is needless for me to again thank the members of this Commission for the assistance they have uniformly afforded me, and their generous recognition of my services. Those of the members who have been most actively engaged in the work of the Commission, and who were fully aware of the responsibilities of my position, have recently manifested their appreciation of those services in a practical manner by the splendid banquet which they tendered to me on the evening of the 26th ultimo, presided over by the Honorable J. H. Young, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the senior Vice-President of this Commission, in the absence through recent family bereavement of the Honorable Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice, the President of the Commission. It has been suggested by many of those of my fellow Commissioners, who were present on that occasion to do me honour, that I should append to this Report the remarks I made in response to the toast of my health proposed by the Chairman on that occasion, and I have ventured to comply with their wishes, and accordingly append a slightly corrected report compiled from the newspapers published on the following day, and which runs as follows:—

MR. R. BURDET SMITH, who was received with loud cheers, said:—If anything can compensate me for the responsible and arduous duties which devolved on me as Executive Commissioner and representative of this Colony at the late Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne,

Melbourne, it would be this brilliant gathering of so many of my fellow Commissioners assembled here this evening to do me honour, and to express their appreciative sense of the manner in which those duties were performed by me. It would indeed be ungrateful on my part if I did not fully realise the significance of this splendid entertainment, and the cordial spirit which animated you, one and all, in bestowing recognition in this handsome manner. The complimentary terms in which you, Mr. Chairman, have so eloquently proposed my health, alluded to my labours as Executive Commissioner, and the enthusiastic manner in which it has been received enhance the value of the compliment you have paid me this evening. I cannot, Mr. Chairman, overlook the cordial manner in which you have referred to some of the events of my public career, and expressed your approval of the course I consistently pursued. I accept your remarks in the spirit they were made—that of generous candour and friendly feeling. It is true that for a period of nearly twenty years I occupied a seat in Parliament, and recently voluntarily retired in consequence of severe illness; and that during that time I worked zealously and perseveringly for my constituents, who always acted loyally towards me, but without neglecting in any way the duty I owed the country, in attending to its general legislation. I always made it a cardinal principle to attend to legislation in the first place, and the interests of my constituents afterwards. Your allusion to my other public services is also gratifying to me, as is also your reference to my connection with so many International Exhibitions, as an active Commissioner. I am, indeed, grateful for your recognition of my public services, and again thank you for the emphatic and eloquent manner in which you have expressed that recognition. It is almost needless for me to say that I am specially gratified at the presence here this evening of our first distinguished President, the Honorable Sir John Hay, whose attendance to-night does me signal honour, who for so long a period took such a deep interest in the work of the Commission, and who only retired from it in consequence of the pressure of other numerous and more important engagements. The presence of Ministers of the Crown adds also to the honour done me this evening. It is, at all times gratifying to a public man to think that after the many sacrifices of time, thought, and anxiety he has made in the service of his country, his work is not forgotten. It is true that my labour as Executive Commissioner was of no ordinary character, and required tact, perseverance, zeal, and energy to carry it out successfully. If I have achieved this happy result, as you, gentlemen, by your presence here to-night testify, I have the consoling reflection that I have simply done my duty. In the performance of the several functions I had to undertake, I had the good fortune to receive your generous and cordial co-operation. Every suggestion which I deemed advisable to place before, not only the committees, but the Commission, always met with a warm response, and the most kindly feeling prevailed throughout. Not only was I fortunate with regard to you, but also in my communications with the Premier and Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Parkes, who gave me ready support in the promotion of the objects I had in view in carrying out my official duties. If I have reason to be proud of anything it is your approval of my administration of the New South Wales Court at Melbourne, where my freedom of action was never interfered with, and hence the natural result followed, notwithstanding the many serious difficulties I had to encounter, namely, the unqualified success of our combined efforts. It was of course a matter of deep regret to us all that the mother Colony failed to celebrate the first centenary of her history by holding a grand International Exhibition in this city; and that the late grand commemoration was solely due to the courage, perseverance, and liberality of the people of Victoria; yet we at all events had the satisfaction of knowing that our Colony cheerfully co-operated in promoting the success of that great undertaking, for great it certainly was. It may not have been a financial success, but most assuredly in all other respects it proved itself to be a signal national event. It brought the Colonies of Australasia into closer connection, created a finer spirit of harmony and mutual trust amongst them, drew the civilised nations of the world together, and enabled them to judge of the progress of Australasian settlement. In magnitude it would well compare with any International Exhibition held in any part of the world; the area of ground in the Exhibition building with all its various Courts, covered 44 acres, the interior space of which was fully occupied with exhibits from all parts of the globe. The exposition was throughout a grand "object lesson" to all visitors, and is not likely to be soon forgotten. The indirect and collateral advantages will fully repay Victoria for the liberal expenditure in carrying out this grand International commemoration. History will record and call to memory hereafter that peaceful rivalry in which all Australasia took a part. The pleasant associations of the event will long be a "mind mark" in the history of Australasian progress. For the active part I took in making the New South Wales Court as attractive as possible, I had the satisfaction of hearing encomiums of the most flattering kind expressed by the numerous visitors to our Court. It is not therefore, unbecoming that we should rejoice on an occasion like the present. It is a source of congratulation also to know that New South Wales maintained its pre-eminence over all other Courts, considering its extent in the shape of honours, prizes, and awards. I might here appropriately dilate on the moral and material results of our first International Exhibition of 1879 held at the late Garden Palace, Sydney, and the one in Melbourne immediately following in 1880. These were the first gatherings of industrial Australasia, and produced commercial and other results with which you must be quite familiar. Suffice to say that no one failed in the objects which the promoters had in view in making known to the civilised world the vast industrial resources of our Colonies. I feel bound to pay an unfeigned compliment to the Melbourne Commissioners for their hearty co-operation with me on all occasions. From the beginning to the end the greatest cordiality and goodwill prevailed; the finest harmony existed between all classes in the great undertaking,—commissioners, exhibitors, jurors, and officials alike, all ready to promote the ultimate success of the demonstration. And this good feeling was liberally manifested by all foreign, as well as Australasian commissioners. The final result of this magnificent display, commemorative as it certainly was, of the first century of our history, and demonstrative, as it undoubtedly proved to be, of our commercial and industrial progress during that period. In mining, metallurgy, wool, timber, raw materials, and products generally, we proved to the co-operating nations that we were going steadily ahead in the foremost ranks of progress, and fixing the foundations, broad and deep, of flourishing Australian states. The success achieved

by

by the exposition of our mineral resources reminds me of a stanza from Mackay's poetic allegory, "Spade and Trade", written for the great International London Exhibition of 1851, which was mainly promoted by the late Prince Consort, Albert the Good, which ran as follows:

" And busy Trade sent fleets of ships
To every sea and strand,
And built his mills and factories
O'er all the prosperous land.
And so we'll sing, 'God save the Queen,'
And long may brother Spade
For sake of both rich and poor,
Unite with brother Trade."

And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to again thank you most heartily and sincerely for your generous hospitality of this evening, and to assure you that it amply repays me for any service I have rendered you and the country in connection with the late Centennial International Exhibition at Melbourne, and that my associations with you will form one of the most pleasing reminiscences of my public life. (Prolonged cheers.)

In concluding this, my final Report, I may be permitted to repeat the words I used on the evening referred to, that is, to "assure you that all my associations with you will form one of the most pleasing reminiscences of my public life."

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-9.

Before the termination of the meeting, Mr. Edwin Johnson, J.P., moved, and Mr. R. D. Adams, J.P., seconded the following motion:—

"That the resolution passed by this Commission at its meeting held on the 11th of February, 1889, by which the most cordial acknowledgments and thanks of the Commission were tendered to R. Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., J.P., Executive Commissioner, for the untiring energy, zeal and great ability with which he had discharged the important and onerous duties confided to him, and which had assured the conspicuous success of the representation of this Colony at the Exhibition, is hereby reaffirmed, a large portion of his important duties having been performed since the date on which the vote of the Commission on this subject was agreed to."

The resolution was put by the President (the Honorable Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice), and carried unanimously.

Sydney, 9th September, 1889.

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888-9.

Supplementary Report of the Honorable ROBERT BURDETT SMITH, C.M.G., M.L.C., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, dealing with the Distribution of Certificates and Medals of Award, and other closing matters.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

When, on the 9th of September, 1889, I made my final Report to the members of the New South Wales Commission, and on the 11th of the same month I presented my Official Report as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, to Your Excellency, I thought my official duties here terminated, and that there would be no occasion for further written record of work performed; but in this conclusion it appears I was over sanguine.

I had expected, before I last reported to the Commission, on the eve of my departure for Europe, that the whole of the certificates of award and medals for New South Wales exhibitors would have been completed by the Melbourne Exhibition authorities, forwarded to Sydney, and distributed, but I regret that I was not in a position to so report to the final meeting; and further, I had little doubt that these certificates and medals must have been received and distributed during my absence from the Colony. On my return, by way of New Zealand, on visiting the Dunedin Exhibition, I was much surprised to learn from New South Wales exhibitors, whom I met there, that they had not yet received either certificates or medals; and, on reaching Melbourne, I at once interviewed Joseph Bosisto, Esq., C.M.G., Chairman of the Jury Department, and other leading officials of the Exhibition, with the result that, after a delay of two days, I was able to bring on with me to Sydney two large parcels of medals for exhibitors, and for services. The medals were as follows:—Gold, 22, of which 3 were for distinguished services,—the rest for exhibitors; silver, 43, of which 4 were for the Vice-presidents of the New South Wales Commission, for services, the balance for exhibitors; and bronze, 116, of which 13 were for jurors from New South Wales, the remainder being for exhibitors. The grand total of medals was 181. The gold medals for services were intended for Your Excellency and for the Honorable Sir Frederick M. Darley, Kt., C.J., President of the New South Wales Commission (both of which I had the honor to
hand

hand over personally), and that for myself as Executive Commissioner for the Colony was presented to me in Melbourne. Upon my representation a gold medal has also been awarded to the Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., our first President, which I also had the honor to present. The gold, silver, and bronze medals were similar in design, but of differing dimensions.

Finding that the Staff of the New South Wales Commission had been disbanded, that Mr. W. Wilkins, the Secretary, was absent in New Zealand on official business, and that it was necessary that the medals and certificates should be distributed without delay, I recommended to the Colonial Secretary the appointment of Mr. Alexander Cumming, late Assistant Secretary, who had long experience of such matters as Secretary of several previous Commissions, to undertake the distribution of the official proofs of award to exhibitors, under my direction, and this recommendation was at once approved. At my instance the Melbourne Exhibition authorities sent through the certificates of award in instalments as completed; and the work of distribution was performed with the utmost possible dispatch, being kept ahead of the issue in Melbourne; so that I was under the necessity of frequently urging upon the officials there, both by letter and telegram, that the Government and myself were extremely anxious that the work of distributing awards should be brought to an end at the earliest possible moment. Medals and certificates for city and suburban exhibitors were delivered by Mr. Cumming on the presentation of written order. Those for country exhibitors, who had no agent in the city to take delivery on their behalf, were posted, the certificates being carefully encased so that they might be carried with the least possible chance of being injured. Among the gold medals for exhibitors was one for the Commissioners for New South Wales. I consulted the Honorable the Colonial Secretary as to its disposal, and by his authority I handed it over to Mr. E. L. Montefiore, J.P., for the trustees of the National Art Gallery, where it will remain.

Some certificates, as received, were found to be inaccurately or insufficiently inscribed. This necessitated correspondence with the authorities in Melbourne with a view to the preparation of certificates properly made out.

The jurors in their reports, as furnished to me from time to time during the progress of the Exhibition, noted a number of exhibits in several sections for First Order of Merit with Special Mention, and to the exhibits so specially mentioned the Executive Commission at Melbourne seem to have awarded either gold or silver medals, while First Orders of Merit without special mention appear to have carried bronze medals only. The certificates of award in cases where gold and silver medals were the accompaniment were, however, inscribed as of "First order of merit" only, thus causing considerable dissatisfaction to those who had all along understood that their awards had been with special mention. The Exhibition authorities were communicated with, and asked, but without avail, to issue in all such cases substitute certificates.

At page 7 of my Report to Your Excellency, reference is made to my efforts to obtain for each of the Public Schools of the Colony commemorative certificate, and, or, medal, to be permanently kept in such School as vouchers of participation in such an important undertaking, seeing that except in a few isolated cases no awards had been made to individual school exhibits, many thousands in number, from nearly 150 schools in all parts of the Colony. This representation, after my return from Europe, I again brought most prominently

under the notice of the Executive Commission in Melbourne, who, however, did not see their way to grant my request; and the same unsuccessful result, I regret to say, attended my application that medals, even if of bronze only, should accompany the certificates for services proposed to be issued to the members of the New South Wales Commission.

To the jurors, who on my recommendation were appointed to represent this Colony on the International Jury, and who were recorded as having attended the necessary number of meetings, bronze medals for services have been issued.

Awards, other than those of the first order of merit, have not carried medals, certificates only having been issued. And only one medal has been given to each exhibitor, no matter how many first awards he may have received. A separate certificate for each award has however been issued, these being 555 in all, one for each award. All medals for services, as for exhibitors, had the recipient's name inscribed on the edge, an excellent plan, as there was not sufficient space within the wreath on the reverse.

In performing this work of distribution no time has been lost. In the interest of exhibitors there have been numerous representations by me, to the authorities in Melbourne, and the incidental correspondence has been heavy. It is to be regretted that the Executive Commission in Melbourne were not in a position to issue medals and certificates at a much earlier date, for it has been shown by experience that their value as records of successful participation is seemingly enhanced in proportion to the earliness of the date on which they come into the possession of the exhibitors.

I further regret to add that, notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts, by repeated telegrams and letters to the Victorian Commission in Melbourne, to expedite the issue of certificates intended to record the services of New South Wales Commissioners, the delay was so considerable that, at my instance, Mr. Cumming visited Melbourne on the 12th of May to personally inquire into the cause. He was informed by the Melbourne Commission that the blame was largely the fault of the contractors for the supply of the certificates properly inscribed; besides which, owing to great wear and tear, a fresh plate had to be prepared; but a promise was given that the whole of the service certificates would be completed and forwarded to Sydney at a very early date. The first instalment did not, however, reach me until the second week in June, and was immediately issued to the members of the New South Wales Commission; while the remainder came to hand, in answer to my urgent representations, some days later, and were as speedily disposed of. The number was 229 in all (for services); to which, if I add 555 for exhibitors in the various degrees of merit, 784 certificates in all have been distributed throughout the length and breadth of the Colony. The medals, 181 in number, for services and awards as elsewhere stated, were the first to be received and distributed. The number of issues, then, of medals and certificates makes a grand total of 965. There has been no avoidable delay here in the issue; I have spared no effort to hasten it on the part of those responsible in Melbourne, and on whose action I was necessarily dependent. I venture to think that the mode of distribution in Sydney and the country has given satisfaction both to Commissioners and exhibitors, the sole source of complaint being the lateness of completion in Melbourne; but for this I am not answerable. I did all I possibly could to press forward to a finish my only remaining duty as Executive Commissioner.

In

In some of my reports to the Commission reference is made to the donation of several series of photographs of the New South Wales Court at the Centennial Exhibition, Melbourne. I did myself the honour, while in London, to present to the Royal Imperial Institute, London, a handsomely bound set of the series; I made a similar presentation to the Royal Colonial Institute, London, where so many colonists are wont to assemble. These gifts were thankfully received and cordially acknowledged. I have further presented similar sets to the Library of the New South Wales Parliament, the Free Public Library, and the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. I also distributed several copies of the valuable work of the Government Statistician, "The Wealth and Progress of N.S.W.," among representative men and public institutions.

My labours as Executive Commissioner for this Colony are now brought to an end, and it only remains for me to express my deep acknowledgments for the invariable courtesy and assistance which I have received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the Principal Under Secretary of his Department in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,
R. BURDETT SMITH,
Executive Commissioner for New South Wales,
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.

Sydney, 24th July, 1890.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales for the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-89.

1888.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
4 May	—To Colonial Treasurer	1,000	0	0	By Salaries	...	1,793	10	9
19 July	"	500	0	0	" Labour	...	3,269	2	11
26 "	"	500	0	0	" Contractors, fitting up Court, decorations, &c.	...	2,767	16	3
30 "	"	500	0	0	" Timber	...	675	16	10
4 August	"	1,000	0	0	" Show-cases and glass	...	539	7	2
18 "	"	1,000	0	0	" Ironmongery	...	200	12	7
15 September	"	1,500	0	0	" Furniture	...	178	0	0
5 October	"	1,500	0	0	" Plants and hire of plants	...	141	18	8
12 November	"	2,000	0	0	" Matting	...	64	15	3
					" Wirework	...	51	10	0
					" Sundry materials	...	269	5	5
1889.					" Group—"Landing of Captain Cook"—	£ s. d.			
9 January	"	1,000	0	0	Vennermark and White (artists)	300 0 0			
20 March	"	1,000	0	0	Special material	61 10 7	361	10	7
17 May	"	1,000	0	0	" "Jenolan Caves"—W. P. Noonan (artist)	95 0 0			
3 August	"	250	0	0	Special material, &c.	150 2 3	245	2	3
21 September	"	175	0	0	" Model of Port Jackson—F. Maurice (artist)	50 0 0			
					Special material	47 1 3	97	1	3
1890.					" Wool Trophy	...	93	14	6
13 March	"	200	0	0	" Wine Trophy	...	16	1	2
					" Gas-fittings	...	42	19	2
					" Gas	...	31	5	8
					" Special services—Watson, Pennefather, Read, Gibbs, Venner-	...	213	13	0
					mark, White, Maurice, &c., &c.	...	210	0	0
					" Superintendents' bonuses	...	304	10	10
					" Petty cash	...	33	12	0
					" Travelling expenses to officers	...	103	8	0
					" Stationery and printing	...	869	16	1
					" Cartage, freights, and shipping	...	298	8	8
					" Storage of empty cases	...	117	14	11
					" Packing material and wood for cases	...	81	9	9
					" Official photographs	...	42	5	0
					" Advertisements	...	10	11	4
					" Balance repaid to Treasury	...			
		£13,125	0	0			£13,125	0	0

It will be noted that the Honorable R. Burdett Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C., Executive Commissioner, has made no charge whatever for his services, travelling expenses, or for official hospitalities.

The Executive Commissioner paid into the Treasury sundry amounts—in all, £386 Os. 10d., being proceeds of sale of goods, &c.

I have examined all the books and vouchers of the Executive Commissioner, and hereby certify this statement to be correct.

Sydney, 24th July, 1890.

T. NEWTON, Accountant,
New South Wales Court, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.

I N D E X

TO

VIEWS ILLUSTRATING NEW SOUTH WALES COURT,

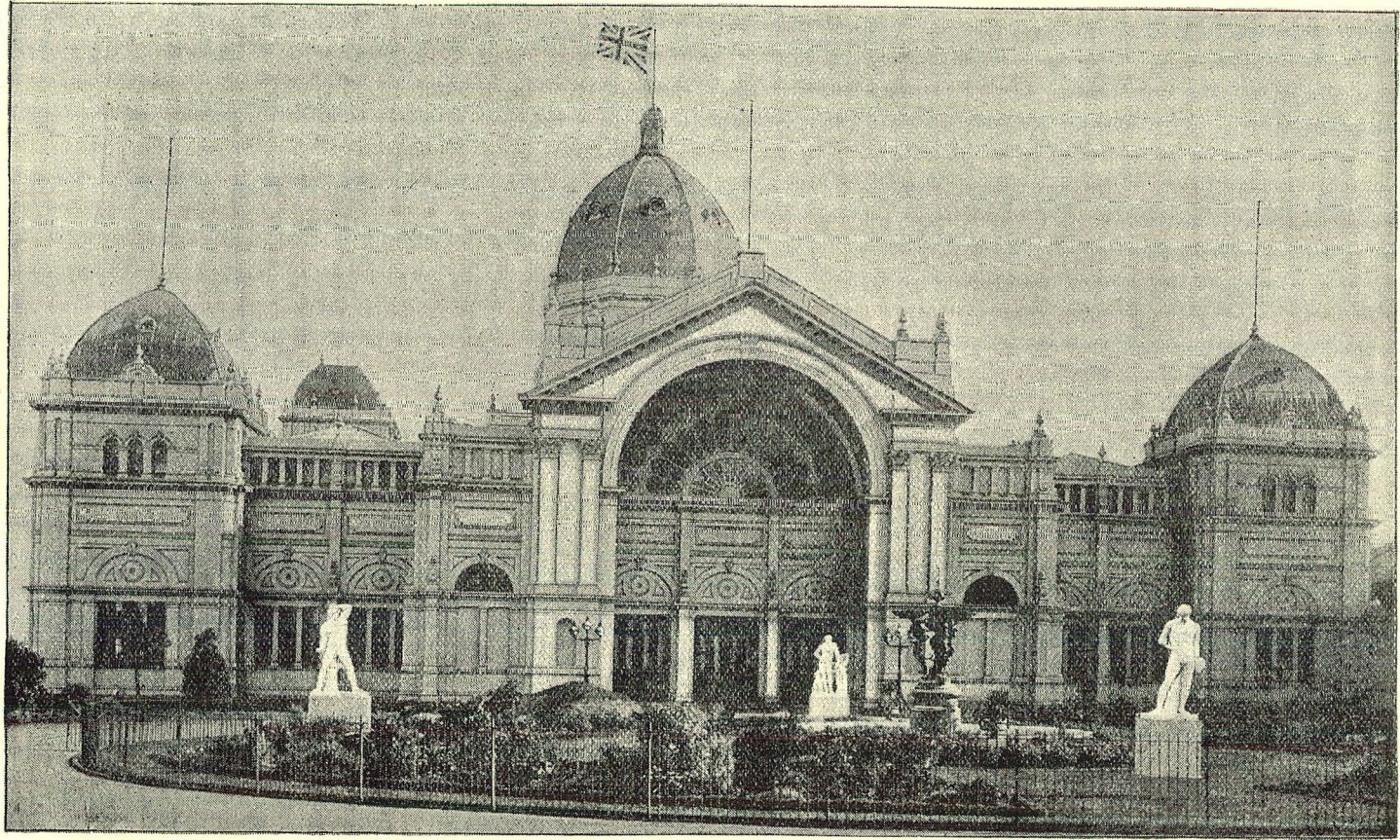
CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

MELBOURNE. 1888.

INDEX TO VIEWS ILLUSTRATING NEW SOUTH WALES COURT, CENTENNIAL
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

Plate I.—Main Entrance, Melbourne Exhibition Building.

- „ II.—Jenolan Caves and Entrance to Mining Court :—The column representing the yield of silver at the Broken Hill Proprietary Co's. Mine is between the entrance to the model of the Caves and that to the Mining Court. Both were in the Grand Avenue of Nations.
- „ III.—Broken Hill Proprietary Co's. Silver Trophy in the Grand Avenue of Nations, near the entrance to the New South Wales Mining Court :—The column is surmounted by a figure of Atlas bearing the Earth on his shoulders, and the whole formed one of the most imposing objects in the whole Exhibition. On the right hand side is a lofty trophy of copper in ingot, and on the left a similar one of bars of tin.
- „ IV.—Mining Court, No. 1—Coal and Stone Trophy :—This was a triple archway in the main avenue of the Mining Court; and, considering the unattractive character of the materials, it was most effective in appearance. On the top of the trophy there were inscribed statistics giving the whole value of the minerals raised in New South Wales to the 31st December, 1837. In front of the trophy are set forth numerous exhibits of gold and silver ores.
- „ V.—Mining Court, No. 2; Sectional View :—The majority of the exhibits herein shown are tin ores, and tin as well as gems from mines in New England. In the background is the coal and stone trophy, the subject of the preceding view.
- „ VI.—Mining Court, No. 3; Sectional View :—In the left-hand corner there are exhibited in pyramidal case valuable gold specimens, including the "Maitland Bar" nugget, from Hargraves (weight 344.78 ounces); also nugget, originally of much the same size and value, from the Mother Shipton Claim at Temora, both of which were shown in the New South Wales Court at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886. This plate shows also a portion of the case specimens of minerals.
- „ VII.—Wool Trophy :—This was situated at the end of the Mining Court, leading into that allotted to the Trustees of the Technological Museum. By assent of the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales it contained competitive wool exhibits from other Colonies.
- „ VIII.—Technological Museum Court :—In this Court were arranged some splendid specimens of New South Wales commercial timbers in log and plank. On the walls there were shown a large number of carefully executed and coloured drawings of the leaves, seeds, flowers, and fruit of New South Wales timbers, trees, &c.
- „ IX.—Carrington Pavilion in Avenue of Nations :—This was erected as a reception-room, &c., for the use of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, and other distinguished visitors, when visiting the Exhibition. Beyond the pavilion were the alcoves devoted to the exhibits from the principal newspaper offices in Sydney.
- „ X.—Botanical Kiosk :—This was filled with plants selected by Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens. Portion of the exhibits of furniture are also shown in this plate.
- „ XI.—Colonial Sugar Refining Co's. Trophy :—This was one of the finest exhibits in the Court. To the right and left are the exhibits of the Sydney journals.
- „ XII.—Woodstock Fruit Preserving Co's. Trophy :—The same may be said of this exhibit as of that of the Colonial Sugar Company, that it reflected great credit on the promoters of this recently established industry. In front of the trophy were exhibits of spices and condiments of various kinds. In the background is the Court of the Sydney Technical College.
- „ XIII.—Sectional View of Manufactures' Court :—In this portion of the Court the articles shown were for the most part of a dietary character.
- „ XIV.—Tableau—Landing of Captain Cook, and Model of Port Jackson :—These were prepared, the one by Mr. Vennermark and the other by Mr. Maurice, artists, in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Commissioner.
- „ XV.—Colossal Bust of Captain Cook and Fine Art Court, No. 1.
- „ XVI.—Fine Art Court, No. 2 :—In the foreground were shown scientific instruments of various kinds. Beyond were photographs and architectural drawings.
- „ XVII.—Fine Art Court, No. 3, showing portion of the collection of oil paintings and water-colour drawings.
- „ XVIII.—Fine Art Court, No. 4, shows also portion of the exhibits from the Government Printing Office.
- „ XIX.—Fine Art Court, No. 5 :—This gives a general view of the Court in nearly its whole extent.
- „ XX.—Fisheries Court :—This plate shows exhibits obtained by the Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries.
- „ XXI.—Executive Commissioner's Reception Room :—There opened out from this room the office of the superintendents of the New South Wales Court.
- „ XXII.—Official Presentation of New South Wales Awards to the Executive Commissioner for the Colony (Hon. R. Burdett-Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C.).



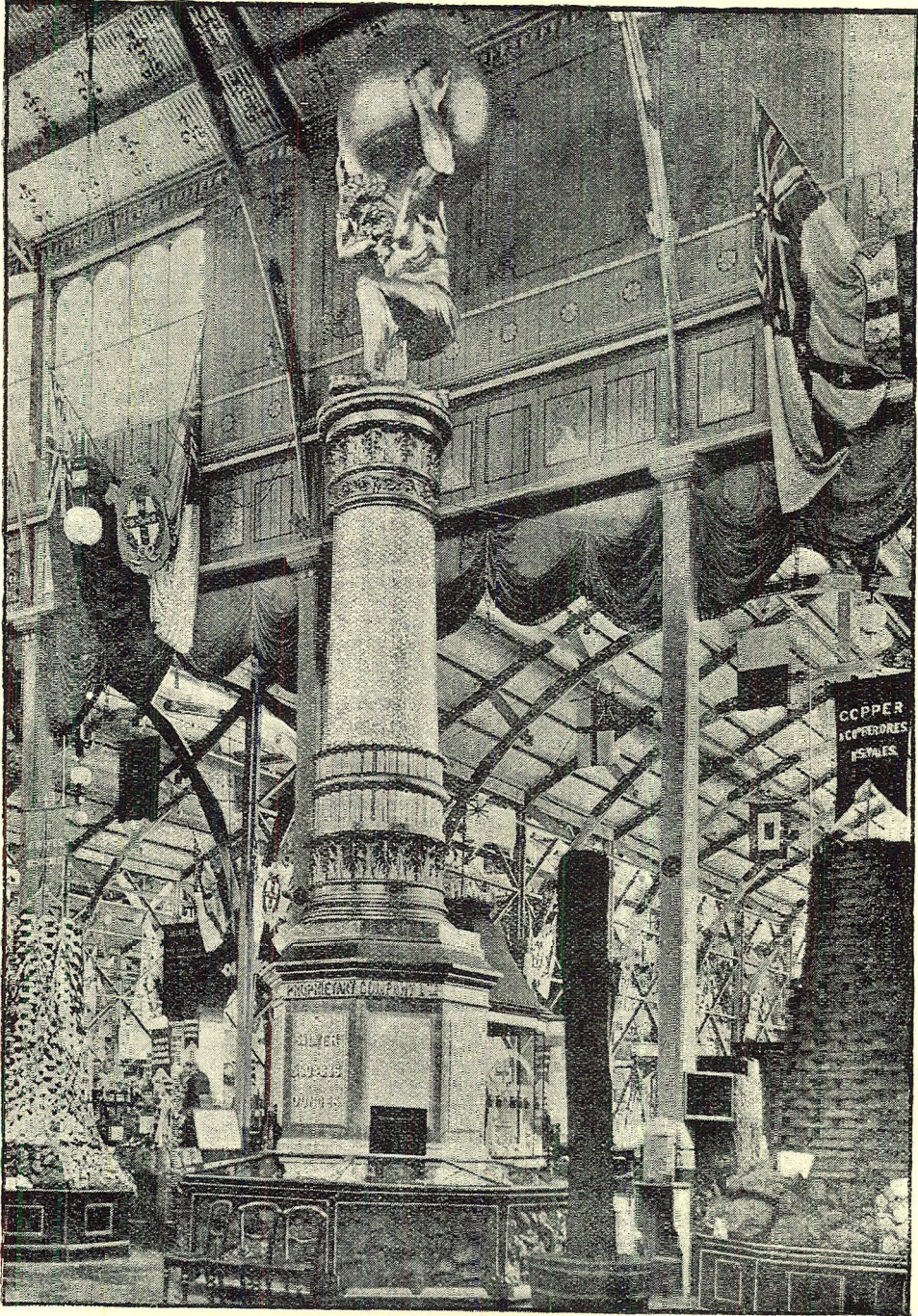
MAIN ENTRANCE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

NEW SOUTH WALES COURT—PLATE II.

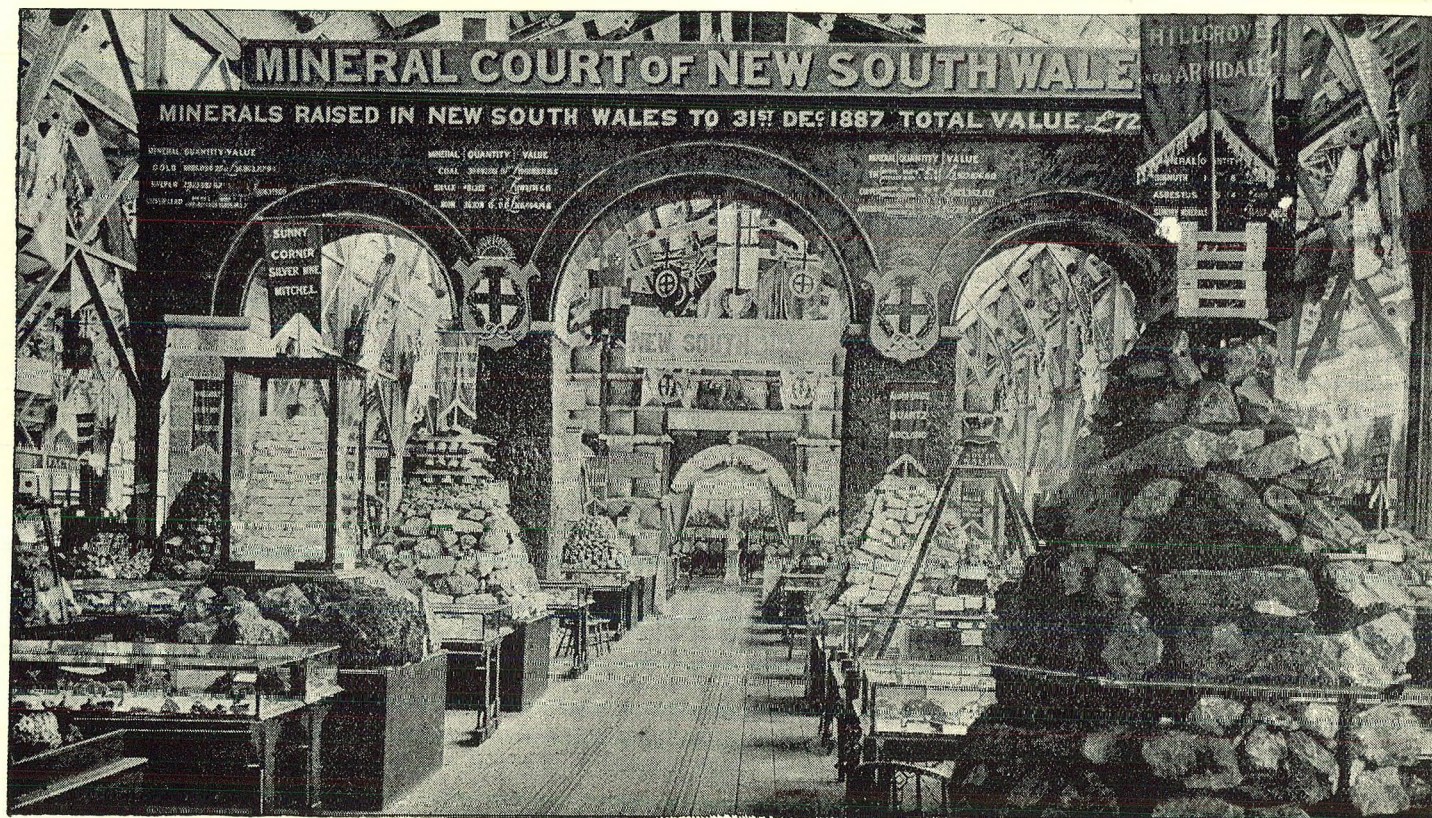


JENOLAN CAVES AND ENTRANCE TO MINING COURT.

NEW SOUTH WALES COURT—PLATE III.



BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY'S SILVER TROPHY.

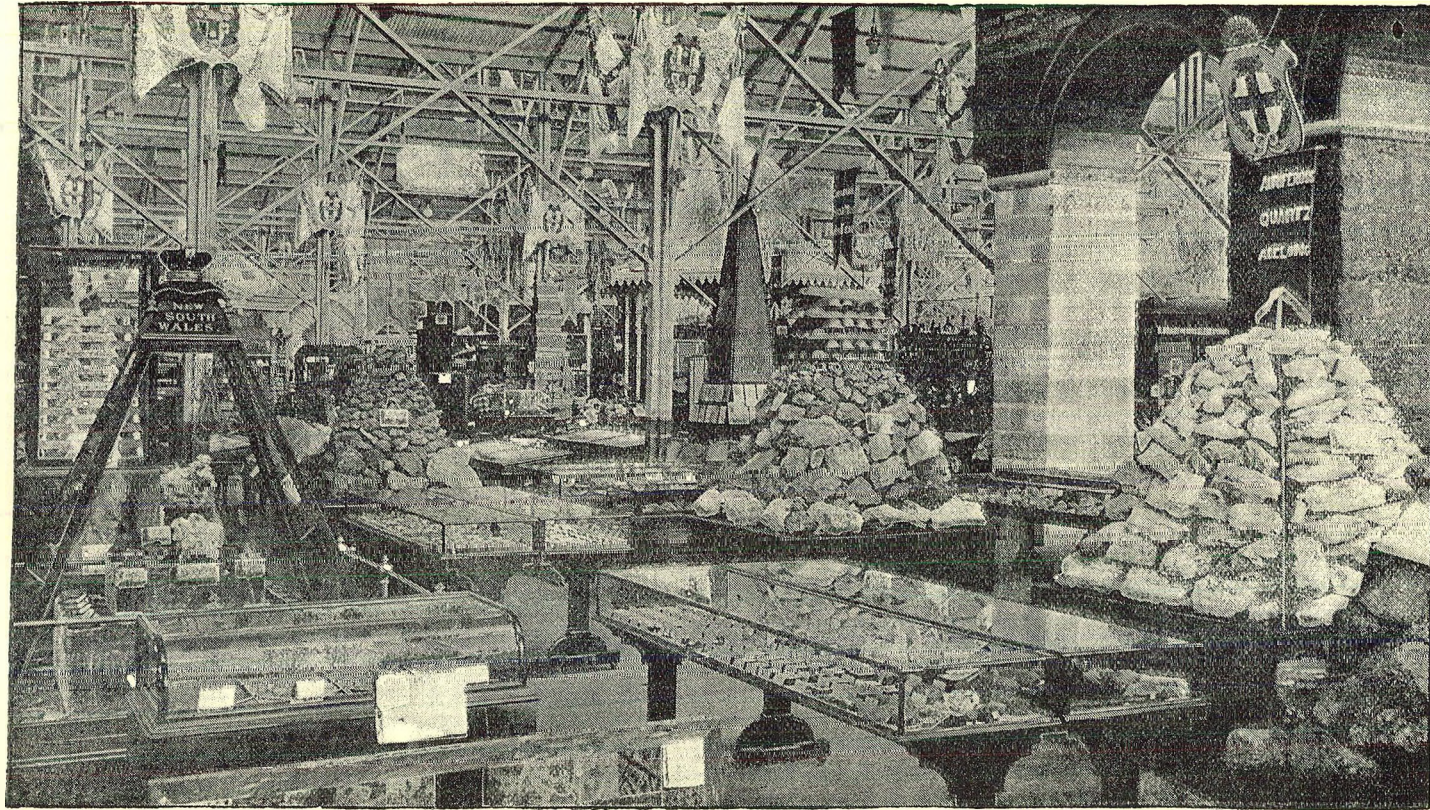


MINING COURT, No. 1, COAL AND STONE TROPHY.

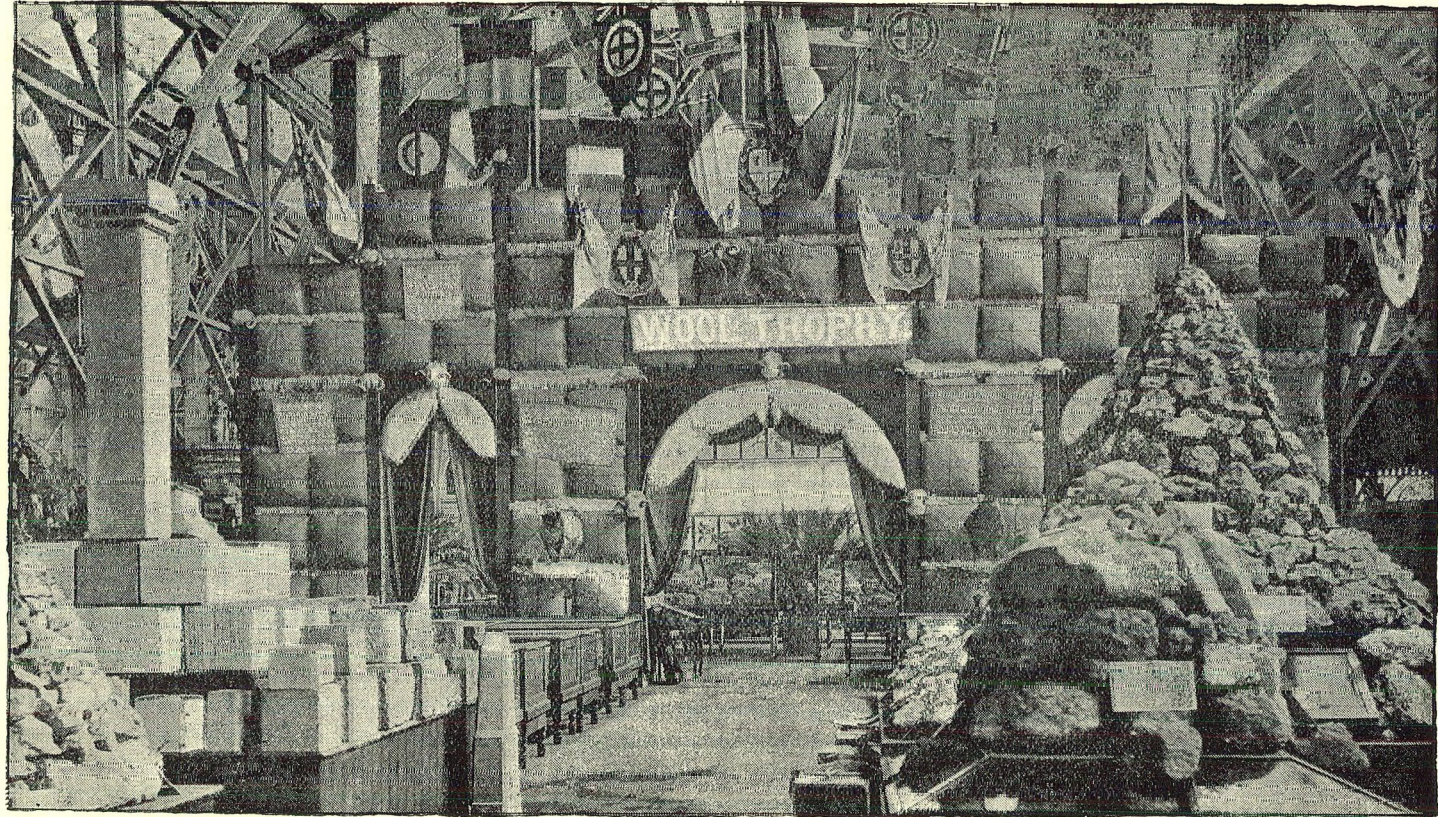


MINING COURT, No. 2, SECTIONAL VIEW.

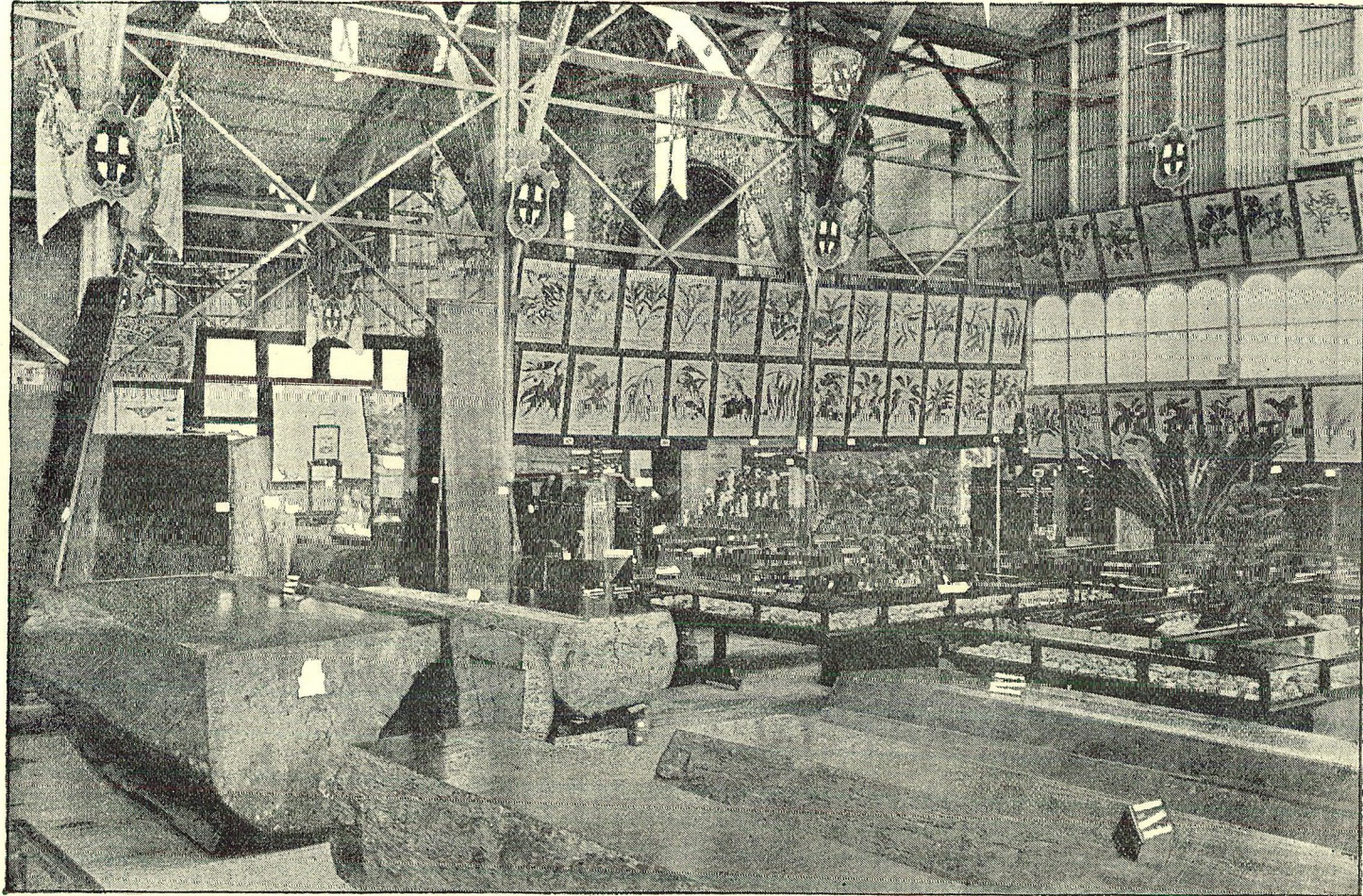
NEW SOUTH WALES COURT—PLATE VI.



MINING COURT, No. 3, SECTIONAL VIEW.



WOOL TROPHY.

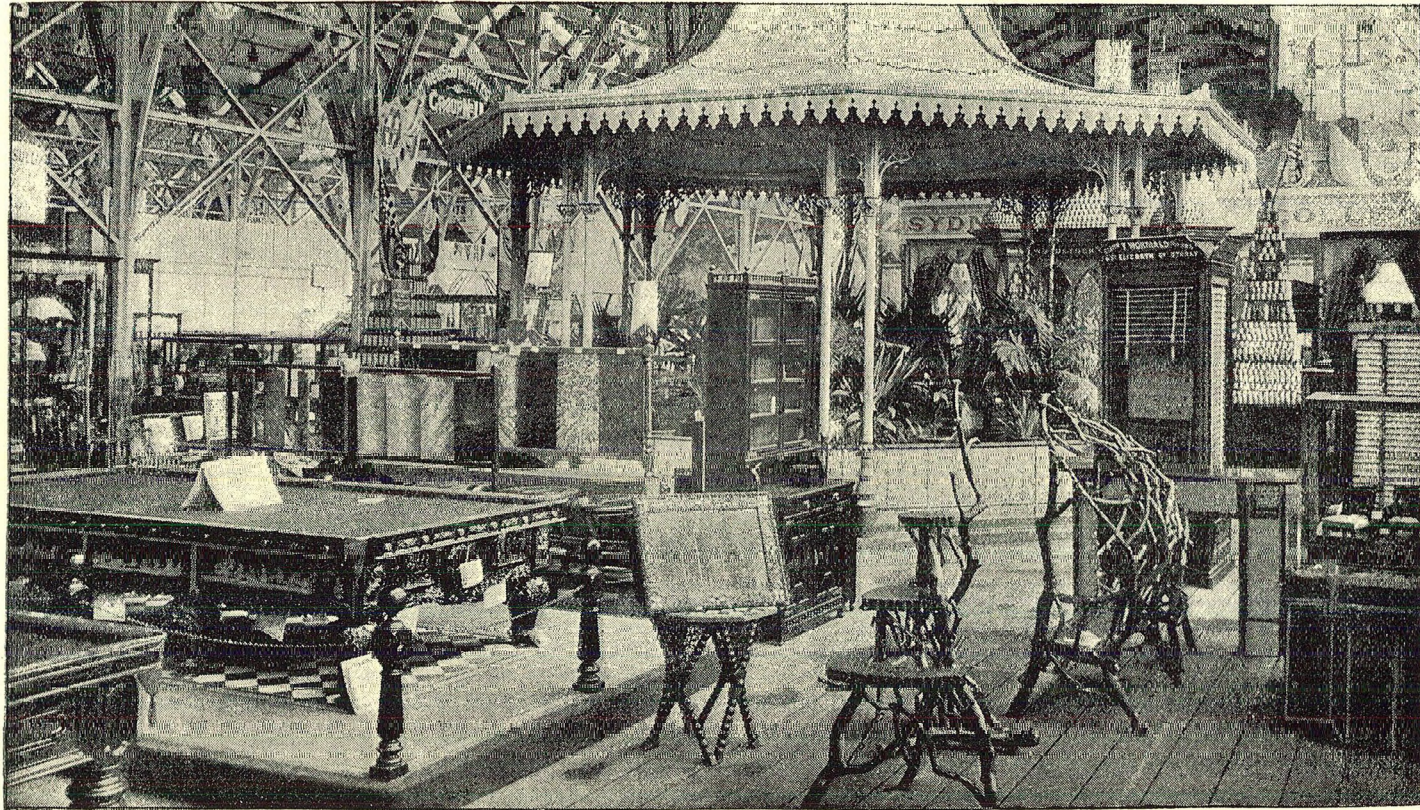


TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM COURT.

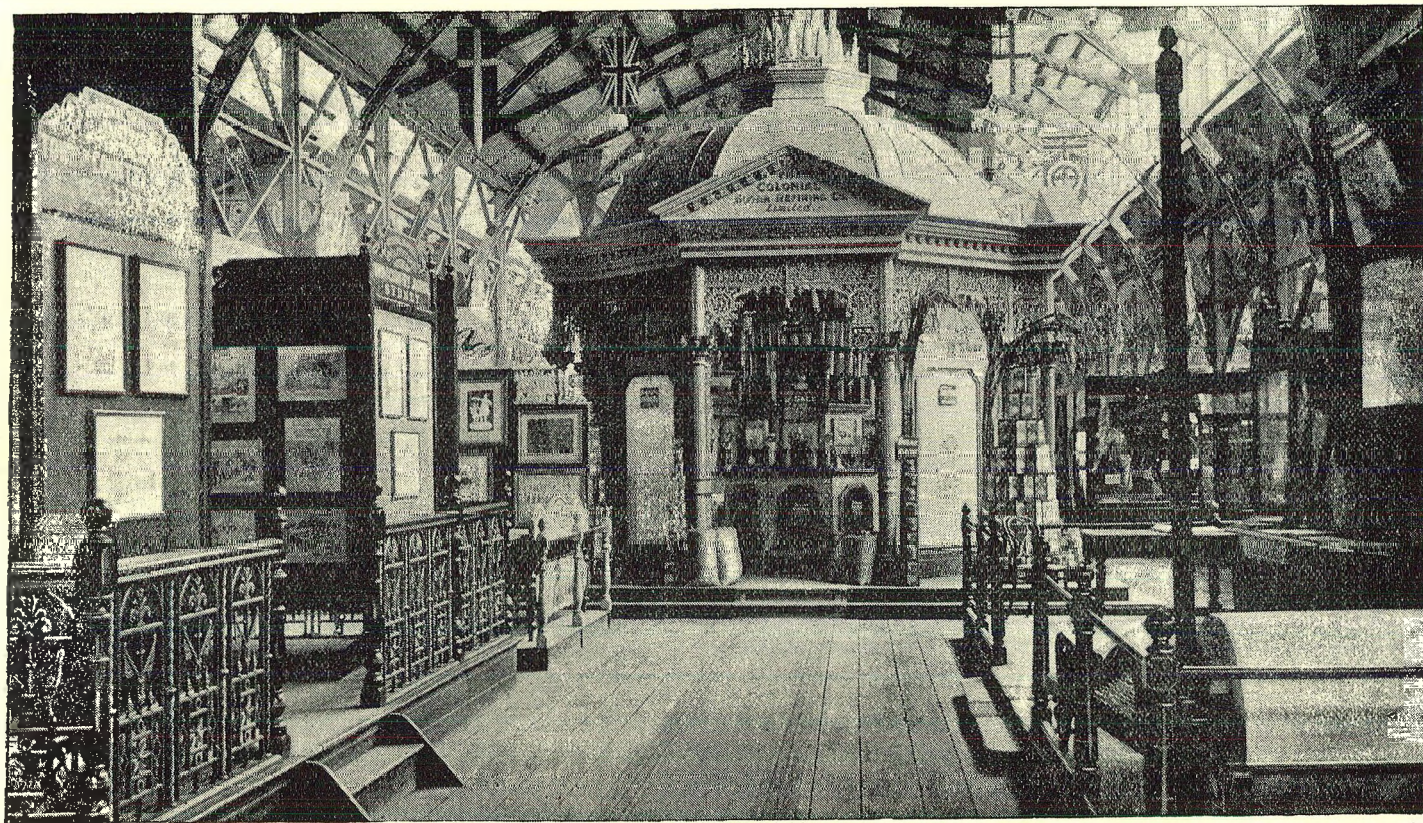
NEW SOUTH WALES COURT—PLATE IX.



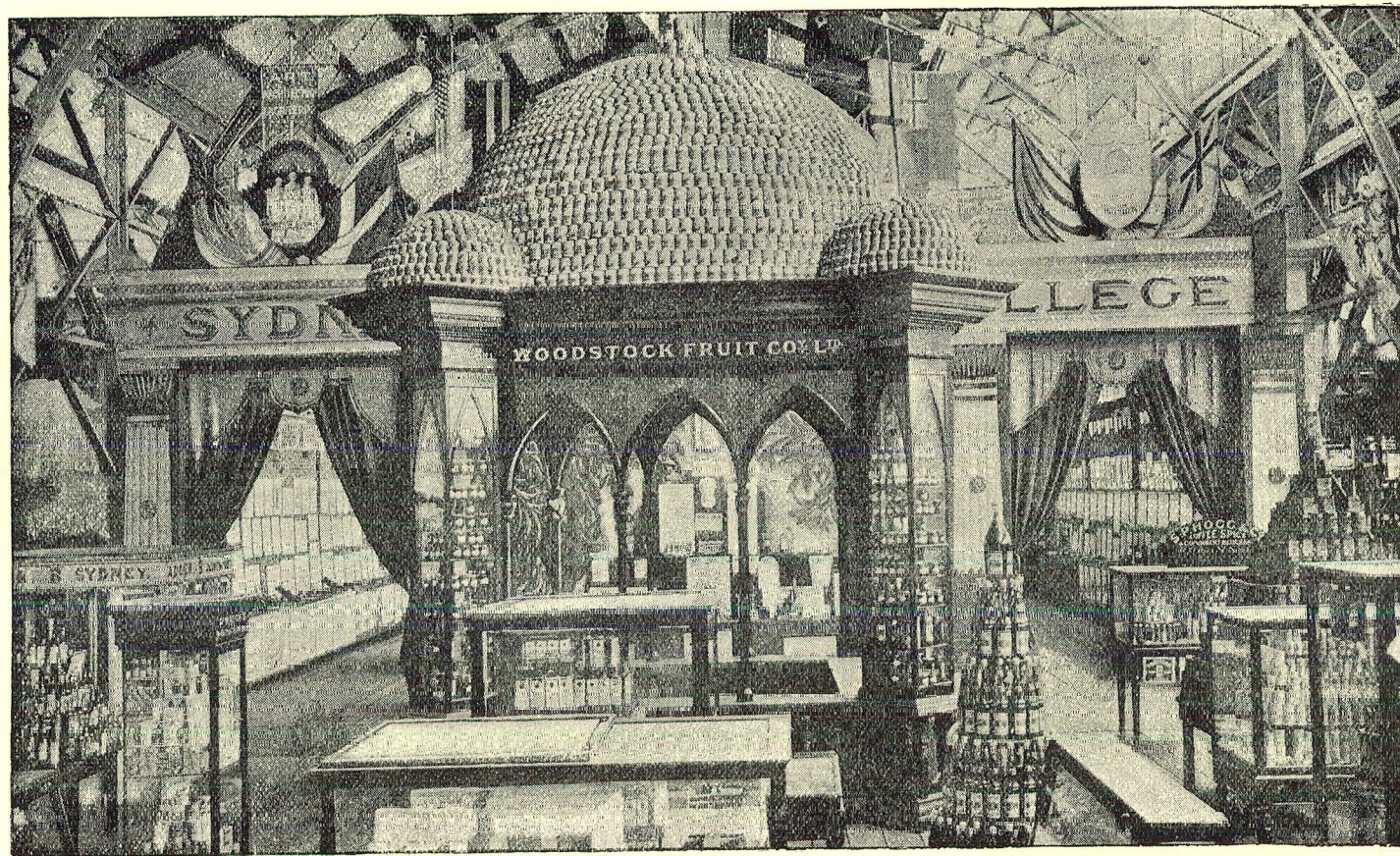
CARRINGTON PAVILION IN AVENUE OF NATIONS.



BOTANICAL KIOSK.



COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY'S TROPHY.]

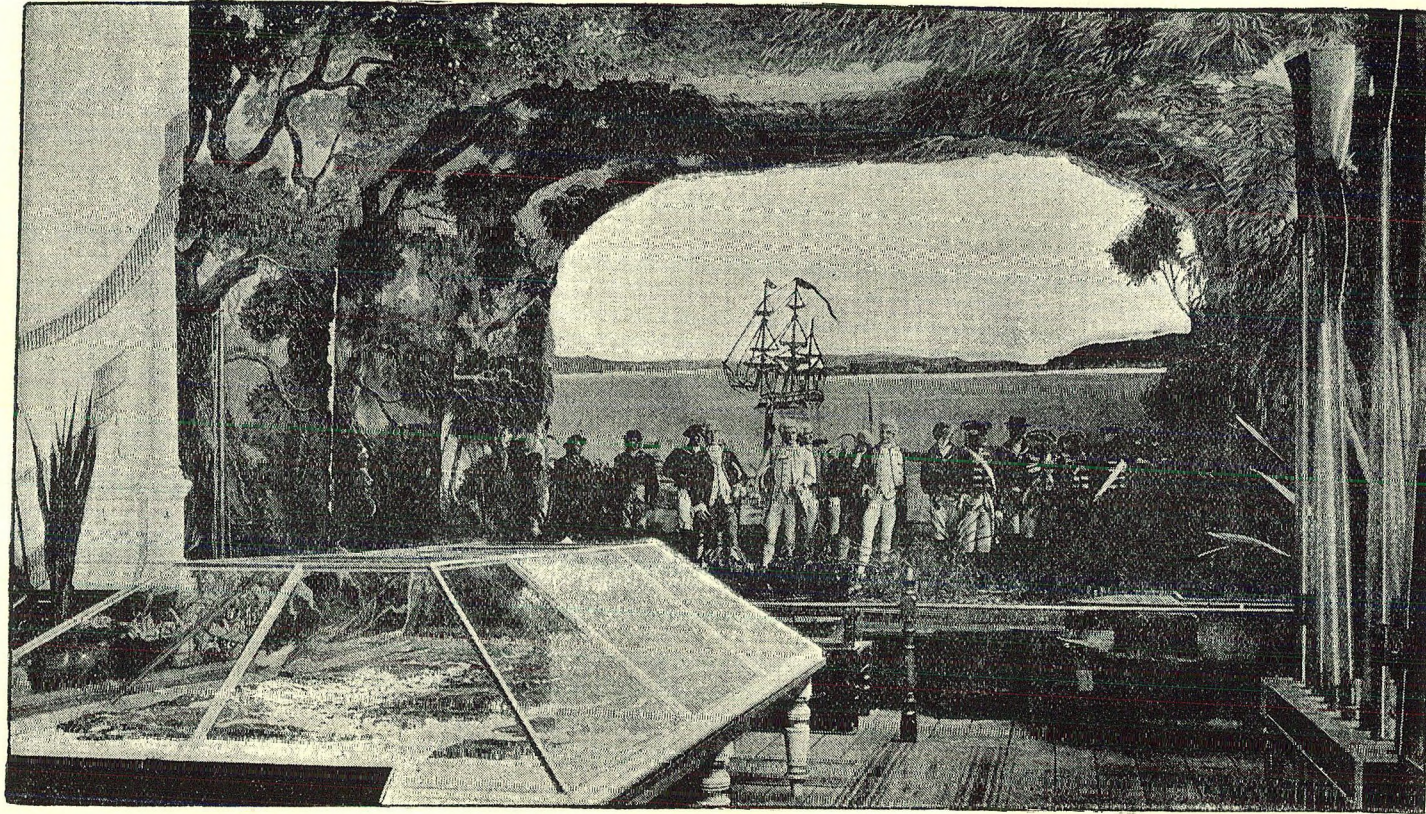


WOODSTOCK FRUIT PRESERVING COMPANY'S TROPHY.

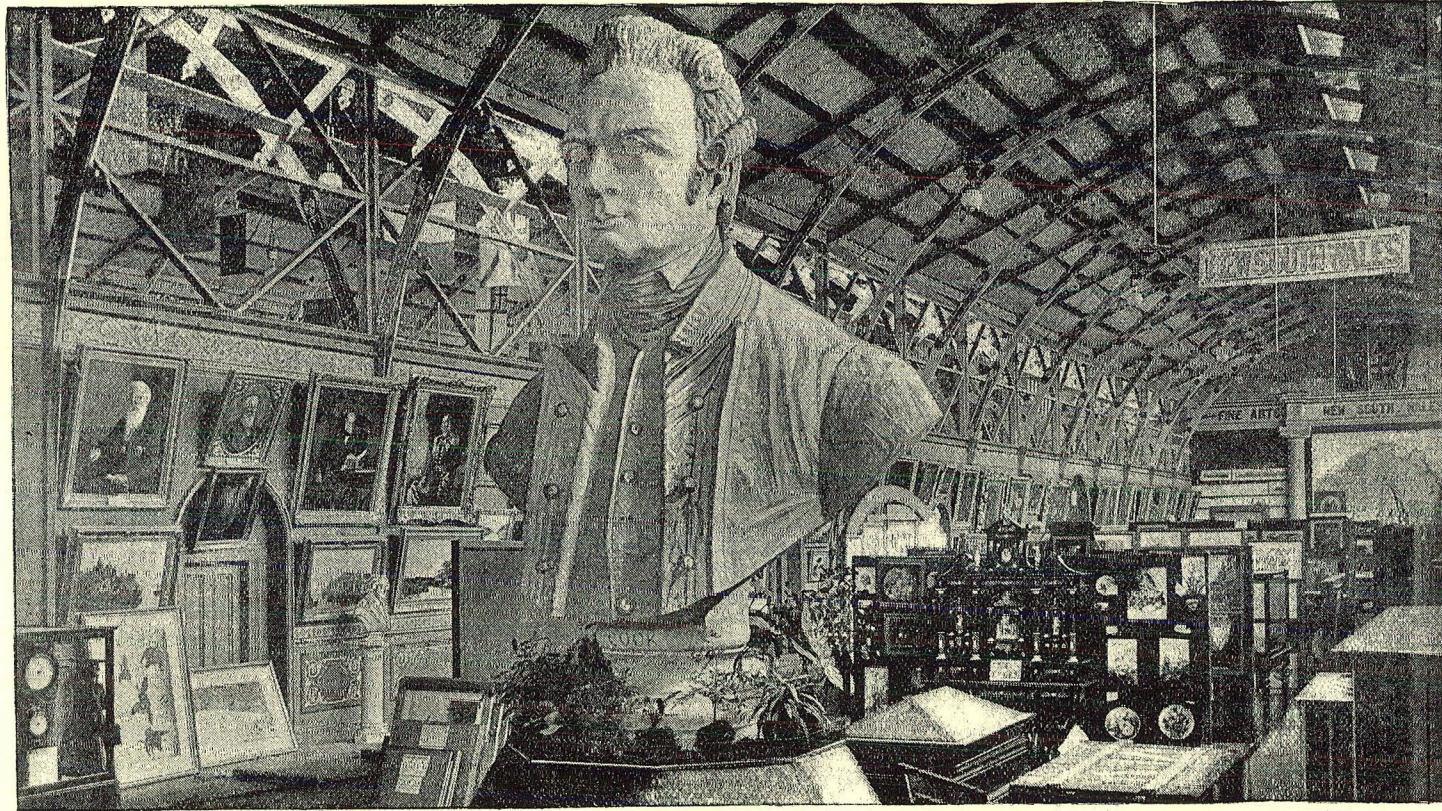


SECTIONAL VIEW OF MANUFACTURES COURT.

NEW SOUTH WALES COURT—PLATE XIV.

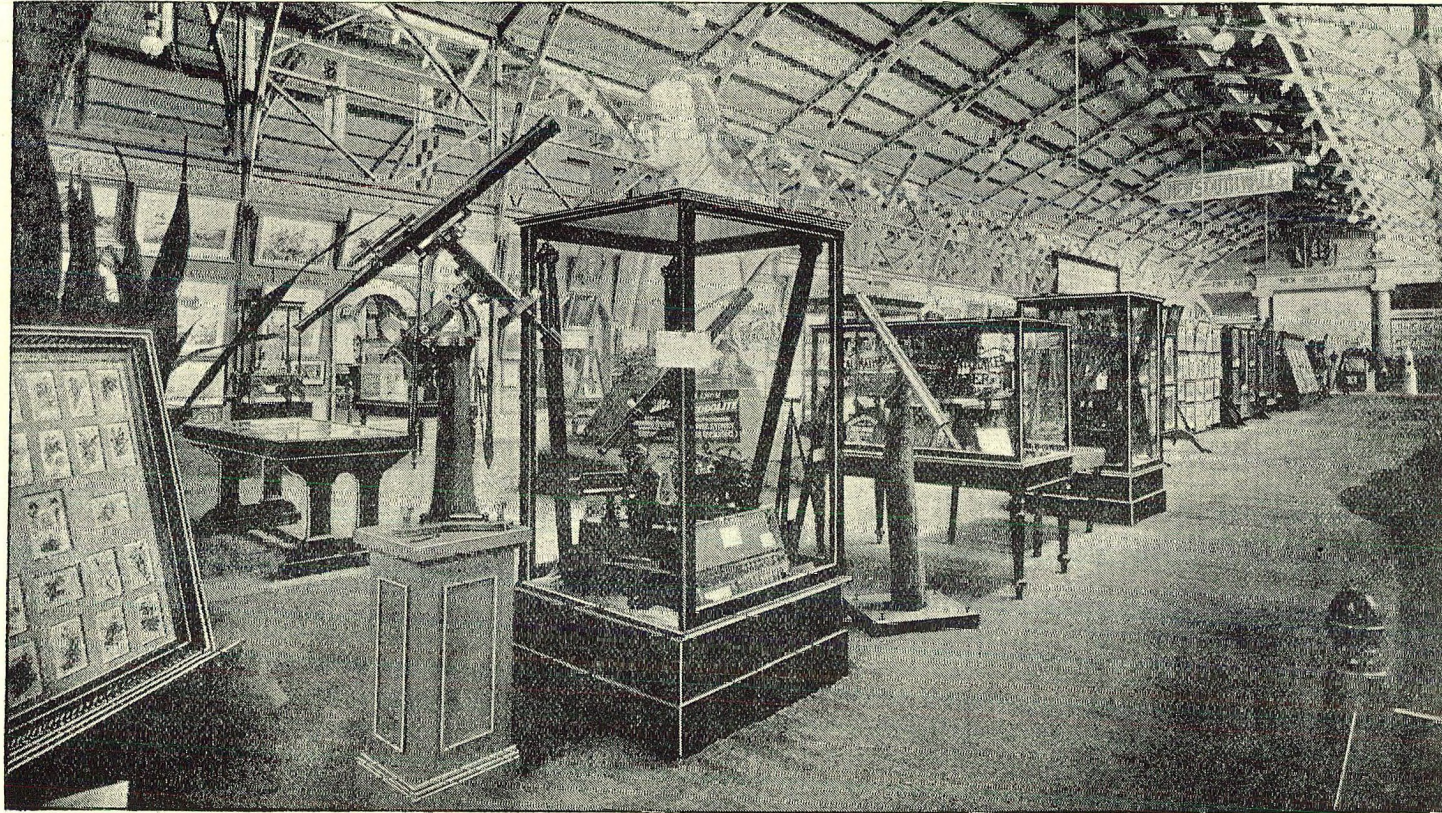


TABLEAU—LANDING OF CAPTAIN COOK AND MODEL OF PORT JACKSON.

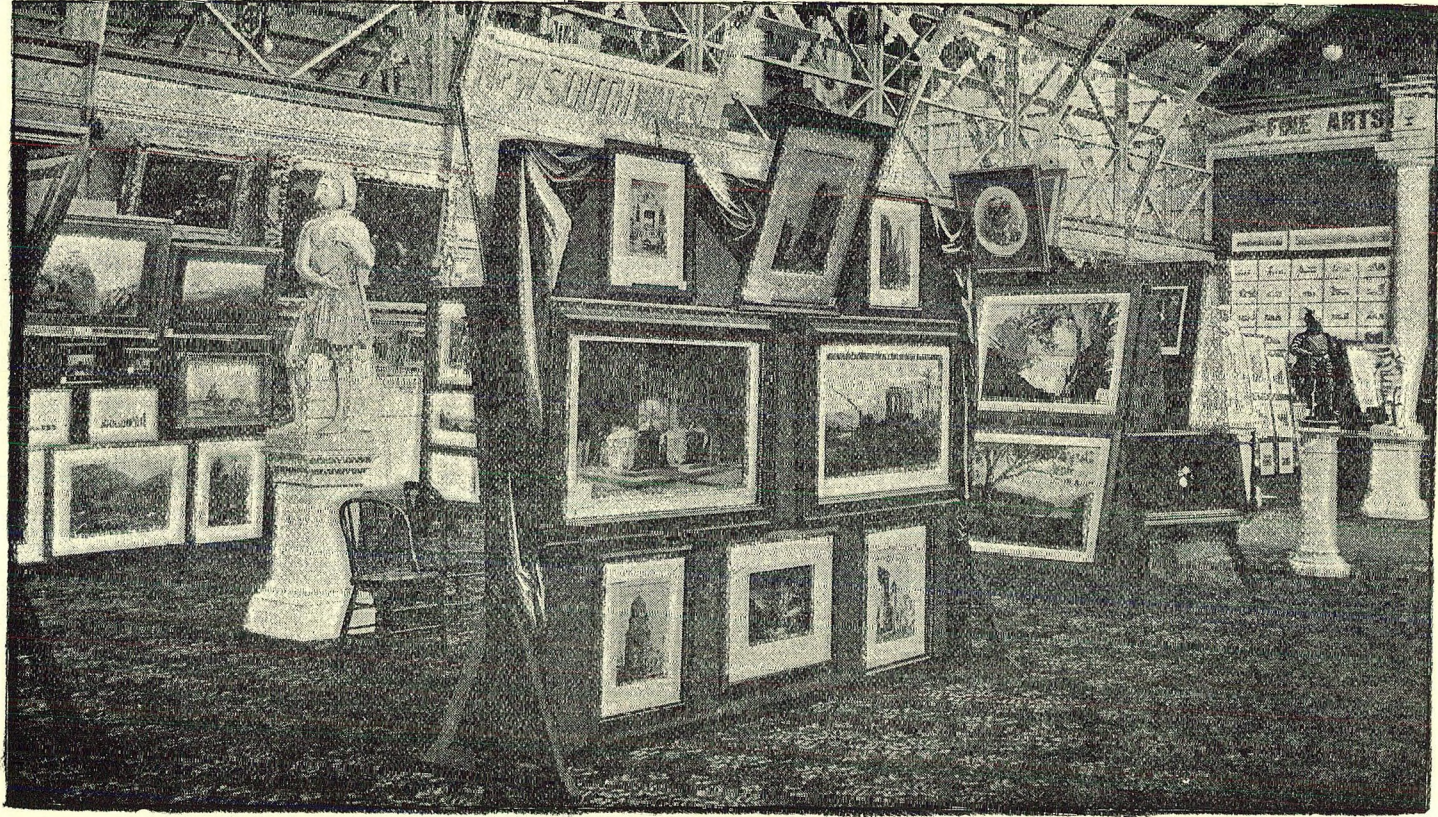


COLOSSAL BUST OF CAPTAIN COOK AND FINE ART COURT, No. 1.

NEW SOUTH WALES COURT—PLATE XVI.

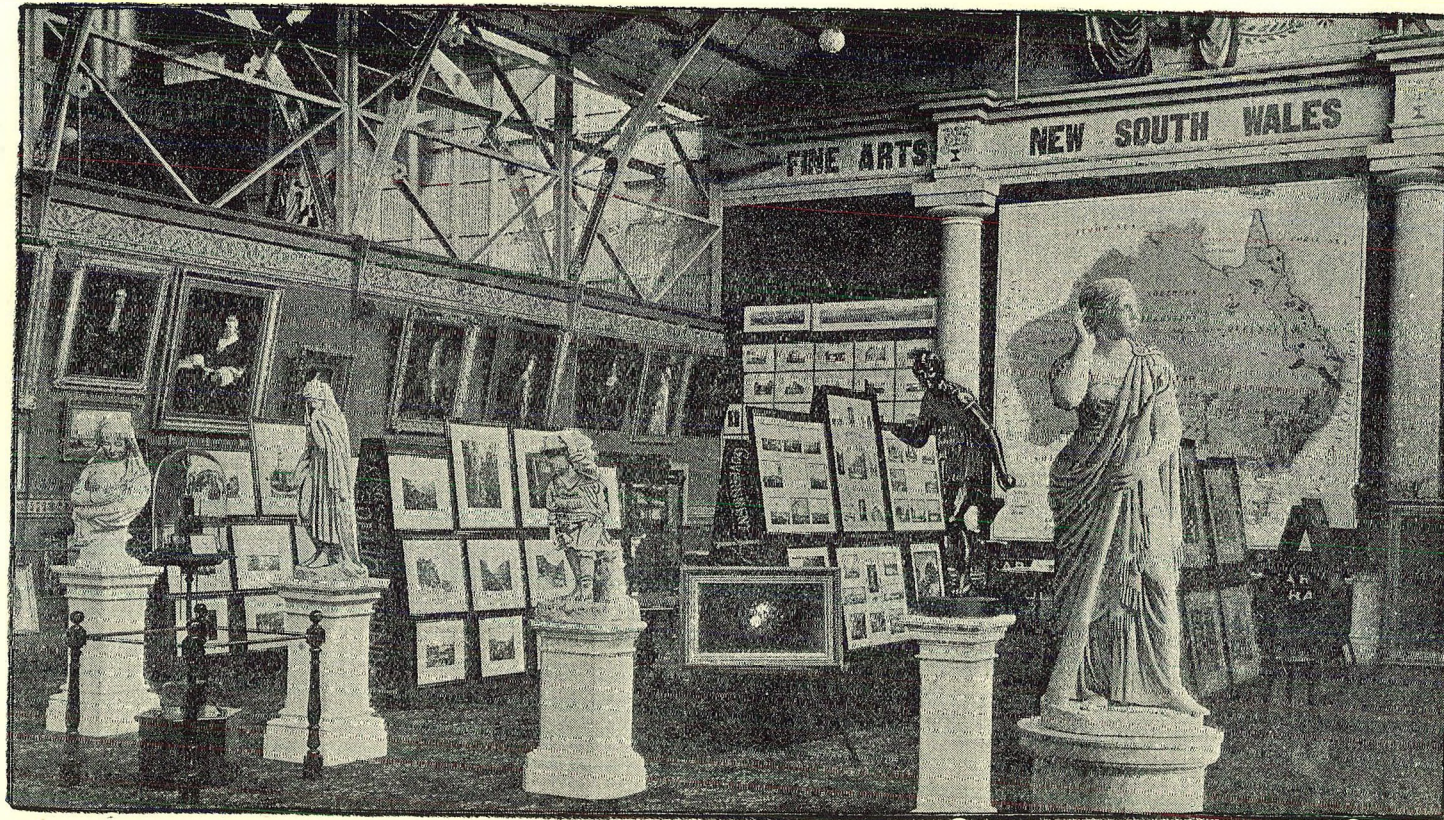


FINE ART COURT, No. 2.

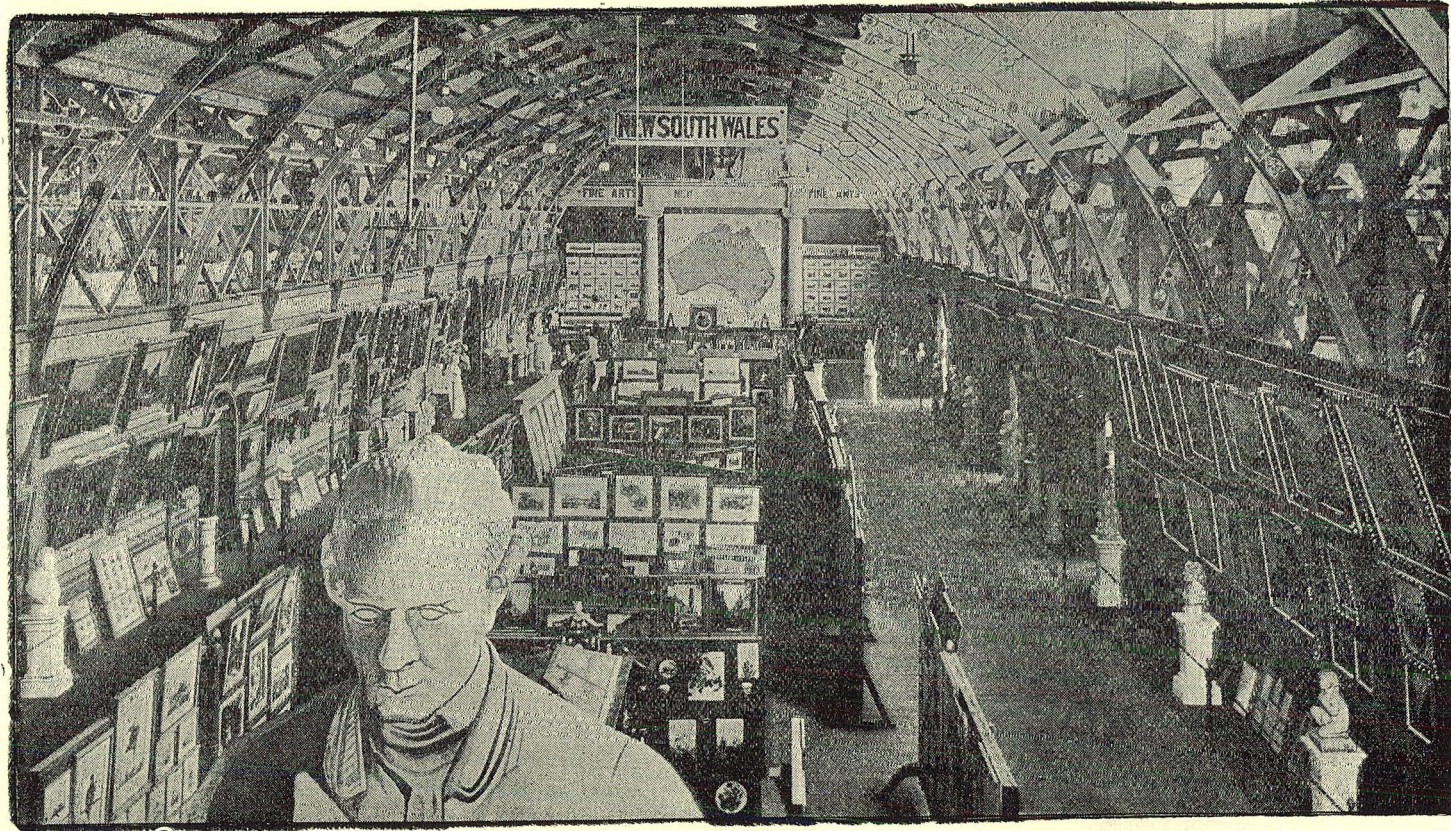


FINE ART COURT, No. 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES COURT—PLATE XVIII.



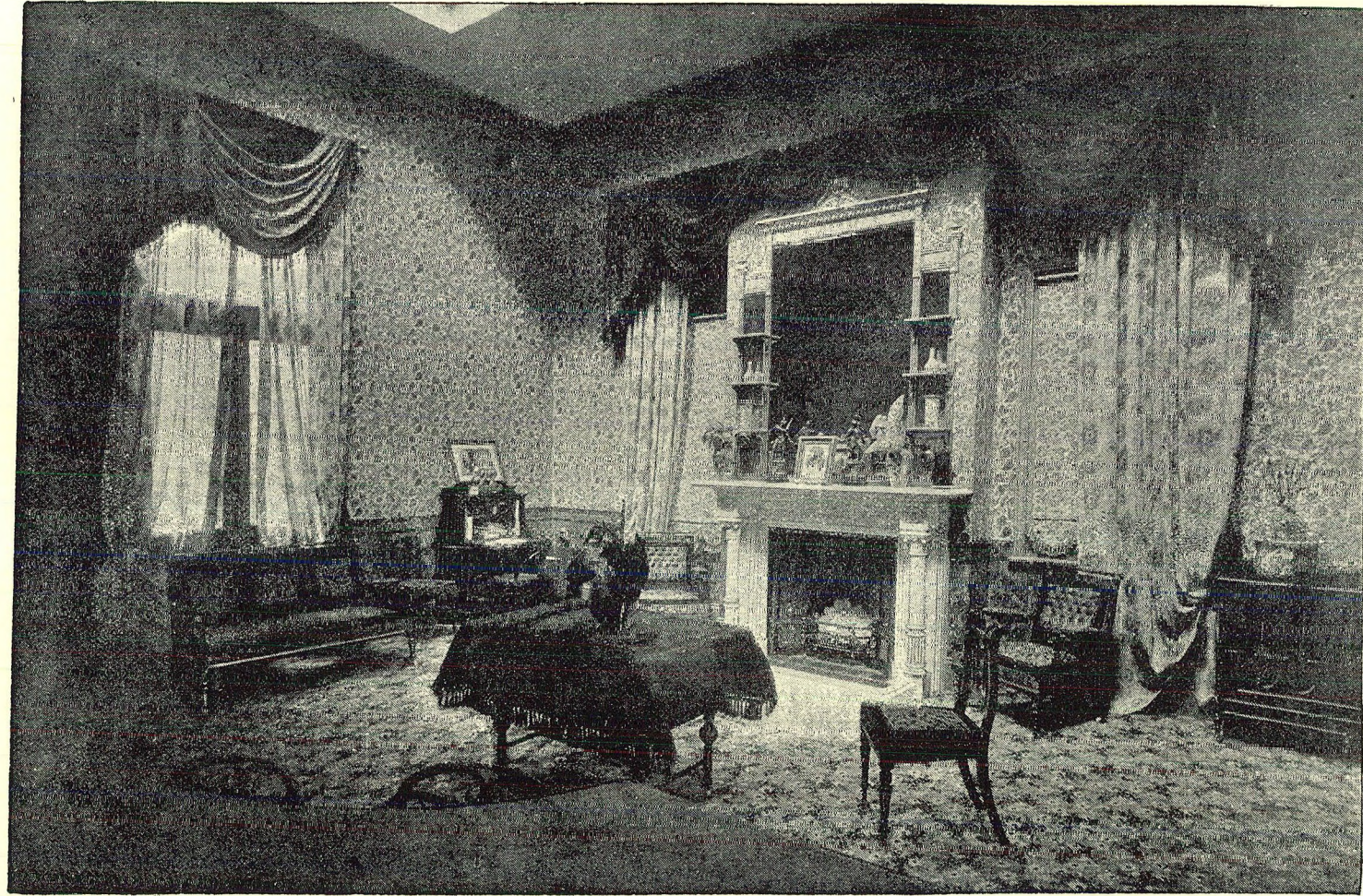
FINE ART COURT, No. 4.



FINE ART COURT, No. 5.

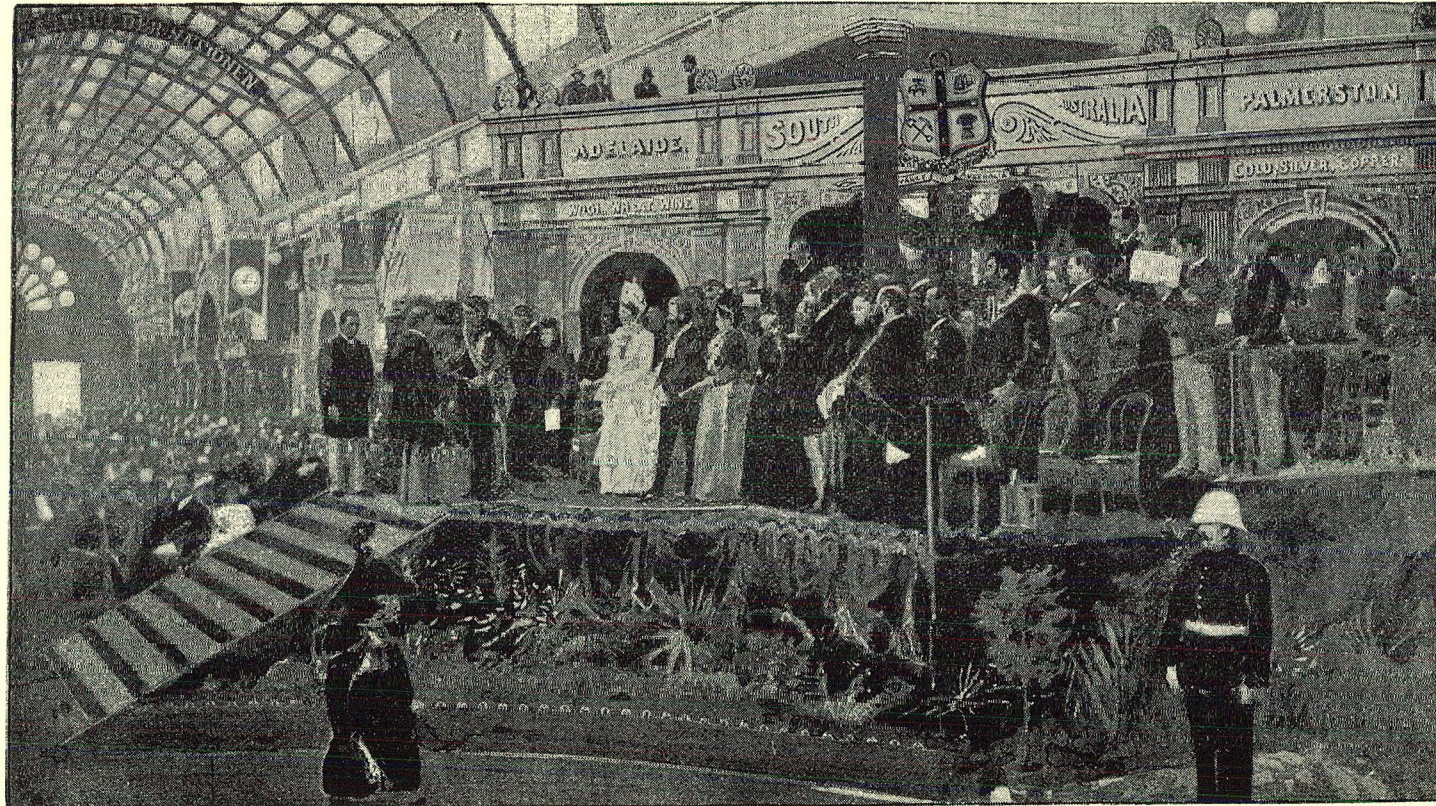


FISHERIES COURT.



EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER'S RECEPTION ROOM.

NEW SOUTH WALES COURT—PLATE XXII.



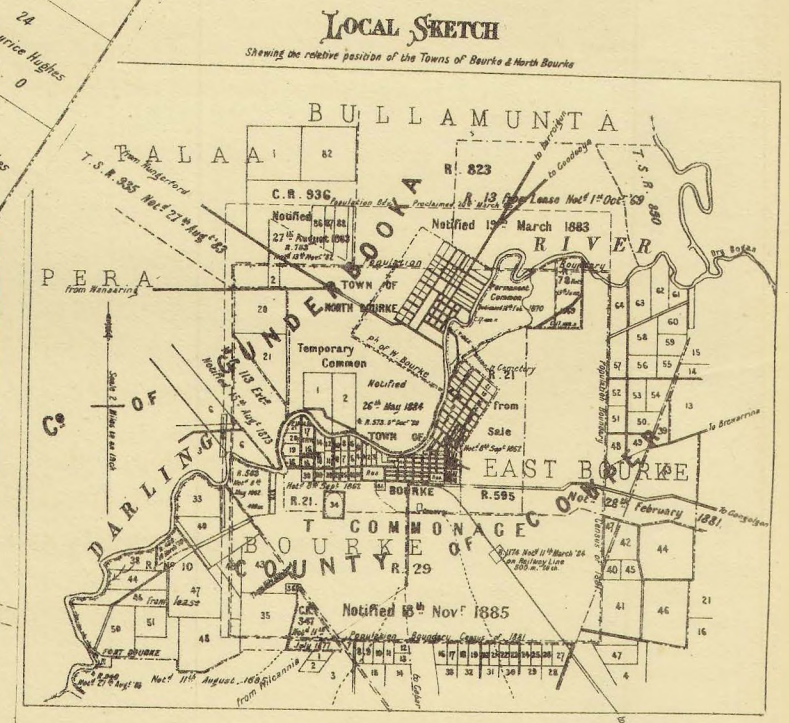
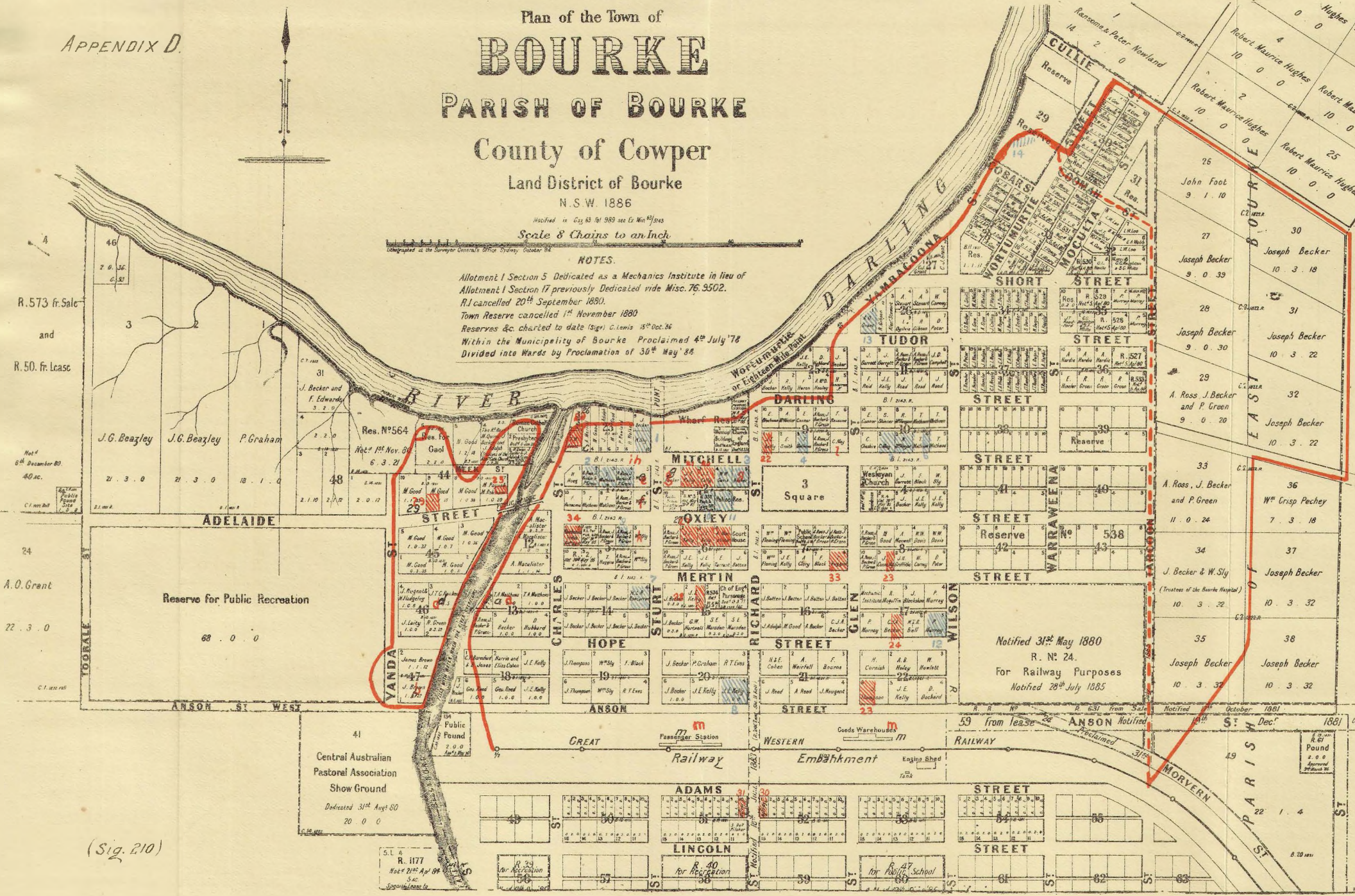
OFFICIAL PRESENTATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES AWARDS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR THE COLONY HON. R. BURDETT SMITH, C.M.G., M.L.C.)

Plan of the Town of BOURKE PARISH OF BOURKE County of Cowper Land District of Bourke N.S.W. 1886

N.S.W. 1886
Scale 8 Chains to an Inch
Notes.

Allotment 1 Section 5 Dedicated as a Mechanics Institute in lieu of Allotment 1 Section 17 previously Dedicated vide Misc. 76.5502. R.I. cancelled 20th September 1880.
Town Reserve cancelled 1st November 1880
Reserves &c. charted to date (Sigs. C. Lewis 3rd Oct. 86
Within the Municipality of Bourke Proclaimed 4th July '78
Divided into Wards by Proclamation of 30th May '86

NOTES.



NOTE
General embankment shown by red line.
Position of eastern embankment as first proposed shown by broken red line.
Red letters indicate position of buildings of which the ground floor is above flood level.
Red hatching indicates position of unsuccessful embankments round properties.
Blue hatching indicates position of successful embankments round properties.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sig. 210)

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. OSCAR MEYER.

(RETURN SHOWING STATUARY, &c., PURCHASED FROM OR THROUGH THE AGENCY OF).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 July, 1890.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 4, of
25 June, 1890.]

Questions.

- (4.) PURCHASE OF STATUARY, &c., FROM MR. OSCAR MEYER:—MR. TRAILL *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—Will he cause to be laid upon the Table of the House, at an early date, a list of all articles of statuary and of other goods purchased at the expense of the Colony—(1) from Mr. Oscar Meyer; or (2) through the agency of that gentleman—giving the price of each article, and stating where it now is?

Answers.

(No. 1.)

RETURN of Statuary, &c., purchased from Mr. Oscar Meyer, showing the price of each article and where it now is, so far as can be readily ascertained.

Year of Supply.	Description of Article.	Amount paid.	Where located.
		£	
1880.	Carved walnut cabinet, by Signor Egisto Gajani.....	600	Colonial Secretary's Office.
	Pair of carved walnut brackets, by the same artist	45	" "
	Carved walnut casket, by the same artist.....	28	" "
	Carved walnut lamp-holder, by the same artist	12	" "
	Carved round frame, by Signor Enrico Fiacchi	45	Art Gallery.
	Carved oval " " " "	38	" "
	A small carved walnut cabinet,	45	Colonial Secretary's Office.
	Oil painting, "La Bella," Di Tiziano. Copy from original by Signor Andrea Picchi.....	45	" "
	Oil painting, "Cattarina Cornaro." Copy from original by Signor Andrea Picchi	45	" "
	Oil painting, "Michael Angelo." Copy from original by Signor Rodolfo Paoletti.....	65	" "
	Oil painting, "Dante introducing Giotto to Guido Da Polenta." Copy from original by Signor Paoletti	£5	" "
	Two framed Mosaic pictures from the studio of Signor Oscar Meyer, £60 each	120	" "
	An oval mosaic picture, by Signor Antonio Sandrini.....	15	Art Gallery.
	A round " " by Signor Oscar Meyer.....	35	" "
	"The Four Seasons." Four medallions (bas-reliefs) in Carrara marble, by Signor Egisto del Panta	140	Colonial Secretary's Office.
	"A Cold Impression." Statuette in Carrara marble, by Signor Becucci.....	150	" "
	"Innocence." Statuette of a girl with a dove, by the same artist	150	Burnt in Garden Palace fire.
	"A Lesson in Philology." Statuette by the same artist	150	" "
	"Fidelity." Statuette of a girl with a dog, by the same artist	150	" "
	"Two Serpentine Pedestals"	28	One, Colonial Secretary's Office, and one Art Gallery.
	"Small Statue "Playing Boy"	40	Burnt in Garden Palace fire.
	" " " "	40	" "
	Bust "Bacchus"	60	" "

Year of Supply	Description of Article	Amount paid	Where located
		£	
1880	"Rebecca," by R. L. F. Becucci (Florence)	40	Burnt in Garden Palace fire
	Bust "Rose of Sharon," by P. Bazzanti (Florence)	80	" "
	"Michel Angelo," by P. Bazzanti (Florence)	20	" "
	"Raffaell," " "	20	" "
	Statue "Bacchus," " "	50	" "
	" " "Forced Lesson," by P. Bazzanti (Florence)	70	" "
	" " "Broken Cup," " "	70	" "
	" " "Cricketer," " "	100	" "
	" " "Music," " "	100	" "
	" " "Betrayed," by Taggioni	100	" "
	" " "The Shepherdess," " "	67	" "
	" " "The Drummer Boy," by Egisto del Panta	150	" "
	" " "Goldoni," by Egisto del Panta	150	" "
	" " "Masaniello," by Becucci	80	" "
	" " "The Old Beggar," " "	90	" "
1882	"The Wrestler" Group in serpentine, with pedestal	235	Art Gallery
	Statue "Minerva" with pedestal	125	" "
	"The Orphans" Two Carrara marble statues, natural size, by Mencarelli, with two serpentine pedestals	220	Burnt in Garden Palace fire
	"Washington" Bust in Carrara marble, double size with serpentine pedestal	55	Art Gallery
	"Imocon" Bust in Carrara marble, double size with serpentine pedestal	55	Burnt in Garden Palace fire.
	"Socrates" Bust in Carrara marble with serpentine pedestal	50	" "
	"Caius Caligula" Roman Emperor, bust in Carrara marble, double size with serpentine pedestal	55	" "
	"Cornelius" Bust in Carrara marble, double size with serpentine pedestal	55	" "
	"Science," by Michael Angelo From the original, in St. Peter's Rome	65	" "
	"Hercules throwing Ica" In serpentine, from original, in gallery of Florence, with pedestal	65	Art Gallery
	"Hercules taming the Lion" In serpentine marble, from the gallery in Florence, with pedestal	65	" "
	"Hercules and the Boy" In serpentine marble, from the gallery in Florence, with pedestal	65	" "
	"The Messenger" Group in Carrara marble, with serpentine pedestal	70	Burnt in Garden Palace fire
	"The Butterfly" Statue in Carrara marble, with serpentine pedestal	68	" "
	"Lydia," by Professor Callai, group in Carrara marble, original, with large serpentine pedestal	95	" "
	"The Rape of Sabine" Large group in serpentine marble (a copy from Art Gallery, in Florence)	180	Art Gallery
	"The Rape of Polixena" Large group, in serpentine marble (From Art Gallery in Florence)	200	" "
	"Hero, waiting for Leander" Original marble statue, by Professor Villa, with serpentine pedestal	260	" "
	King Charles II Marble bust, with serpentine pedestal	28	" "
	"Modesty" Marble bust, with serpentine pedestal	45	Burnt in Garden Palace fire.
	"Calabrian Emigrants," by Professor Gelomoni Picture, with carved frame	45	Colonial Secretary's Office.
	"The Town Hall in Florence" (Watercolour)	10	" "
	"The Garden Boboli in Florence" (Watercolour)	10	" "
	"St. Michael's" (Watercolour)	15	" "
	"Florence on the 'River Arno'" (Watercolour)	9/10	" "
	"The Arch of Victory" (Watercolour)	15	" "
	Tinned Boxes	2	" "

No	Description of Article	Amount paid	Where located
33 Pedestals in Serpentine Marble as follows —			
1	Pedestal in Serpentine for "Amadue"	30	Art Gallery.
2	" " "Peri"	30	" "
3	" " "Youth"	30	" "
4 & 15	Five pedestals for different busts	60	" "
5	Pedestal for large bronze figure	28	" "
6	" " marble statue "Columbus"	25	" "
7	" " "First Sorrow"	15	" "
8	" " "Good Morning"	15	" "
9	" " "Music"	15	" "
10	" " "Forced Lesson"	18	" "
11 & 12	Two pedestals	30	" "
13 & 20	" " "Morning and Evening"	30	" "
14 & 16	" " "Michel Angelo and Raffaele"	30	" "
17	One pedestal "Modesty"	18	" "
18 & 19	Two pedestals, bronze figures	36	" "
21	Large pedestal, large bronze figure	30	" "
22	" " "David after the fight"	15	" "
23	" " "Centaurus"	30	" "
24	" " "Adultery"	25	" "
25	" " bronze figure	30	" "
26	" " "Charity"	15	" "
27	Pedestals "David before the fight"	18	" "
28	" " "The Cigale"	30	" "
29	" " large bronze figure	30	" "
30	" " marble figure "Modesty"	25	" "

(No. 2.)

RETURN of Statuary, &c., purchased from Mr. Oscar Meyer, as agent for Oliveri and Sarfatti, showing the price of each article, and where it now is, as far as can be readily ascertained.

Year of Supply	Description of Article	Amount paid.	Where located.	
1881	Figure, "Forced Prayer," by P. Bazzanti, Florence	£ 109	Bunt in Garden Palace Fine.	
	" " "Shipwreck," by Dian	85	" "	
	" " "First Sorrow," by Gelindo Monzini, Milan	160	" "	
	" " "Columbus," by Gili Razzardo, Milan	100	" "	
	" " "La Peri," by L. Pagoni, Milan	320	" "	
	" " "Camilla," by A. Bottinelli, Rome	200	" "	
	" " "Child's Play," by A. Tombini, Rome	320	" "	
	" " "Girl with Flowers," by S. Galletti, Rome	200	" "	
	" " "Fabiola"	100	" "	
	" " "Youth"	500	" "	
			2,085	
		Less Discount. 20 per cent.	417	
		1,668	" "	
	Busts (4), "Four Seasons," by A. Bottinelli, Rome	160	" "	
	Bust, "Modesty,"	40	" "	
	" " "Confiding Star," by Luigi Marai, Milan	32	" "	
	" " "Modesty," by Ciosul Argenti, Milan	60	" "	
	Bronze Statue, "Moses as a Child," by Enrico Pazzi, Florence	100	" "	
	Picture, "Tuscan Peasant," by G. Costa	90	Art Gallery.	

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FLOODS IN THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF BOURKE.
(REPORT OF BOARD APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 May, 1890.

The Colonial Secretary to Messrs. Edmund Fosbery, Whittingdale Johnson, and
Stephen E. Perdriau.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 April, 1890.

You are hereby authorized to proceed to the Bourke district and there institute such inquiries as will enable you to report fully on the immediate consequences of the inundation to which the town and surrounding country have been subjected. The heads of your investigations will include—

1. The site of the town and the probability of its being subjected to similar disasters in the future.
2. The history of the present flood from the date of the first cause of alarm to the present time.
3. The particular cases where private persons have adopted measures to protect property.
4. The manner in which the funds supplied by Government have been expended.
5. The numbers of persons, distinguishing men, women, and children, who are reduced to a condition of destitution.
6. The state of all public buildings.

It will of course be proper for you to extend your inquiries beyond the heads given above whenever you consider it desirable in the public interest to do so.

In your report you will offer such suggestions as your personal inspections, inquiries, and your general knowledge may enable you to do, to guide the Government in meeting any cases of absolute destitution, and providing for the protection of persons and property, and also to ensure the proper expenditure of any sums of public money that may be granted.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

The Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Bourke, 27 April, 1890.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed to us by your letter dated the 21st instant, we forthwith proceeded to Bourke to inquire into the "immediate consequences of the inundation to which that town and surrounding country had been subjected."

Before proceeding to address ourselves *seriatim* to the heads of the investigation as specified in your instructions, it would be convenient to state briefly the area of the country in the neighbourhood which has suffered by the inundation, and the value of the property affected thereby.

It is open to question whether the present flood is equal in volume to that of 1864. Some residents who were here at the former date assert that the present flood is from 2 to 4 inches lower than the former, but it is substantially a similar inundation, the recurrence of which may be expected from time to time, at uncertain periods, and although there was an interval of twenty-six years between the two, a similar immunity from flood cannot again be calculated upon.

The waters have risen on this occasion to a height of 42 feet 7½ inches above summer level; and between the years 1864 and the present, we ascertain from Mr. Russell's diagram, appended to his "History of Floods in the River Darling," that the following high floods occurred:—Twice during the year 1870 the waters rose to about 38½ feet above summer level; in 1873, to a similar level; in 1879, to 40 feet; and in 1886, to 38 feet.

On all these occasions the flood-waters overflowed the banks, thus threatening the safety of the town, the peril to which would of course have been increased had there been a further rainfall on the vast drainage area of the river.

The present flood has reached a maximum height of 4 feet 6 inches in the lower portions of the town, lessening in the higher ground, and in one or two places of very small area the waters just reached the surface.

The flood-waters extend 15 miles in a south-easterly direction, and on the opposite side of the river about 2 miles to the ridges, the width of the inundation varying in its course for many hundred miles.

Within 3 miles of Bourke, on the north side of the Government bridge, lies a plateau of land, approximately 1,000 acres, beyond the reach of any known flood. There is a small permanent settlement there. This land has been made available for camping about 1,000 people, driven from their homes by the rising waters.

Prior to the present visitation the river had for some time been rising gradually, but the certainty of a serious inundation was well known to the residents some three weeks before it actually occurred.

The flood-water remained for many days at its maximum height, with a fall of about 2 inches only in three days.

Certain measures were adopted by the townspeople, with the aid of Government funds, for the protection of life and property. They were chiefly directed to the construction of an embankment, in extent about 4 miles, surrounding nearly the whole of the town, as shown on the accompanying plan in red.

Several hundred labourers, engaged by the Government and the Municipal Council, who were assisted by the residents, made a determined effort in the formation of the embankment, and in maintaining its stability; but unfortunately it failed to resist the pressure of the waters at a spot naturally weak.

It is now evident, as might have been expected from the outset, that had the works been projected on a less extensive scale, say of half the length, the labour provided would probably have been sufficient to have ensured the safety of the more valuable portion of the town, especially had a competent engineer been placed in sole charge of the work.

The Municipal Council alone incurred a liability on these works of, approximately, £3,550, which sum has been paid from the Treasury, but this is irrespective of such indirect expenditure as the electric light, cost of transit of labour by rail, provisions, horse-feed, and other contingencies.

The townspeople complain that the situation was aggravated by the existence of the railway embankment. This is confirmed by our own observations that the water on the southern side of the railway was lower than on the river side, and that at all timber openings a volume of water was making its escape with sufficient force to destroy the approaches. It is asserted, we think with reason, that there was an additional 9 inches of water in the town owing to this cause.

We incidentally note here that the railway has been partially destroyed, and rendered unfit for traffic, for a distance of about 14 miles.

The thirteen private properties described in the annexed schedule, together with the Post Office and Court-house, have been enclosed by local embankments, which have, up to the time of writing, successfully excluded the flood-water, but to ensure this, labour has been unremittingly applied day and night.

Similar private embankments have been formed by fifteen property-holders, enumerated in Appendix B, but unfortunately they failed to exclude the water.

We are informed that the difficulties were enhanced by the water penetrating through the substratum beneath the buildings.

Appendix C contains a list of buildings constructed in such a manner that their ground-floors are at or above flood-level.

The walls of some two or three buildings have already collapsed owing to injuries to their foundations, and similar results may be expected in other old and ill-constructed buildings, and all brick edifices will be more or less injuriously affected.

As may be inferred, the majority of houses in the town were unavoidably abandoned by their occupants, the water being several feet above the floors. The destruction of personal property must necessarily be very great.

The population of the town of Bourke is variously estimated above and below 3,000. We think that number may be fairly taken as approximately correct.

The value of real property, on the basis of the municipal assessment, we have ascertained to be about £300,000, exclusive of Government and other non-ratable properties, which cost, say, £48,000.

The

Appendix D.

Appendix A.

The value of stores and other personal property submerged, and the loss which will be occasioned by injury thereto, it is impossible to estimate until the subsidence of the waters, but under any circumstances this must be very considerable. The loss of stock in the immediate neighbourhood would appear to be inconsiderable, as ample time was afforded for removal.

We visited the encampment at North Bourke, where we found 950 of the inhabitants of the town, consisting of about 150 men, 200 women, and 600 children, who had been removed for safety from their homes by steamer. They were housed under canvas and supplied with provisions, a medical man being in practice amongst them, and their control being entrusted to Mr. Coleman, of the Roads and Bridges Department. Able-bodied single men were as far as possible excluded from participation in Government aid.

The encampment was reported by the medical man to be almost entirely free from sickness. There were three cases of child-birth, and many children of tender age. The weather throughout has fortunately been fine and clear, which has been greatly to the advantage of the sufferers.

The railway authorities, acting in conjunction with the Police Magistrate, issued passes to several hundred destitute and homeless persons, chiefly women and children, but there was no data locally available to enable us to record the number.

It is extremely gratifying to learn that unsolicited aid to sufferers by the recent disaster has already reached a very considerable sum, and that further contributions may be confidently expected, not only from this but from the other Australian Colonies, which will undoubtedly be sufficient to alleviate existing distress without any further aid from the Government funds.

The liberality with which the applications for Government relief have been responded to, is gratefully acknowledged by the residents, and in our opinion has amply met the exigency of the situation.

It is conjectured the town will not be entirely free from flood water for at least a month, and when the highway to the head of the line is impassable for boats, and impracticable for wheel traffic, the communication may be for a time interrupted, but fortunately there is an ample local supply of provisions sufficient to meet all requirements; and further we have the opinion of the local Government Medical Officer, Doctor Sides, that at this favourable season he is under no apprehension of any unusual amount of sickness.

The experiences gained during the recent calamity at Bourke should not be disregarded in future emergencies. The direction of affairs and the control of special expenditure, should be at the outset entrusted by the Government to thoroughly qualified persons, who should be in sole and supreme control, and thus unnecessary expenditure, imperfect arrangements, and personal disagreements, all of which have been experienced at Bourke to the disadvantage of the service, would be avoided in the future.

We have been informed that expenditure has been incurred on behalf of the Government, by the Mayor of the town, the Police Magistrate, the Commissioners for Railways, and the Members of Parliament representing the District. Even the boats provided by the Government were placed under such divided and indefinite authority, that many of them were diverted by irresponsible persons from the service of the public, and the sufferers from whom they were intended.

We have been unable to ascertain any detail of the expenditure authorized by the Treasury, but we learnt from that source before leaving Sydney that it amounted to between £7,000 and £8,000.

Approaching a subject of primary moment, the future preservation of the town from a similar disaster, it may be confidently asserted that its safety may be permanently assured, though the means which can be most advantageously and economically adopted, must be decided after competent professional examination and report. The general impression is, that such area as may be considered desirable should be protected by an embankment of sufficient height and stability to exclude any future flood. This would be in length about 5 miles, and would probably cost, with the necessary flood gates, about £20,000.

Considering that Bourke is the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and a centre for stock and other business transactions connected with the four capitals in Australia (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide), we venture to express an opinion that its position and importance amply justify the expenditure of such a sum.

With regard to the public buildings, the gaol, which was within the area sought to be protected by the embankment, we found, on examination, that the water was on a level with the floors, but, beyond rendering the cells damp from below owing to the bursting of the drains, the building is at present otherwise uninjured, though probably the walls will suffer on the subsidence of the water. The prisoners, with the exception of three, were prudently removed to other gaols.

We are informed that it is in contemplation to expend a large sum in the erection of a new Court-house. As to the necessity for this expenditure, it may perhaps not be considered beyond the scope of our commission to express an opinion, which we do from our personal observation, that under present circumstances, and in view of the fact that the existing building appears to be adequate to meet all requirements, the expenditure could be better applied in the protection of the town. If, however, a new structure is determined upon, we recommend that it be designed, as should all future public buildings, in the town, on the same principle as the London Chartered and Commercial Banks, the floors of which have been placed above flood level.

In conclusion, we have to express our indebtedness to various officials who have facilitated our inquiries, and afforded us information and assistance. We refer particularly to the Mayor, Mr. Daniels, the Police Magistrate, Mr. King, the District Surveyor, Mr. McFarlane, the Inspector of Police, and the Railway authorities. Indeed, we may confidently say that the residents of Bourke have good cause to be grateful for the disinterested efforts made for the alleviation of their misfortunes by the members for the district, and many other gentlemen who have worked unremittingly for their benefit.

We have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Chairman.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,
STEPHEN E. PERDRIAU,
Members of Board.

APPENDIX A.

SUCCESSFUL DAMS.

Vide Blue Hatching on Plan—Appendix D.

Mitchell-street.

1. Caro's block; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
2. Ross & Co.'s shops, M. Goods shops; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
3. Mackenzie's shop, Waddell's shops, and Devitt's shop; 1 acre.
4. Dr. Sides' buildings; $\frac{1}{8}$ acre.
5. Colless' shops and Exchange Hotel; $\frac{3}{4}$ acre.
6. M'Millan's stores; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

Mertin and Sturt Streets.

7. Dorrington's Hotel; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

Richard and Anson Streets.

8. Gale's Hotel; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

Oxley-street.

9. Bloxham's offices; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.
10. Post and Telegraph Offices; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
11. Court-house; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

Wilson and Hope Streets.

12. Duggan's Hotel; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

Glen and Tudor Streets.

13. Colless' private house; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

Wortumurtie-street.

14. Waterworks; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.
15. Gibson's Wool-wash, 2 miles below Bourke (see local sketch); 1 acre dry land.

APPENDIX B.

UNSUCCESSFUL DAMS.

Vide Red Hatching on Plan—Appendix D.

20. Royal Hotel and offices.
21. Harris' Buildings.
22. Donohoe's Gladstone Hotel.
23. Robinson's Oxford Hotel.
24. Lynch's Hotel.
25. Pilcher's house on Billabong.
26. Brewery (Lindsay's).
27. Rich's stores, Luscombe's Hotel, Inspector of Police's residence, and Ilbery's stores.
28. *Western Herald* Office.
29. Layard's dwelling.
30. Doyle's dwelling.
31. Kent's dwelling.
32. Bartlett's dwelling.
33. Masonic Hall.
34. Mechanics' Institute.

APPENDIX C.

HOUSES, the ground-floors of which are at or above flood-level.

(Vide Red Letters on Plan—Appendix D.)

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Ilbery's Dwelling. | h. Bank of New South Wales. |
| b. Brown's " | i. Australian Joint Stock Bank. |
| c. Meadow's " | k. Good Templar's Hall. |
| d. Biddulph's " | l. M'Laughlin's Hotel. |
| e. Tattersall's (collapsed). | m. Railway Station. |
| f. London Chartered Bank. | n. Wright, Heaton, & Co.'s Stores. |
| g. Commercial Bank. | |

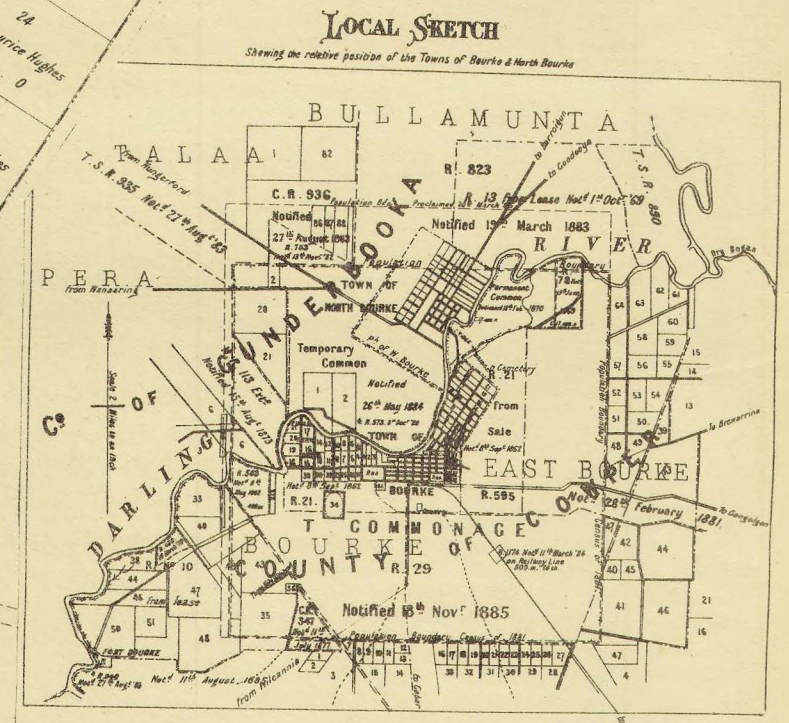
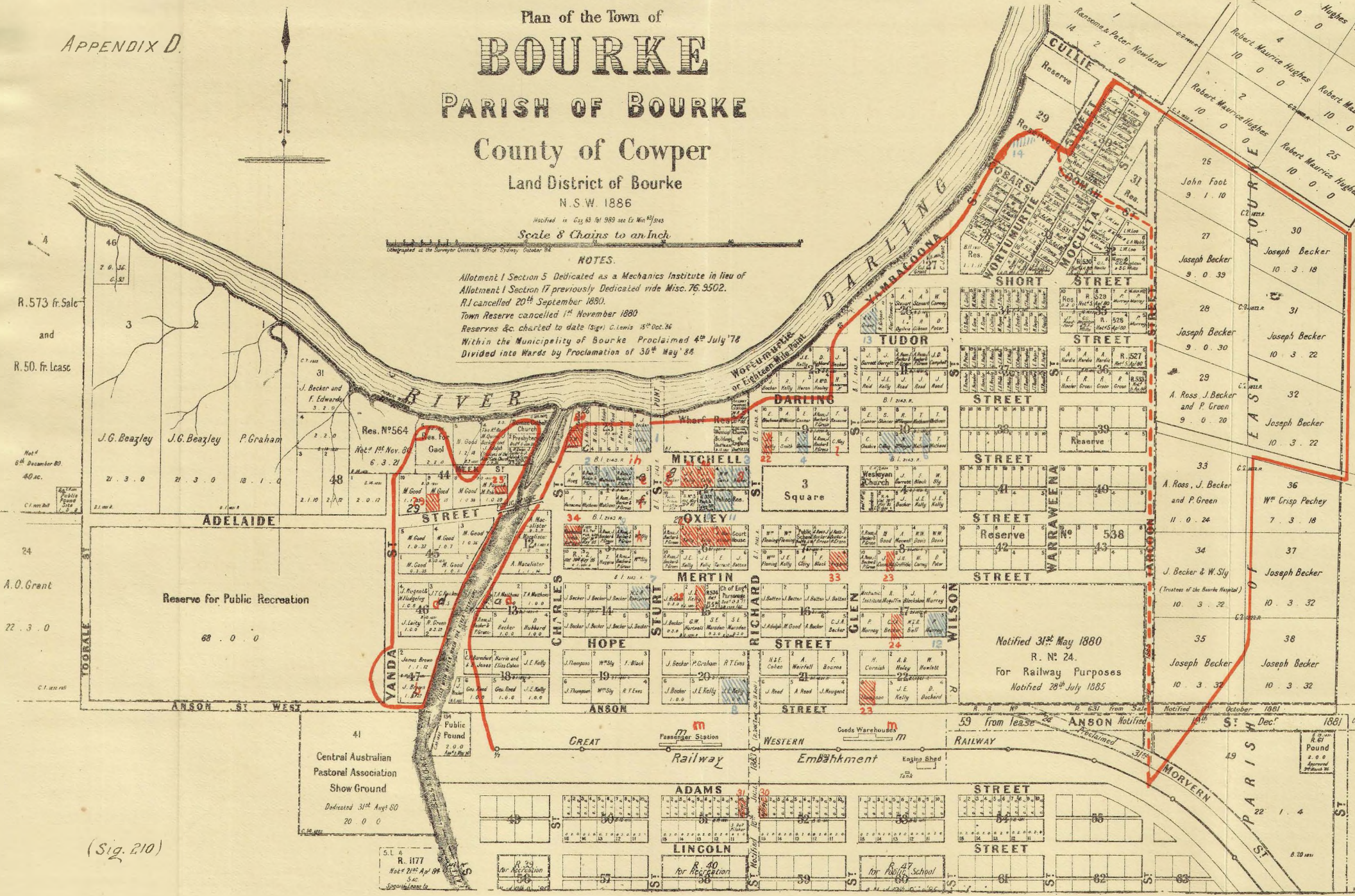
[One Plan.]

Plan of the Town of BOURKE PARISH OF BOURKE County of Cowper Land District of Bourke N.S.W. 1886

N.S.W. 1886
Scale 8 Chains to an Inch
Notes.

Allotment 1 Section 5 Dedicated as a Mechanics Institute in lieu of Allotment 1 Section 17 previously Dedicated vide Misc. 76.5502. R.I. cancelled 20th September 1880.
Town Reserve cancelled 1st November 1880
Reserves &c. charted to date (Sigsbee's) 3rd Oct. 86
Within the Municipality of Bourke Proclaimed 4th July '78
Divided into Wards by Proclamation of 30th May '86

NOTES.



NOTE
General embankment shown by red line.
Position of eastern embankment as first proposed shown by broken red line.
Red letters indicate position of buildings of which the ground floor is above flood level.
Red hatching indicates position of unsuccessful embankments round properties.
Blue hatching indicates position of successful embankments round properties.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sig. 210)

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HUNTER RIVER FLOODS.

(REPORT OF MR. G. GORDON, C.E., ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 August, 1890.

Synopsis of Mr. Gordon's Report, Hunter River Floods.

THE first part of the report points out that, owing to the deltaic character of the country between West Maitland and the sea, its present liability to be flooded will go on increasing, independently of the action at present being taken by the proprietors of the rich alluvial land in endeavouring to protect them, which action greatly helps to deteriorate the river as a flood carrier, and it shows that the more the land is embanked the worse it will be for West Maitland. The height of the floods of 1889 and 1890 is instanced, which, though lower than that of 1870, at Eelah was actually higher in some parts of the town than that flood. Some schemes which have repeatedly been put forward for the alleviation of the flood damages are then noticed, with a view to showing that the views of the promoters of them were mistaken, and that the schemes are impracticable. The character of the floods is then described by means of diagram, and the effect that regulating reservoirs would have on them, and the possibility of adopting these as a remedial measure is discussed, as well as their probable cost, and it is shown from examples in Victoria that it is probable that this method could be adopted in conjunction with the improvements of the river. The effect of shortening the river is then considered, and alternative diversions are discussed, one from Bolwarra to Largs, the other from Horseshoe Bend, through Howe's Lagoon, to Morpeth, and another from Eale's Flat to a point 3 miles below Raymond Terrace, as well as the effect that would be produced on the lower river. The opinion is strongly expressed that any improvements in the way of shortening, deepening, or otherwise increasing the capacity of the river must be carried on from below upwards. A comparative table follows, giving the amount of dredging required in deepening the river and making new cuts for carrying the whole flood discharge, and the half of that quantity respectively, supposing one-half of the flood to be retarded by means of regulating reservoirs, preference being given to the latter way of dealing with the floods, provided suitable sites can be found. The altered course of the floods is then described, and the works that would be needed are enumerated, and it is shown that the large quantity of spoil from dredging could be advantageously disposed in the form of an embankment along the river and cuts, having a very flat rear slope, which could be cultivated. The effects of the river improvements, both on the country lands and the town, are described, and it is recommended that, whether the larger scheme be undertaken or not, the town should be better protected than it is at present, being as it is liable to damage at any time. A rough estimate of the value of the properties benefited and the cost of the remedial measures follows, being respectively £2,339,000 and £751,275, of which £36,710 is due to the protective works for the town. Thus it would appear that, in order that the scheme should be remunerative, the properties interested ought to be increased in value 32 per cent. The report concludes with a statement of the principles on which any scheme of river improvement ought to be founded, and it is urged that no reduced or partial scheme would be of any benefit, but rather the reverse, as new elements of disturbance having a destructive tendency would be introduced.

G. Gordon, Esq., C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

39, Queen-street, Melbourne, 12 August, 1890.

I have the honor to forward under separate covers my report on the Hunter Floods, and the book of newspaper cuttings which you were kind enough to lend me. The plans belonging to the report I must send as a parcel by rail. I have the original sections taken by Mr. Josephson, and a few other documents, which, with your permission, I will keep for the present in case of any reference to me concerning the report.

If

If any explanation or any further information is required I shall at any time be glad to supply it if in my power to do so.

I think you said that I might in my report touch on the subject of the means or agency by which any improvements could be carried out. The minimum amount of work which, in my opinion, is absolutely necessary to be done, if any general scheme of river improvement in addition to regulating reservoirs is undertaken at all, involves such a large expenditure that it will perhaps be thought best that it should first be decided whether anything can be undertaken beyond the protection of the town. Being unwilling to further delay this report, I have omitted any notice of this matter. I may say that among the farmers I found a general and very creditable feeling, that those directly benefited by any required works should bear the cost of them, but probably they did not anticipate that the cost would be so great. The plan adopted in some of the large irrigation undertakings in Victoria, by which part of the works are regarded as "national works," does not promise to be a complete success in the form in which it was first contemplated.

I have, &c.,

G. GORDON.

Submitted.—J.B., 14/8/90.

Lay on the Table.—B.S., 14/8/90.

[Enclosures.]

River Hunter Floods.

Report of 12th August, 1890.

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River Hunter Floods—Their Mitigation.

REPORT BY GEORGE GORDON, M. INST., C.E.

Melbourne, 12 August, 1890.

1. The question of the mitigation of the floods in the Hunter was, in 1871, the subject of a report by a Royal Commission. This report, together with the evidence taken, and a valuable report by Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Rivers, affords a great deal of valuable information collected from various sources up to its date, and it must always be the principal source of the data necessary in considering the question. Since that date, however, some of the conditions are changed, and the value of the property affected by the question has materially increased.

2. The country affected by the floods, viz., the Valley of the Hunter from the town of Maitland downward, is of the nature of a delta, and, as in all other deltas, the tendency is for the land to grow in height and the channel or channels of the river to be more and more obstructed. Some sections, taken in 1871, seemed to show that the river had not shoaled since 1857, but unless the general depth were ascertained frequently, at different dates, this assumption is not well founded, for the river may be temporarily deepened by the action of a flood, and may gradually silt up again. The fact remains that lighters do not come up the river as far as it is stated they used to do, and it was the unanimous opinion of the Floods Committee I met at West Maitland that the river was silting up. Under natural conditions and before improvements, the flood-water, when it reached a certain height, flooded the flat lands on either side of the tortuous course of the river, and being delayed in its course by the dense scrub and rank undergrowth, could only flow gradually to the sea, until the flood had subsided to the level of the river banks, and then the river became sufficient to carry off the reduced volume.

3. By the settlement of the country and the carrying out of improvements this natural condition of things has been interfered with, and to the ordinary and natural obstructions to the flood-water there have been added artificial ones. The owners of the valuable alluvial lands, each anxious to preserve his own land from injury by floods, have, in many places, erected embankments to secure their properties as far as possible, and as this has been done entirely without regard to the effect of such works on the properties above or below them, or on the opposite side of the river, and altogether capriciously and without any regular system or general plan of improvement, the river has artificially been made a worse carrier of floods than it was in its natural state. Added to this, the sinuosities of the river have been increased by the practice of running fences down to the summer water-level, and planting willows on the lower part of the slope of the convex shore of bends, in order to continually extend them, at the expense of the opposite concave banks. Many acres have been, in this way, added to some properties, and, probably, nearly as many taken from others. The practice of planting willow-trees in the hollow bends, with a view to the protection of the banks, has, in many cases, had an opposite effect; the trees when grown to a large size have fallen in, leaving a gap in the steep bank, and forming sand-banks where they fell, thus causing eddies, and the further eating away of the banks. In straight reaches of the river, where the banks slope at 2 to 1, these willow trees, by their drooping branches floating in the water, form a screen to the slope against the wash of the flood-water, but at the same time they are a considerable obstruction to the flow, and must tend to raise the flood level.

4. While the deterioration of the river is thus in a great measure due to the absence of control, and to the independent and often mistaken action of the proprietors, it is to be borne in mind that in the improved state of the country it will, as above stated, tend to deteriorate from natural causes also. If any remedy can be found in the valley itself, it must rather be one applied in opposition to the natural conditions, than one designed to assist the operations of nature, and therefore it will be attended with great expense both for construction and maintenance.

5. Besides the operations of individuals on the river banks, the attempts, partially successful, that have been made to exclude the floods from the valleys of Fishery and Wallis' Creeks, have materially altered the conditions since 1871. These valleys filled by overflows from the Hunter at Oakhampton, at Hall's Creek above Maitland, and by the upward flow in Wallis' Creek itself, formed an enormous reservoir, the filling of which retarded the progress of the flood; but at the expense of much valuable property in the submerged valley, there being no adequate provision for draining off the flood-waters; and the alleviation, partial as it was, was purchased at a great cost. In May, 1859, the dam at Cumming's, Oakhampton, resisted for the first time the tendency of the flood-water to overflow at that point, and begin the filling of the flat country south of the town. The embankment on the Oakhampton Road also kept the water out, although it was very nearly topped, and so did for a time the flood-gates near the east end of West Maitland. The consequence of these works standing, coupled no doubt with the obstructions lower down, was that, although the flood of 1889 was smaller in volume than that of 1870, the water was actually higher in some parts of the town in the latter than in the former year, and there can be no doubt that by the embankment of the river in numerous places, and the contraction of the river bed by the encroachments, together with the exclusion of the water from the valley of Wallis' Creek, the danger to the town of West Maitland is continually increasing; and this is shown by the height to which the flood rose in May of 1889, and March of this year. Although the 1889 flood was $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower than the 1870 flood at Eelah, it was only 6 inches lower at West Maitland.

6. This unfortunately situated town, which has now attained the considerable population of 7,000, with a property valuation of one million sterling, has from its first beginning been subject to disastrous floods, notwithstanding the partial embankments that have from time to time been thrown up, and more or less kept in repair. It is useless to say the town has been built in the wrong place, and that it should have been further east or further west. There it is and its removal is not practicable. It is desirable however, chiefly on sanitary grounds, that the increasing population should be encouraged to move on eastward or westward, and that the present town should not become more densely inhabited. In any case the present area subject to injury from floods has to be protected, and it is an important part of the subject referred to me for report whether this can be combined with an amelioration of the conditions of the cultivated lands of the district.

7. Several plans have been proposed from time to time for diverting the water from the river at and above West Maitland. All of these I believe have been suggested by persons who, unaccustomed to the study of hydraulics, have been misled by the prevailing erroneous idea that it would be comparatively easy to leave off what they call the "top water" or "top of the flood," forgetting, or not knowing, that in order to reduce the floods to a convenient level, that is to say about 29 feet on the Belmore Bridge gauge, the volume of "top water" that would have to be diverted would be nearly equal to that left in the river. It seems also to be imagined that this part of the flood, if diverted, would run in shallow sheets over flat and low-lying lands instead of requiring a channel at least as capacious as that of the river itself. Mr. Moriarty exposes these fallacies in his report, but I found a great many people still imbued with them, and I think the mistake should be corrected from time to time.

8. Mr. Moriarty in his report (page 106) disposed of one of these extravagant and, from an engineering point of view, preposterous schemes, and I need not further allude to the proposal to divert the Hunter into Lake Macquarie. Some other projects hardly less impracticable, were brought under my notice, while I was engaged at Maitland. I have shown them on the index Map No. 1, and they are briefly described in Appendix I. I have thought it well to give approximate sections of some of them, showing the enormous amount of work involved, in order that something definite may be put on record for reference when they are again brought up, and urged on the notice of the public or Government, as I have no doubt they will be. These impracticable schemes I refer to are called on the Index Map A B C, D B C, E F G H. Another scheme less extravagant in conception than these, was the proposed channel from Raymond Terrace to the sea at Port Stephen or Tillygherry Creek, I J. This to have any effect on the flood at Raymond Terrace would need to be a very large canal involving an enormous expense, while its effect on the valuable lands of the district, *i.e.*, those west of Raymond Terrace, would be limited to a comparatively small area, and would be practically nil at Green Rock and upwards, while the same effect on the flood-level at Raymond Terrace could be much more easily obtained by deepening and widening the river itself. The cut to Port Stephen would no doubt drain many thousands of acres now in swamps or shallow

shallow lakes, but the same end could be reached by a very much smaller work. An alternative line to this one, having the same effect on the flood but shorter, with less depth of cutting, and consequently very much less costly, viz., that from Raymond Terrace into Fullarton Cove marked K L, has been after due consideration rejected in favour of an increased river capacity.

9. These various schemes of improvement having been examined, and found, to the best of my judgment, to be out of the question, I addressed myself to the problem of so altering or improving the present river as to lower it at the point where the greatest danger to the town is to a level that would be harmless. This would bring with it an improvement in the same sense of the farm lands as far as Morpeth, and in some floods for the lower river also. First it was necessary to ascertain the character of the Hunter floods at Maitland and below it, the frequency of their occurrence, their volume, their rate of progress. From all the evidence I took, from the valuable records in the files of the *West Maitland Mercury*, and from the Commissioners' Report, it is evident that nothing can be more uncertain than the times at which floods may occur. I have marked on a diagram (drawing No. 3) all the floods above 15 feet that I could hear of, and it will be seen that while there is one interval of nearly ten years without any flood, there are times when, as in 1870, four floods occurred in four months, so that in any scheme of improvements, it cannot be assumed that any season will be free from floods, or that any known or even probable period will intervene between two floods.

Volume of Floods.

10. No better data exist than those collected by the Commissioners. Since then no regular observations seem to have been made. I have no reason to doubt that the calculations then made give fair approximations to the real quantities at the height of the flood, and with regard to the other calculations, viz., the carrying capacity of the river itself between its banks from Maitland to Morpeth, their accuracy is of less importance since the river is in a state of constant change, and because at a comparatively early time in a flood the river becomes, so to speak, obliterated, and the flood passes on without regard to the channel. Where, in the absence of actual measurements, so much has to be assumed in the calculations, it seems to me to be needless to aim at minute accuracy. I have assumed that the maximum flood to be provided against is similar to that of 1857, and has a volume of 140,000 cubic feet per second, or 8,400,000 cubic feet per minute.

11. In a diagram No. 4 I have endeavoured to show graphically the period of such a great flood.* It will be seen that it rises with great rapidity, due, I think, to the form of drainage area which roughly approaches to a circular form. The flood remains a very short time comparatively at its maximum, but it takes a considerable time to run off. Especially was this the case near Maitland when the reservoir of the Wallis' Creek Valley was in operation. This phase of the floods is, however, very imperfectly recorded. When the worst is past and the waters begin to subside much less interest is taken in the state of the river, and the fall of a flood is often unrecorded. On the same diagram I have shown the period of the same flood supposing that impounding reservoirs are constructed to intercept and retain one half of the flood, above 12,000 feet per second, as it comes down to each, so that the total maximum discharge shall be one half that of the river, and shall be continued until all the impounded water shall be run off, and the natural discharge shall have declined to one half the maximum. It will be seen from the diagram that although the flood will remain at its reduced maximum for a lengthened period it will run off in nearly the same time as in its natural course.

12. A second diagram, No. 5, is intended to represent the quantities discharged corresponding to the height on the Maitland gauge, shown on the first diagram. The horizontal scale, representing time, and the vertical scale cubic feet per second, the area within the red or blue lines will represent the quantities impounded or discharged in any given time. A comparison of the two diagrams will illustrate what I have said in paragraph 7 above, about the so-called "top-water." It amounts to about half the volume of the flood, as shown on the second diagram, although only one fifth of the depth as shown on the first.

Remedies.

13. After carefully considering the difficult question submitted to me I came to the conclusion that there were only two methods by one of which, or both combined, the flood in the Hunter could be so reduced in level as to be rendered comparatively harmless; the one, the construction of regulating reservoirs in the valleys of the river and its tributaries, the other the shortening of the distance by the river from West Maitland to the sea, or rather to that part of the river that may be considered its estuary, that is, to Hexham. The first method was recommended for the Rhone and some other rivers in France, but so far as I am aware, has only been carried out on a small scale. It was also projected on a large scale for some of the American rivers (in this case chiefly with a view to maintaining navigation—the principle is the same).

Regulating Reservoirs.

14. These differ from impounding reservoirs only in so far that instead of retaining the whole flow of the river until they are full, and then discharging the surplus over a by-wash, they are so arranged that any portion, say in this case one half of the volume of the flood, would be retained, and the other half passed through the regulator as fast as it came down. This would have the effect lower down the river of reducing the maximum volume, and increasing the duration of a flood, so that a flood, although at its beginning it would rise with rapidity, would, on reaching the height considered harmless, instead of continuing to rise, remain stationary at that level, and continue at it for a lengthened period until it has run off, leaving the regulating reservoir empty and ready to receive the next flood. This is shown on the diagram drawings Nos. 4 and 5. I think, from the general character of the country above Singleton, it is probable that suitable sites could be found for the construction of such regulating reservoirs, and on this point I venture with diffidence to dissent from the opinion of the Commissioners that this method is put out of the question on account of the very large scale on which it has to be applied (Report, p. 17).

Any

* NOTE.—Taken from the Commissioners' calculation of the maximum discharge at Singleton, adding a proportionate discharge for the area between that and West Maitland, and agreeing very nearly with Mr. Moriarty's estimate of the 1870 flood. The floods of 1857 and 1870 rose to the same height at Eelah, which is above the influence of the delta.

Any mode of reducing the floods must be on a very large scale, but the interests involved are so great, that I hold that every possible method is worthy of investigation. It will in the end, as pointed out further on (paragraphs 27 and 48 to 51), resolve itself mainly, though not entirely, into a question of expense. In the report of the Royal Commission on Water Conservation, it is recommended that surveys should be undertaken to ascertain whether it would be possible to turn flood-waters to advantage by conservation, and although this recommendation was made in the interest of the countries subject to drought, it is to be hoped that the Government will extend it to those districts that are subject to the opposite calamity of floods.

15. The quantity of water to be retained is certainly very large, and, as there seem to be no natural lakes which, by the construction of regulators at their outlets could be taken advantage of, the reservoirs must be formed by embankments of considerable extent. The total quantity of water that would have to be impounded in order to reduce such a great flood as that I have taken as a standard above, would be 24,514 millions of cubic feet. Supposing that suitable sites, to the number of five or six, could be found on the Hunter and its tributaries, where water could be retained with an average depth of 35 feet, which I do not think at all improbable, the total area of land required would be 16,070 acres. In Victoria there have been found several sites favourable for the storage of large bodies of water. Four of these have been surveyed and their contents estimated, and the cost of three of them. One is constructed, viz., the Wartook Reservoir, and tenders have been received for another, the Waranga Reservoir. The aggregate capacity of the four is about 25,783 millions of cubic feet. The average cost of three of them is £21 10s. per million cubic feet; the lowest £13 10s; and the highest £26 per million cubic feet. In the case of these reservoirs, the limit to their capacity was the estimated maximum supply of the rivers, and had this supply been greater, an enormously greater volume of water could have been stored by slightly raising the dams at a comparatively small cost; thus, the Moora Moora Reservoir, estimated to contain 6,000 million cubic feet could, by raising the dam 1 foot, be increased to a capacity of 6,473 millions. In the valley of the Hunter the supply will always be in excess, so that I think one might reasonably hope that the required capacity could be got at a cost of £21 10s. per million cubic feet, or a total, exclusive of land, of £527,000. According to Mr. Moriarty, the river below West Maitland, or between it and Morpeth, is only equal to the discharge of one-fifth of the maximum flood assumed, and it is, I think, too much to hope that four-fifths of a flood could be impounded, even if it were not more advisable to endeavour to attain the object in view partly by the improvement of the river itself.

Shortening the river.

16. Many persons, looking superficially at a map of the river below West Maitland, have formed the opinion that on account of the great available rate of fall between the safe flood-level at West Maitland and Morpeth, which is, following the general direction of the river, nearly three times that of the river itself, a series of cuts of no great size would be sufficient to carry off the floods as they come down, and so avoid the heaping up of the water between West Maitland and Morpeth caused by the want of capacity in the channel; but on looking more closely it at once appears that the declivity is too great to carry the flood safely, and therefore the surface of a flood at West Maitland, must, in order to reduce the velocity within safe limits, and at the same time not raise its level unduly at Morpeth, be actually lower than is required for the safety of the adjacent districts. But, with a safe velocity, the area of the artificial channels, or of the improved river must be made very large indeed, involving an enormous amount of cutting and dredging.

17. I have calculated the falls and sectional areas required—first, to carry the whole of the flood-waters within embankments, and secondly, to carry about half of that quantity, supposing the other half to be temporarily impounded in regulating reservoirs. I may here state that below Morpeth very little has been done in order to keep the flood off the lands. (An exception near the Green Rock is referred to later on.) It must be assumed from this that the bad effects of the floods are less considerable in the parts below Morpeth than they are above, where much labour has been expended in endeavouring, and that successfully to a great extent, to guard the farms from floods; and it may be considered sufficient in contemplating an improved channel to let the floods have about the same maximum height as they have at present from Morpeth downward. In fact, *I do not think it practicable to lower it.* It will, however, be comparatively easy to embank the lands in some places and raise their level in others.

18. I am decidedly of opinion that if any plan of shortening the channel is adopted, the present course of the river between Maitland and Morpeth must be abandoned altogether. It can hardly be used even as an auxiliary to any new cut, because the inclination of the surface of water following its course, and consequently the discharge of the river channel, would only be a small fraction of the total quantity, and, if made to communicate with a new channel at various points along its course, it would interfere with the regimen of the new channel, and provoke irregularities which might be disastrous. A series of cuts connecting different reaches of the river and improving the river itself, would, as pointed out by the Commissioners, only be useful for facilitating the discharge of very small floods. But these small floods, up to, say, two-sevenths of the volume of a great flood are not destructive, and the question of the treatment of the great destructive floods still remains for disposal. Since the several proposed new channels shown on a plan attached to Mr. Moriarty's report were considered by him, such changes have taken place in the course of the river and the surrounding conditions that none of them are, in my opinion, now desirable, nor were they indeed then recommended, it being thought that the results would be small and the risk great, an opinion with which I fully concur.

19. The natural course of the river is so unstable that I think the only feasible improvement is to give it an entirely new and more direct course for the passage of the high floods. Two ways of doing this present themselves, viz.:—1st. By taking off a channel near Bolwarra House, and following a tolerably straight course to the river at Largs, thence for a distance of about 1 mile, improving the river, cutting through a short neck of land near Largs Punt, and again widening and deepening the river as far as Morpeth. This is called diversion 1 on the plans. It was recommended by Mr. Scobie, M.P., but the off-take is lower down, and the line follows for a mile or so a different course and lower ground than he suggested. The second way is to make a cut from the Horseshoe Bend, in a fairly straight direction, through Howe's Lagoon to the river at Morpeth, called diversion 2. In either case the water would be sufficiently lowered at West Maitland to render it safe from the risk of disastrous floods.

20. The fall in the country from either of these points of diversion to Morpeth is much more than is required for the discharge of the flood-water with the greatest velocity that it would be advisable to adopt, which should not exceed 500 feet per minute, except where the banks are protected with a revetment, and in order to reduce the depth of excavation that would be necessary to gain the required slope, I have calculated in both cases on the construction of a "fall" or "drop" in the new channel at its lower end, 4 feet in height in No. 1, and 3 feet in No. 2. This would no doubt be an expensive work, but would save a large amount of dredging, probably 40 per cent. of the total quantity in the diversion, and would also save a great deal of time in the execution, which is of much importance. Of these two diversions the first has at least the apparent advantage of diverting the flood before it reaches the town, and the defensive works of West Maitland would be less liable to injury or wear; but the second seems to me the more advantageous, for the following reasons:—It has fewer and easier curves; the cost of excavation would be less, owing to the length of rock-cutting at the beginning of the first, which, although it might be avoided, is almost a necessity for securing a permanent inlet and regulator; a weir, for the purpose of turning the river into the new cut, would also be required at or below the inlet, and this would be a very costly work, even if a good hard foundation were found in the river-bed; it should be of masonry or concrete, in order not to be liable to destruction by floods during its construction, and it must be 300 feet long, and at least 24 feet high above L.W. with a considerable depth below that level (depending on the depth at the most favourable place where the best foundation was found). These two works would not be needed in diversion 2. On account of the severance of the hill lands of the farms from the alluvial flat, a greater number of bridges or ferries would be required in No. 1.; on the other hand, the bed in diversion 1 would probably be of a more permanent character for a greater length. Diversion 2 would have another advantage in bringing deep water up to East or West Maitland at all seasons, although this object might be gained in the case of No. 1, at no great cost, by a few cuts through narrow necks of the existing river indicated on the plan No. 6, and called X.Y.Z. Diversion 1 would, by a greater lowering of the flood level at West Maitland, afford a better outlet for the flood-water of Wallis' Creek and its tributaries, but in either case, this valley would require separate treatment by embankments and drains on the lines roughly indicated by Mr. Moriarty in his report of 1871. On the whole, I think the advantages are greater in the case of diversion 2. In either case, the present river would become obsolete as a flood-carrier, but would be valuable as a main drain. Some parts of it could be advantageously filled up after the construction of the new channel.

21. These two diversions are shown on the general plan No. 2 and on the enlarged plan No. 6, longitudinal sections are given on drawing No. 7, and cross-sections on drawings Nos. 8, 9, and 12, showing the depth and areas to be dredged both for the full flood and the reduced flood.

Effect on the Lower River.

22. It is obvious that if the river down to Morpeth were improved in the manner above described, so as to carry off the great floods as they reached this part of the river, the parts below Morpeth, which now only have to carry the retarded flood, would, unless also improved, be insufficient to carry off the flood as it arrived, and, although the town of West Maitland might be safe, the scene of damage to the farms would simply be transferred from the neighbourhood of that town to the country between Morpeth and Raymond Terrace. The carrying capacity of the river below Morpeth, or, rather, below Hinton, is very much greater than it is above, and, therefore, much less work would be required to make it large enough. In fact, if one half the flood could be temporarily retained in regulating reservoirs, no additional area would be needed in the river below Raymond Terrace, and a comparatively moderate amount of dredging per mile would suffice from Hinton downward (see drawings Nos. 13 and 15, showing cross-sections of the river with the required amount of enlargement of area in either case of half and full flood discharge). In the former case it would be advisable to make a diversion (No. 3) from Heale's Flat to cross-section No. XLV at the boiling-down works on the river, about 3 miles below Raymond Terrace. This diversion, being much shorter than the natural course of the river, would have a convenient surface fall and velocity in flood time, and would carry off the surplus of the retarded flood above what the river from Heale's Flat to the Williams would carry, with a comparatively small amount of cutting or dredging. In the case of the full maximum discharge (*i.e.*, in the absence of regulating reservoirs) this diversion would need to be of very large dimensions, but it would still cost less than the widening and deepening of the river.

23. The whole of the flood volume must in the present state of the river pass down between the river-banks at Green Rock. Before the construction of an embankment on Mr. Eale's property, some of the flood-water passed over the right bank of the river, and by a more direct course through Miller's Forest to the river below. While the settlers in the Forest have benefited considerably by the exclusion of the flood-water by means of this bank, it is complained of by the residents on the left bank opposite to it, on the ground that it has caused a rise in the flood-water on the upper side of Green Rock. It is undoubtedly the case, according to the information given to me, that since the construction of the bank the land between Green Rock and the Patterson, has suffered more than before; but I do not think this is entirely due to the embankments, as the discharge over the bank could only have borne a small ratio to that going down the channel at Green Rock, where the river is both wide and deep (*see* Cross-section No. XXXIX), and has a capacity within 10 per cent. of the reach above it. Diversion No. 3, would much improve a large area of land on both sides of the ridge through which it passes. In the case of half the flood-water being retained, the cutting would not be very much in excess of what would be required for the improvement of the area east of the ridge, and for navigation; but if required to carry the whole flood the channel would be much larger than needed for reclamation, drainage, or navigation purposes.

24. If any improvements of the kind described above were to be carried out, whether with or without reservoirs, it would be necessary to begin from below and work upwards in sections, each lower section being finished before the next above was opened.

25. I will now give in a tabular form the amount of earth-cutting and dredging involved in each of the suggested plans of diversion, and for each case, *viz.*, with and without impounding or regulating reservoirs.

26. Table of quantities of cutting and dredging required to pass whole-flood and half-flood discharge:—

	Whole flood. c. y.	Half flood. c. y.
1 Widening and deepening the river from cross-section XLV to Hexham Common to all the following methods of improvement.....	7,192,926	Nil.
2 Improvement of present course of river from Morpeth to XLV.		
From R. Williams to XLV.....	5,152,054	Nil.
,, Hinton to R. Williams.....	35,200,000	7,300,000
,, Morpeth to Hinton.....	3,857,000	237,864
	44,409,054	7,537,864
3 Deepening and widening river from Morpeth downwards, and Diversion 3.		
Diversion 3.....	7,353,287	2,437,093
,, Rocky excavation.....	575,911	171,196
Hinton to Diversion.....	7,884,800	2,031,040
Morpeth to Hinton.....	3,857,000	237,864
	19,670,998	4,877,193
4 Improvements above Morpeth by Diversion 1.		
Largo to Morpeth.....	3,877,908	774,905
Diversion 1.....	4,000,000	2,155,141
,, Rock excavation.....	661,800	371,777
	8,539,708	3,301,823
5 Improvements above Morpeth by Diversion 2.		
Horseshoe Bend to Morpeth.....	6,500,000	3,482,484
Belmore Bridge to Bend.....	1,606,120	229,188
Above Bridge.....	108,000	35,600
	8,214,120	3,747,272

27. From Nos. 2 and 3 in the foregoing table, it will be seen that the quantity of work to be done in enlarging the river below Hinton as compared with diversion 3, is as $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 for the whole and half flood respectively, or a saving by the diversion of $24\frac{1}{2}$ million and $2\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic yards respectively. It also appears, taking the sum of 1, 3, and 5, that to enlarge the river and diversions so as to carry the whole of the maximum flood would involve more than four times as much work as would be required for half the flood if regulating reservoirs could be constructed to delay the discharge of the other half—that is to say, a quantity of $26\frac{1}{2}$ millions of cubic yards has to be set against the cost of constructing reservoirs. Besides the greater probable expense there would also have to be taken into consideration the longer time required for this large quantity of excavation, and the difficulty of disposing of so large a quantity of spoil. For the smaller quantity the spoil could all be disposed of in the embankments, and by giving the rear side a very flat slope, the width need only, in the lowest parts, exceed 150 feet, but there are many low places that could with great advantage be filled in.

28. I will, therefore, for the present assume that diversions 2 and 3 are to be made, and the river between them widened and deepened, as shown by the sections in red on the drawings, and that reservoirs are constructed. The following would then be the course and levels of a maximum flood.

29. The height of 29 feet on the gauge, or 74·54 above datum, was given to me as the maximum level to which it was desirable to lower the floods.

30. The river at Bolwarra House, and down to the bend above Belmore Bridge, is of sufficient capacity to carry the reduced flood of 4,200,000 cubic feet per minute when the level at the bridge is 73·20 above datum, or 27 feet 8 inches on the gauge. The new level would be $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the embankment on the Oakhampton Road, as this was in 1889 (raised since then). From the bridge to the end of the reach below Macdougall's not a great deal of dredging is required (see drawings 11 and 12). The flood would have at its maximum a velocity of 450 to 500 feet per minute, the right river bank being protected with stone revetments and groynes, as described later on. Here it would enter diversion 2 at a level of 70·93 above datum. The diversion would cross the river at a point 500 yards lower down. After completion of the works, dams would be placed across the old course of the river below the diversion at its entrance and at this crossing, the portion intercepted serving for access to the town for navigation and for an outlet to Wallis' Creek. At 14,500 feet from the bridge the diversion would enter Howe's Lagoon, and at 19,000 feet would be lowered by the drop 3 feet, *i.e.*, from 67·02 to 64·02. At Morpeth the level would be 62·60, being the same as the flood of 1889. From the beginning of Howe's Lagoon the excavated material would be placed on the north side, so as to exclude the flood-waters from a large tract now covered by them, and it would also be available for raising the level of some low-lying land in the neighbourhood.

31. At Hinton the carrying capacity of the river has to be increased to 5,460,000 cubic feet per minute, the estimated maximum volume of the Patterson flood which joins here being 1,260,000 cubic feet per minute, and it may be in flood at the same time as the Hunter, although this is said to be unusual. At section XXVIII, diversion No. 3 is taken off and is made of sufficient size to carry with a fall of 1·4 feet per mile, the surplus quantity that the river cannot carry, *viz.*: 1,927,000 cubic feet per minute. This diversion passes through a low ridge, where for a short distance rocky ground, but not of a hard nature, will be met with. It enters the river again at cross-section XLV.

32. On the drawing on which the section of this diversion 3 is shown (No. 16), I have given also a section of the suggested cutting to Fullarton Cove. This would only be required in the case of the whole flood being carried by the river, but, as mentioned in paragraph 8 above, it was abandoned on account of the greater expense it would involve than deepening the river would.

33. The principal works required on this line in addition to the excavation would be (exclusive of the works for the better protection of the town treated of below): (a) Protective works at the off-take at Horseshoe Bend consisting of stone pitching set on mattress work at the foot of the slopes for the distance

distance of about 200 yards down the new channel. (b) Two dams across the old course of the river. (c) A bridge for the Pitnacree Road. (d) A punt near Morpeth. (e) Protective works at the off-take of diversion 3. (f) Two bridges across it. (g) As to the protection of the banks, I do not think any permanent artificial protection would be needed except in special cases; as the work would proceed from below upwards in each section, and, as it would not be opened to the floods until completed or nearly so, the sides would not be exposed to any strong current until the work was finished, and it might be so arranged that the sides were well grown with grass before the first flood were admitted. A kind of grass which grows in the parts of the river banks subject to overflow is an excellent protection, and it resists the cutting action of the current even where it is very rapid. A good and cheap protection until the grass is grown I have found in bamboo-matting, old sugar baskets, pegged down. Long before they had decayed the strong growth of grass had grown through them, and they were incorporated as it were in the sod, and this too in a cold climate. I know of no better or cheaper protection than this, and they would also form a good bed for stone pitching which might afterwards be required for some distance above H.W.O.S. to resist the wash from steamers; (h) Some fascine work or stone pitching would also be required at the junction of the diversion with the river at cross-section XLV.

34. The cross-section is shown of such a form as will tend to keep the stream as much as possible in the middle of the river, and as the curves are all easy I think it may be anticipated that the protection of a good growth of grass on the slopes above high-water will be sufficient. Should any layers of sand be cut through above low-water they would need to be protected with fascine work on the plan adopted in Holland, of which some particulars are given in Appendix II.

35. Throughout nearly the whole length of the new course of the river, from diversion 2 to Hexham, the maximum flood-level would be above the level of the banks. Embankments to the height of 4 feet above the flood-level would be required, but the amount to be excavated far exceeds the amount required for the embankments, amounting as it does to 7,500,000 cubic yards, or 10 feet deep on 465 acres.

Wallis' Creek.

36. The treatment of the floods described above would secure the whole district above Morpeth and up to Oakhampton against damages by flood, including the town of West Maitland, but exclusive of part of the lands in the Valley of Fishery and Wallis' Creeks, now subject to floods from the Hunter, although these also would benefit to a considerable extent. The level of the Hunter rules, of course, the drainage of these valleys, but by embanking the creeks they could even now be made comparatively secure against damage by Hunter floods, now that the embankments at Oakhampton and at Hall's Creek are (or can be made) an efficient protection. The flood would still flow up Wallis' Creek, and embankments on it and its tributaries would be needed to defend the low-lying lands against their own as well as the Hunter floods. Mr. Moriarty gave a sketch of the works required. I agree with him that they are more a matter to be taken up locally, and I think they hardly come within the scope of the present report. I may mention, however, that supposing the Hunter floods to be dealt with and excluded, the Wallis' Creek flood would need a drain between East and West Maitland, with a capacity of only 10,000 cubic feet per second. In his report Mr. Moriarty, in mentioning this subject, included flood-water from the Hunter.

West Maitland.

37. While the town of West Maitland would equally with the agricultural district benefit by such a scheme as the one I have sketched out, it is, in my opinion, a necessity that something to strengthen the defences of the town should be undertaken as soon as possible, whether the greater scheme is undertaken or not, seeing that even if it were to be undertaken it would occupy some years in execution, while, as is well known, West Maitland is subject to damage by a flood at any time, and will, as I believe, be more and more damaged by them as the river deteriorates.

38. I think the principal weakness lies in the concave bank of the river for some distance below the bridge, and again near the High-street embankment being continually acted on by the current, which tends to deepen the water at the toe of the right bank, being aided in its action by encroachments on the left bank, and the natural growth of the latter outwards. This gradual deepening has rendered the bank too steep for the rough rubble pitching to be a permanent protection, and has caused slips to take place here and there from time to time. I am informed that slips are also induced by a water-bearing stratum under the town, but I was unable to get definite information on this point, and as the banks are covered with the stone pitching I could not satisfy myself as to how far this agent is at work.

39. In any case I think the remedy lies—First, in flattening the slope of the left bank, where necessary, by extending the rubble filling below water, so as to form a secure toe to the bank, and making the slope above H.W.O.S. 2 to 1 at least. Where the bottom is soft a mattress foundation made of fascines properly so-called, not of brushwork or faggots, is required for the rubble toe: and if the above-mentioned wet sand stratum can be laid bare, it can be prevented from being of danger to the bank by building in fascines in the manner practised in Holland, the fascines being of the kind used for such purposes, and different from such as are sometimes used for forming training-walls, &c. Secondly, in diverting, as far as this can be done, the current from impinging on the hollow bank. This cannot be altogether prevented, but an improvement can, I believe, be permanently effected by cutting a channel on the line shown on drawing No. 17, protecting the toe of the right bank by mattress work (if needed) and rubble filling, and finally by groynes so placed as to obstruct the current along the lower part of the slope, and give it a tendency to turn from the bank. The form I would suggest is that shown on drawing No. 17. The inshore arm is pointed up stream, in order that the water, in passing over it, may be directed away from the bank instead of towards it, which it would be if the groynes were pointed down the river. The outer arm is intended to prevent an eddy at the end of the groyne and to assist in giving the current a tendency to leave the bank, leading it into the new channel proposed to be cut for it. This channel is shown in section on drawing No. 18, and the bottom is supposed to fall at the rate of 2 feet per mile above Belmore Bridge and 1.86 foot per mile below it. The present rubble, where it is defective and too much mixed with brushwork, might be used for the toe, the slope being then trimmed, and soaked treated with fascines and the bank pitched with fresh rubble.

40. Objection may perhaps be made to the above form of groyne, on the ground that the best results have been obtained by training-walls parallel, or nearly so, to the stream; and so they usually have where the object has been to confine the channel, to lessen its width so as to obtain a greater depth

in mid channel, but every case has its peculiar conditions, and I think this part of the Hunter is an exceptional case, and I believe that groynes disposed as I have suggested, with their inshore arm sloping from a considerable height up the bank, would be found more effective. They could be formed above high-water of a double row of piles, with walings at top and at intervals, with brushwork between them. Below high-water, poles or saplings might be substituted for the brush screen as being more durable.

41. The rubble-filling for a toe to the bank should have a slope of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or 3 to 1, a berm of 10 feet at H.W.O.S., and a slope of not less than 2 to 1 above this up to the level of 80 above datum, or to the top of the natural bank when it is below this. The existing banks should be strengthened, and raised to the same level of 80, and wherever practicable should be wide enough on top to admit of the passage of drays. The river side slope should be not less than 3 to 1. If a good seat to the embankment is cut into the solid bank I do not think any clay puddle is required, and if clay is used for making the embankment it should be well tempered and mixed with sand and gravel to prevent its cracking. The line the embankment should follow on the south side of the town would depend on whether or not it is decided on to divert Wallis' Creek, but in any case there should, in my opinion, be an embankment to a height of 80'00, as far as where the continuation of Regent-street meets the creek, the embankment being then turned to the north parallel to that street. An embanked town can never be easily drained of storm-water or sewage, and it is, I think, very desirable that the south part of West Maitland should not become more densely populated. The drainage and sewerage of the other parts would offer less difficulty in proportion as they lie higher. It would be necessary to raise the railway line near the High-street station in order that it might not cause a gap in the embankment.

42. I believe that the results of such work as I have sketched out above would be:—

- a. The permanent security of the town of West Maitland against damage from floods.
- b. The security against damage of 7,300 acres of valuable land between West Maitland and Hinton, and, in addition, its permanent improvement by draining and by flooding when desired.
- c. A very considerable improvement in the case of 10,000 acres of land in Wallis' Creek Valley, and over 17,000 acres between Hinton and Hexham.
- d. The extension of navigation for sea-going vessels up to West Maitland, thus benefiting the coal industry in the district.

Those benefited most directly and to the greatest extent absolutely would be the inhabitants of West Maitland and the owners of land between West Maitland and Hinton, but in proportion to the present value those from diversion 2 to Hexham, supposing levees to be carried along the right bank.

43. The question as to how much it is expedient to spend in order to save a given amount of property from probable destruction, or insure it against damage to which it is liable at short intervals of time; how much the present value of the permanent improvement of such land as is on the Hunter would be; in how far such saving and improving of private property can be considered as a public benefit; at whose cost the work should be undertaken, if at all; and by what agency the means for carrying out any such possible works should be provided, will probably be matters for much difference of opinion. In this report I have thus far confined myself to the practicability of mitigating the bad effects of the floods looked at from an engineering point of view, and it would be with great hesitation that I should express an opinion on any of the questions of general policy just referred to.

44. Although the interest of the owners of the agricultural land and of the property in the town may, in one way, be considered to be equally involved, there seems to be this distinction between them, that (apart from the first loss) the town people could remove either to the east or west, and there carry on their business, and be secure at least against loss of life, while there seems to be no remedy for the agriculturists, whose property is, in my opinion, doomed to rapid deterioration and, in some cases, ultimate destruction, and who are exposed to much greater personal risk in the event of embankments being breached. The loss, or even serious deterioration of this fine district would certainly be a national calamity.

45. The ratable property in West Maitland is estimated to be worth a million sterling, some of which, however, is already beyond the reach of actual flooding. The agricultural land, down to Hinton is, I was assured, worth, on an average, £75 per acre. The flooded area is about 7,300 acres, making up £547,500; Wallis' Creek Valley has 10,000 acres flooded, much of it very good land, worth probably £300,000, but not entirely secured from floods by the suggested works. Between Hinton and Green Rocks there is an area of 6,850 acres, at, say, £40, £274,000; from Green Rocks to the railway near Hexham, exclusive of the Patterson, 10,920 acres which might average £20, £218,400; but this land could be embanked independently of the improvement of the river, and would be much benefited thereby, although not so much as by diversion 3. The above estimate of value for the lands below Hinton is very doubtful; it was difficult to ascertain it, owing to varying statements, but, assuming it for the present, we have an aggregate value of property benefited, some more, some less, of £2,339,500.

Probable cost.

46. For the purpose of making an approximate estimate of the cost, I have assumed that one half of the flood above 12,000 cubic feet per second can be temporarily retained in reservoirs at a cost of £21 10s. per million cubic feet. When surveying sites for these, it would be necessary to ascertain whether it would be possible to increase the storage indicated in paragraph 15 above, and the cost of so doing compared with the saving to be effected by reducing the dredging in the river and diversions; and whether, on the other hand, it might not be cheaper somewhat to increase the carrying capacity of the improved river and cuts, so as to reduce the cost of impounding the flood-water. The cost of the dredging will, within certain limits, more or less, be very nearly in proportion to the quantity of water carried more or less than 4,200,000 cubic feet per minute. The total amount of stuff to be dredged is, on the basis assumed in paragraph 28 above, in round numbers, 7,625,000 cubic yards. The whole of this, with the exception of trimming the upper part of the banks and perhaps some rock in diversion 3, could be done by dredging by means of the centrifugal pump, and, in most cases, the material excavated need only be conveyed a distance of from 300 to 2,000 feet from the dredge. From what I have been able to learn of the cost of dredging by means of such dredgers, I think it would be reasonable to count on the work costing $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cubic yard, and being done at the rate of 50,000 cubic yards per month for each dredge working day and night. There would be room for five or more dredges, so that it would be possible to do the work in about three years, allowing for stoppages; but, as stated above, the new channels should not be opened until the regulating reservoirs are complete, and, having regard to interruptions by floods, it could, I think, hardly be hoped that they could be completed under four years.

47. This seems to necessitate the carrying out of the special works for the protection of West Maitland in the interim. I do not consider that these works would be superfluous after the other works were finished (with the exception of topping up the existing embankments and the small channel which would be absorbed in the greater). I look upon them as necessary for the permanent security of the river banks at the town. The cost of the works indicated in paragraphs 39 to 41, above, would probably amount to—

Dredging new channel	... ..	£ 4,385
Fascine work rubble—filling and groynes	... ..	17,325
Embankment south of town	... ..	15,000
		£36,710

As they are independent of the improvement of the river it may be possible for a beginning to be made with them, if they meet with approval, without waiting for a decision as to ways and means of carrying out the larger scheme.

48. On the data proposed to be used in paragraph 46 above the cost of the scheme would be, exclusive of purchase of land,—

Regulating reservoirs to contain 24,514 million cubic feet, at £21 10s.	... ..	£527,000
Surveys, &c., of these river works, viz. :—	... ..	2,000
Dredging 7,625,000 cubic yards, at 3½d.	... ..	111,196
Protective works, bridges, drop, &c.	... ..	20,000
Half-value of boats, barges, five dredges, add plant at £15,000	... ..	37,500
Contingencies, engineering, &c., on river works, 10 per cent.	... ..	16,869
		£714,565

49. There is an element of considerable uncertainty in this estimate, viz., the cost of the reservoirs, as each must be surveyed before its cost could be determined. The less the water impounded the greater the excavation, until we arrive at carrying the whole of the great flood by improving the river and new cuts. This, I believe, would cost—

Dredging 35,078,044 cubic yards, at 3½d.	... ..	£511,564
Protective works, &c. (say)	... ..	37,500
Half-value of plant, increasing it by 50 per cent of above	... ..	55,000
Contingencies	... ..	60,436
		£664,500

50. This shows an apparent balance in favour of the larger amount of dredging, as against the construction of reservoirs; but there are several drawbacks to this plan :—1st. The time occupied would be twelve years instead of four (or, if the number of dredges were increased to ten, at least nine years); 2nd. The area of land required for the convenient disposal of the spoil would be increased more than five times; 3rd. The sectional area of the river and cuts would be so much too large for the quantity flowing down, except in times of great floods, that more silt would be deposited, and the annual charge of maintenance would be very much increased. What this charge would be it is in my opinion impossible to estimate, because it would to a great extent depend on the character of the floods, their source, frequency, volume, &c., thus varying from year to year. The quantity of land required for disposal of the dredging would be approximately, for the half-flood quantity 846 acres of which seven-eighths or 715 acres would be available for cultivation, or for resale if the spoil is disposed with a long flat slop inside the bank.

Conclusion.

51. I would respectfully invite the special attention of the Honorable the Minister to what I consider are the fundamental principles involved in the working out of this very difficult question, and these are :—That the river must be treated from Bolwarra down as a whole; that the upper part must not be made capable of carrying the whole flood as it comes down, unless the lower part is made equally capacious; that the flood-water must not have too great a velocity; that the flood-level below Hinton cannot be materially lowered. I believe that the scheme of temporarily impounding a proportion of the flood-water has considerable advantages over attempting to deal with what would practically be a greater flood volume than the present if provision had to be made for carrying the whole flood away as it came down. These advantages are a saving in the time required for completion, less difficulty in carrying out the river improvements, and much less costly maintenance of the improved river. It would, in my opinion, be necessary, whatever agency were employed to carry out the works, that when they were finished the whole river should be under the control of a Local Board or Trust; that no private person should have rights outside the embankments, or a right to use the sluices that might be made in them for the admission of flood-water when desired, or those established for draining the embanked lands. It would probably be necessary in order that the executive body carrying out the works might have full control of the operations, that a strip of land along the river and cuts should be resumed. All of this, however, could be restored to the owners or resold with the exception of the seat of the bank and the foreshore or the bed of the river, amounting probably to 105 acres, or less in case of half-flood quantities, and 515 in the case of the whole flood.

52. Two appendices and eighteen drawings accompanying this report.

53. I desire to express my sense of the assistance so generously and willingly given me both by officers of the Government Departments and by private individuals, and I beg them to accept this expression of my thanks.

G. GORDON,
M.Inst., C.E.

Appendix I.

Description of some impracticable schemes of diversion. The letters refer to the lines on the Index Plan *Appendix A. and attached sections.

1. The scheme shown on the Index Map as D B C is favoured by Mr. Adams, of West Maitland. It is proposed to divert the flood water at D on the left bank, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Belmore Bridge, where there is a lagoon ("Rutherford's"), about 14 feet above summer-level in the river. The ground rises pretty quickly on this line to a point which is 40 or 50 feet above the lagoon, thence slightly falling towards the heads of Stony Creek to a height considerably above the railway at Stony Creek Station with a rapid fall to the creek. Thence it is proposed to go up Hungerford's Swamp to a point B, about 3 miles from Stony Creek Station, and then to cross the ridge between Fishery and Mulbring Creeks, and go up a pretty steep valley to near Buttai, cross the lowest part of the ridge, and then go down the valley of Scott's Dairy Creek, and so to the river at C, near Hexham. The line would be in deep cutting all the way, ranging from 30 to 225 feet; the ridges being probably rock, and it would be 20 miles in length. It has been proposed partly with a view to establishing water communication between the coal-field south of Hungerford Swamp with Maitland or the railway. The combination of a flood channel and navigable canal would be an arrangement the reverse of economical and would be no argument in favour of this scheme, even if the depth of cutting required did not put it out of the question altogether.

2. A B C is a modification of D B C, and only differs from it in the position of the proposed off-take, which, in order to get elevation, is placed near Kaludah, at a distance of 18 miles from Belmore, Belmore Bridge. This line is a suggestion of Mr. Wolfe's. As the water-level of the proposed diversion would be determined within a narrow limit by the level at B, where the two schemes join, there is nothing gained by going farther up the river than D, and moreover the obstacles to be overcome near the beginning of the diversion are greater than in the case of D B C, while the prohibitive deep cutting is common to both lines.

3. The proposed diversion, E F G H, starts from Cumberford's lagoon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Belmore Bridge. An alternative outlet in Nott's lagoon, a little to the south of Cumberford's. The line immediately ascends a steep rocky ridge to a height of 90 feet above low-water. It then descends to the valley of the Paterson, which river it was proposed to cross near Dunmore Bridge. Thence the line goes south of the village reserve of Butterwick, through Rosebank and Eskdale, to the Williams. The whole route must be considered impracticable, the first cutting is rock, and all the ground between the Patterson and Williams Flats shows rock on the surface, and it is (by aneroid) 60 or 70 feet above low-water. It was proposed to lead this diversion into the River Williams, but of course as the Williams is filled by its own flood it would be necessary either to deepen or widen it, and also the Hunter from the junction downwards, or to continue the diversion to the proposed cut to Port Stephen, if that were ever to be made. There are some discrepancies in the description given to me of this line, and it is possible that it was intended to lie further north between F and G, and from the latter point in a more direct line to the Williams; but the same objections would apply in an aggravated sense to the slightly shorter line. There would be another great difficulty to overcome, and that is the interference with the Patterson floods by the works which would be necessary at the crossing of this river. This diversion was called Mr. Bennett's line, but I think it has been advocated, probably with some variations, by other residents in the neighbourhood.

4. Of the line I J there are plans and sections in the Department of Harbours and Rivers, and its unsuitableness for the purpose intended has been demonstrated.

5. The line to Fullarton Cove, which is mentioned in the report of the late Mr. W. Clarke, M.I.C.E., and of which a section is given on drawing No. 16, would require a large amount of dredging all sand, except in and near the cove itself, of which the bottom is very soft mud. I estimated the amount of dredging at $11\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic yards, as against $9\frac{1}{2}$ million in the improvement of the river. There would also be required a very expensive off-take below Raymond Terrace in order that the cut should only come into operation in flood time, and that the tidal action in the river should not be interfered with.

Appendix II.

Dutch Fascine Work.

There are many different applications of fascine work practised in Holland, but so far as they would apply to the works referred to in this report they would chiefly be three, viz., (a) For preventing the slipping of banks caused by a stratum of wet sand; (b) The protection of slopes from scour; and (c) Forming a foundation under water for rubble-filling or for supporting the toe of the bank.

The materials of which the fascines are to be made are always specified. They vary at different districts, and would probably be quite different in the Colonies, with the exception of willows and reeds. They are generally thin shoots, or cuttings of which the stems and thicker branches are used for hoops or laths mentioned below, or are cut into stakes. The shoots are from 1 foot to 2 yards in length, and from less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter, the thickest $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch, and of these only one in a bundle of 6 feet length by 6 inches in diameter. Long fascines are made of the above by binding them at intervals of a yard. They are of any length, the diameter being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 6 inches, so that they are tough and flexible, the thicker shoots, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch, being used to assist the bond lengthwise.

Short fascines are like the above made of smaller stuff. They are of the same diameter, and are from 1 foot to 15 inches or 18 inches in length as required.

These two are the kind required for stopping slips in a cutting or bank. They are arranged as headers and stretchers, as shown in fig. 1*. For protection against scour or wave action a slope is first covered with a thin layer of straw, closely and evenly laid up and down the slope, and fastened with bands of twisted straw, forced into the ground at close intervals. This straw layer is covered with a 2-inch layer of fine dry reeds, laid parallel to the direction of the bank, and over this is a layer of twigs as described above. This layer, about 6 inches thick, is laid up and down the bank. On this is laid stone pitching, between horizontal rows of stakes, or it is secured with hedge-work (*tuinen*). This is formed of stakes driven into the ground, and projecting above the layer of twigs about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; "laths" are then

then woven in and out between the stakes to within 1 inch or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch of their heads, and sometimes a stake, with a hook, or with a pin through the head, is driven at intervals to prevent the hedge-work from rising. The latter work is used where stone pitching is too expensive, sometimes it is covered with metal of broken bricks.

For the purpose of making a foundation for a slope in a hollow bank, or for receiving rubble-stone filling under water, sink work or mattresses are formed of long fascines, spaced about a yard or less, placed cross-wise, and tied together with spun yarn, forming a grid. The spaces between the longitudinal fascines are filled with a layer of twigs, the tops being covered by the butts, over this is laid, at right angles, a layer of similar filling with the butts, covered by the top ends, and over this again another grid of long fascines, with the intersections over those of the first, the spaces between the longitudinals being filled as before, and the grid tightly bound to the lower one so as to compress the intermediate filling. The aggregate thickness of these layers should not exceed 18 inches to 24 inches. If greater thickness be required, the operation is repeated, but the mattress should not exceed 3 feet or 3 feet 4 inches, regard being had to its flexibility. The first or lowest row of fascines must be laid across the current to prevent creep under the work. The limit to the size of a mattress is facility of handling. It may be of any size up to 500 feet by 50 feet. When the different layers are finished, "hedge-work" is usually put on to retain the ballast. When complete it is floated to its place, securely moored, so as to sink exactly where wanted, and then sunk evenly by shovelling on sods, lumps of clay, or gravel, or loading it with stone from barges. Similar work is also used in the construction of training-walls and groynes, figs. 2 and 3.

Another mode of protecting or repairing hollow banks is by building out a floating bed of fascine work and reeds, &c., from the bank to which it is securely fastened along its upper edge by stakes, and then gradually sinking it by filling in ballast from the shore.

[Twenty plans.]

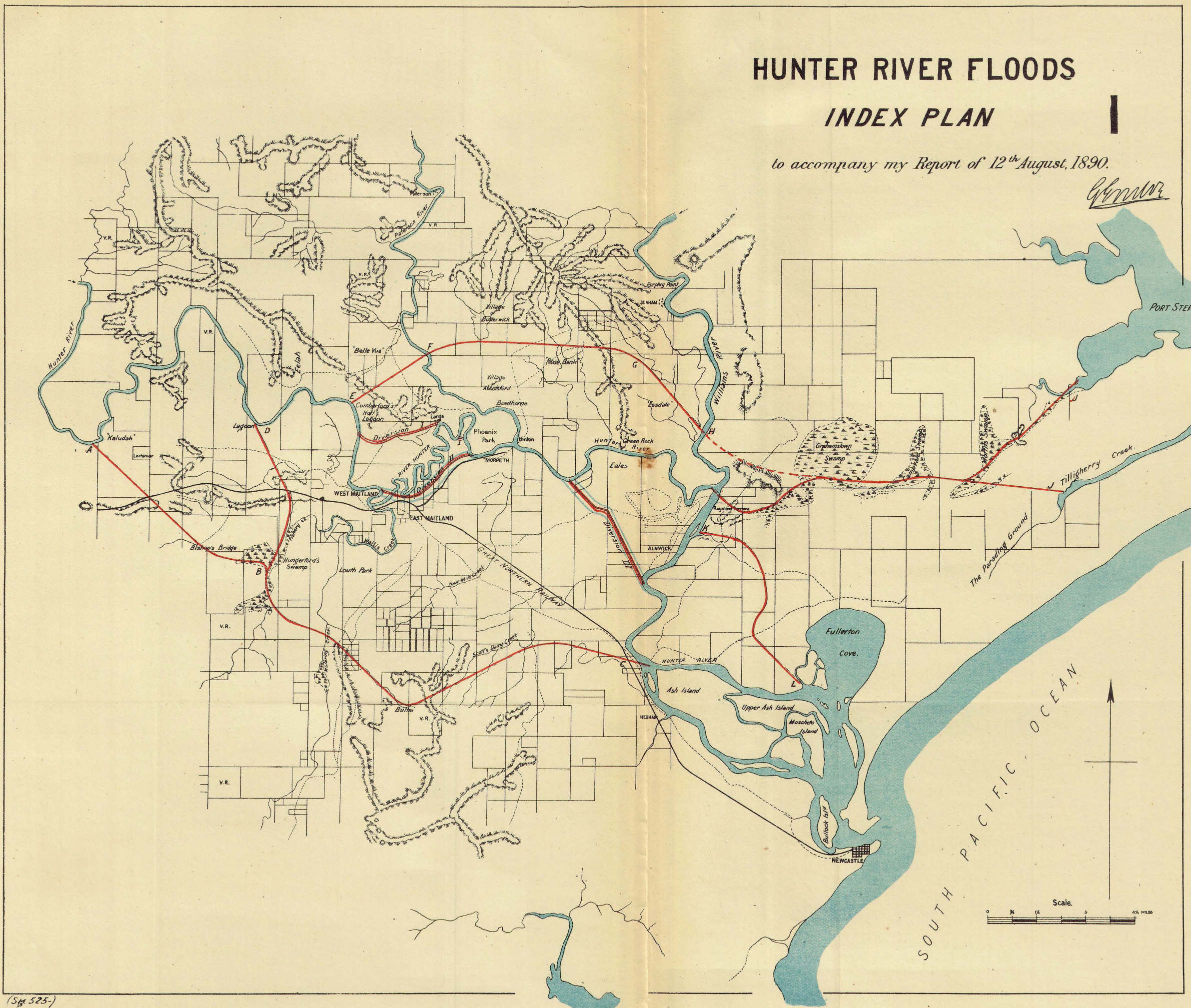
[10s.]

HUNTER RIVER FLOODS

INDEX PLAN

to accompany my Report of 12th August, 1890.

G. M. D. W.

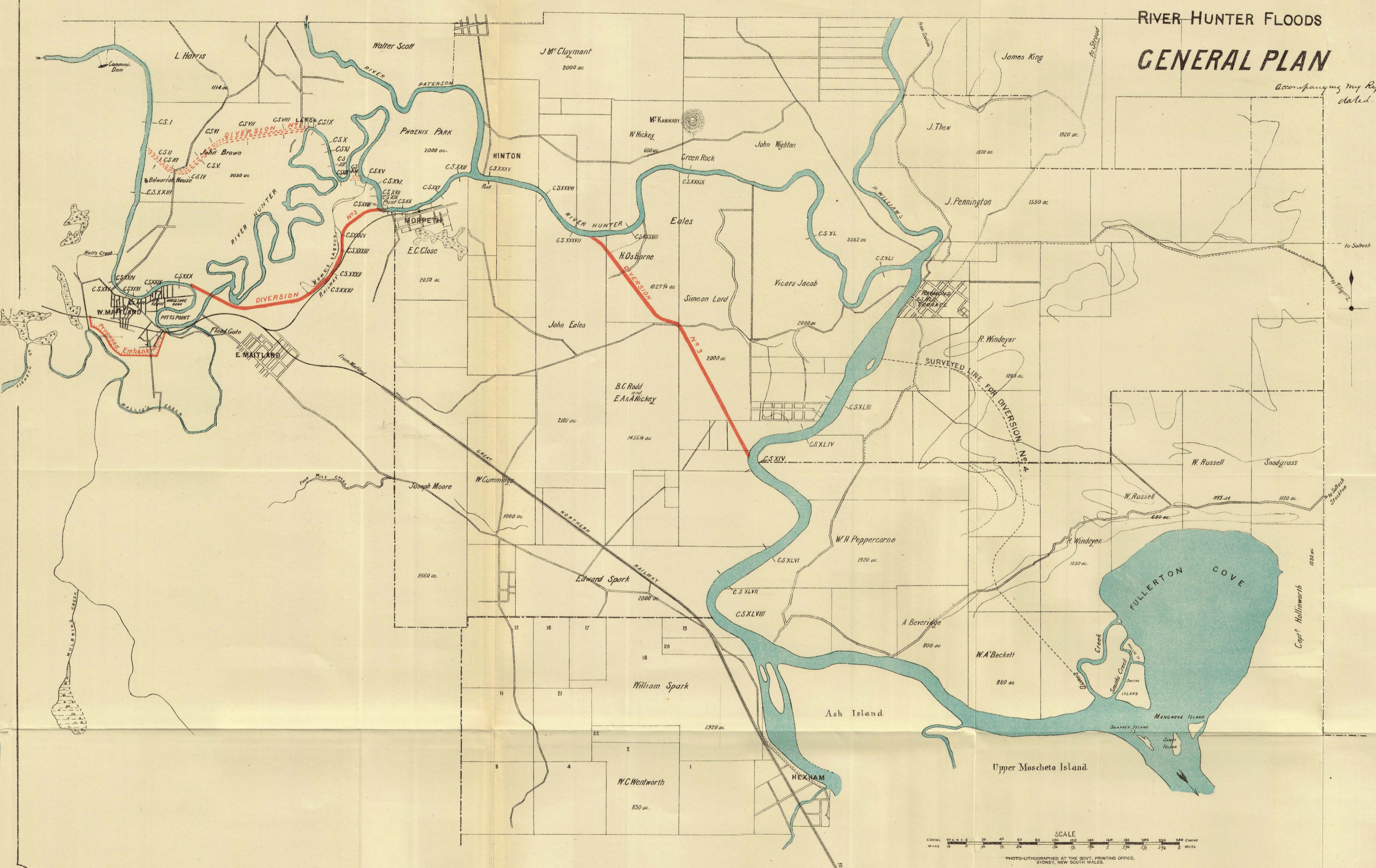


RIVER HUNTER FLOODS GENERAL PLAN

2

Accompanying my Report
dated 12 August 1890.

G. G. G. G.



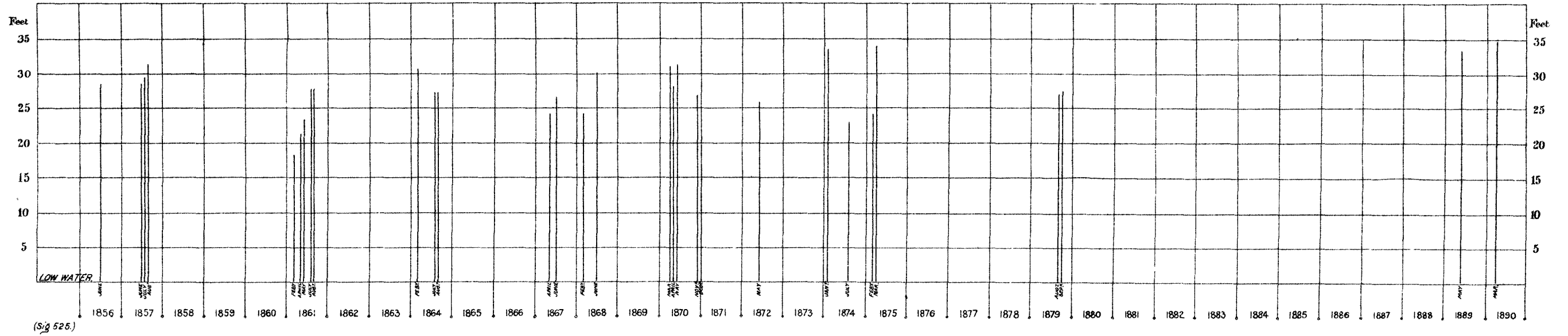
(Sig 525)

SCALE
CHAINS 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400
MILES 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 1 1/4 1 1/2 1 3/4 2 2 1/4 2 1/2 2 3/4 3 3 1/4 3 1/2 3 3/4 4 4 1/4 4 1/2 4 3/4 5
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Diagram of Floods in the Hunter,
at West Maitland,
from 1856 to 1890.*

*Accompanying my
Report dated 12 Aug^r 1890
G. W. M. A.*

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



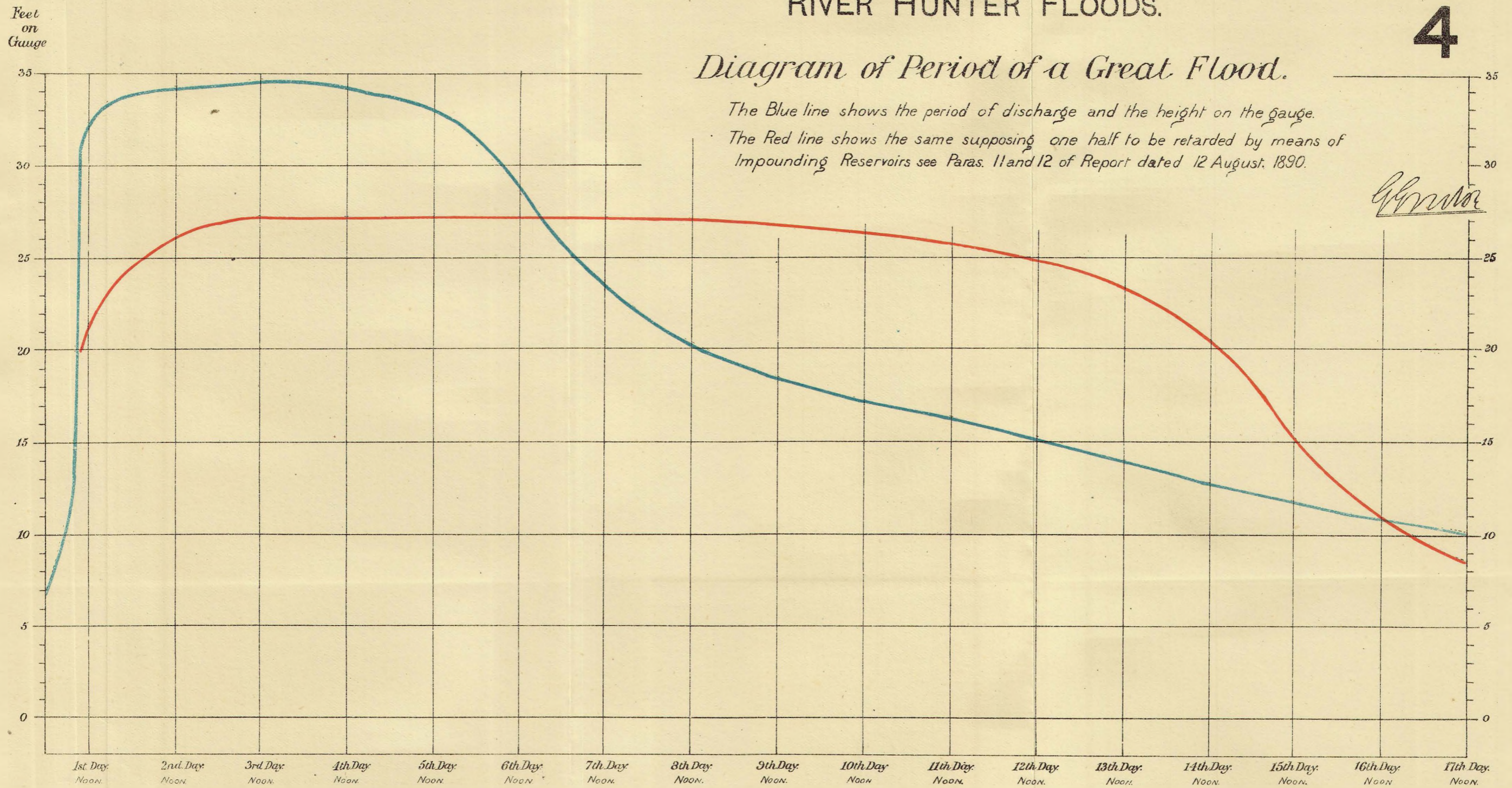
RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

4

Diagram of Period of a Great Flood.

The Blue line shows the period of discharge and the height on the gauge.
The Red line shows the same supposing one half to be retarded by means of
Impounding Reservoirs see Paras. 11 and 12 of Report dated 12 August, 1890.

W. H. Murray



(Sig 525)

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

Diagram of Quantities discharged during a Great Flood.

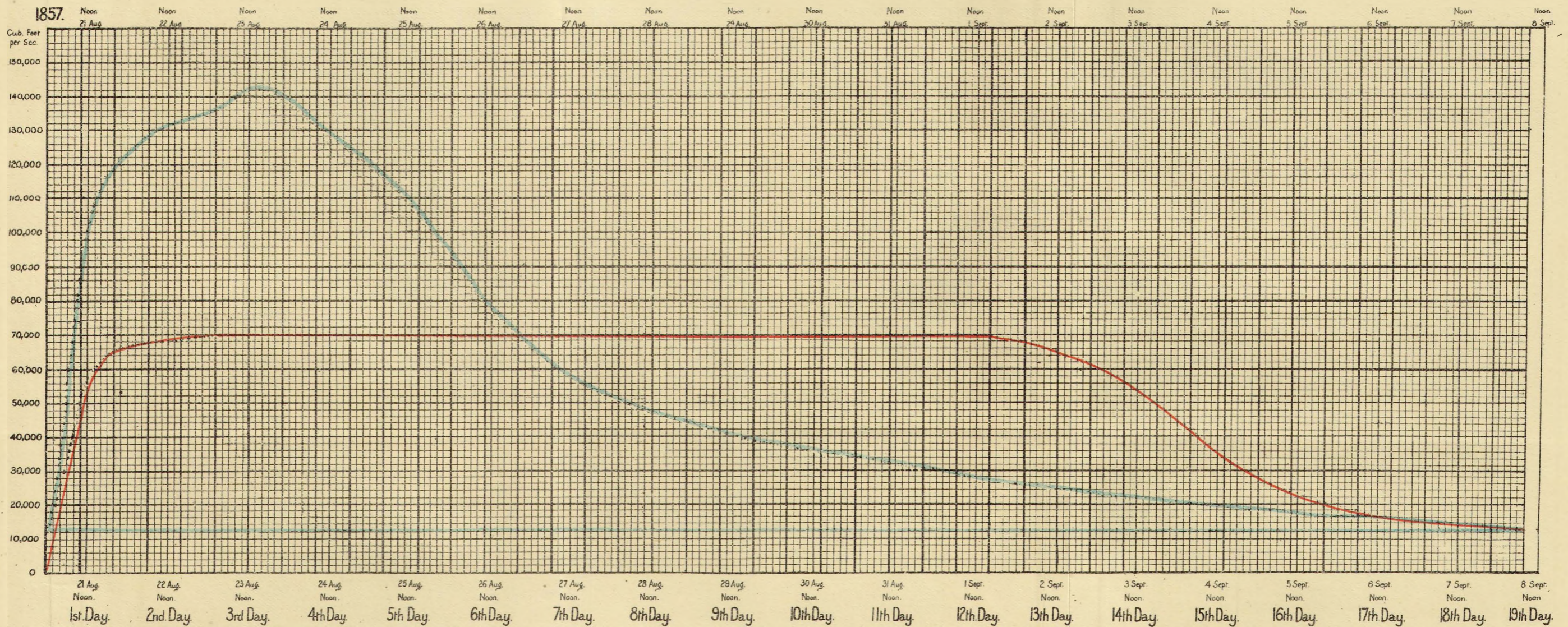
5

The blue line denotes the natural discharge of the Flood.

The red line denotes the discharge supposing one half of the Flood to be retarded,
see paras. 11 and 12 of Report dated.

Accompanying my Report
dated 12 Aug 1890

W. H. Murray

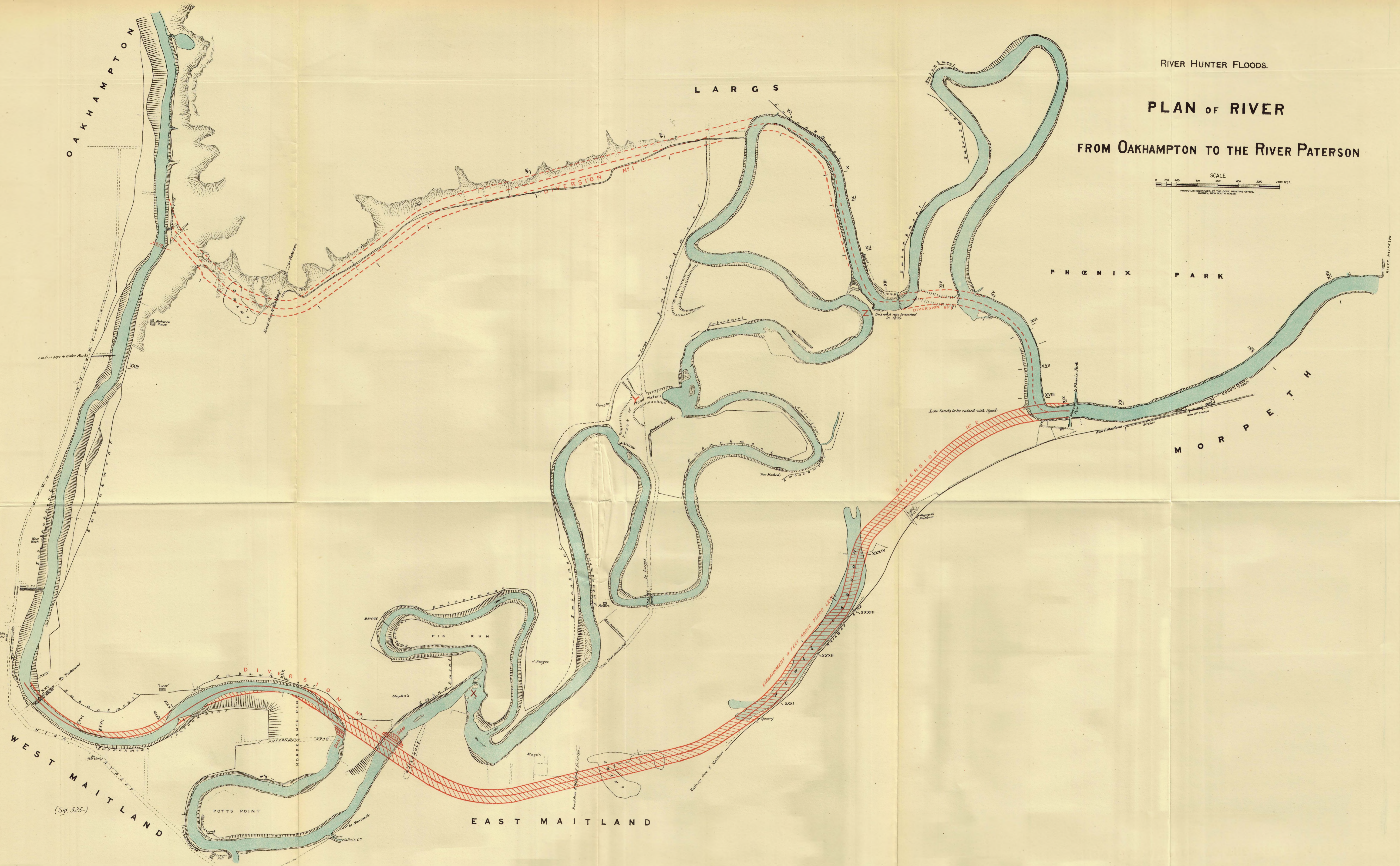
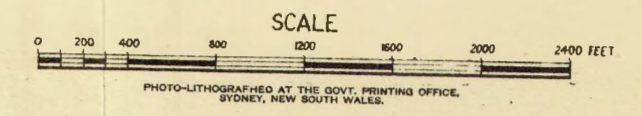


(Sig 525)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

PLAN OF RIVER FROM OAKHAMPTON TO THE RIVER PATERSON



(See 525-)

WEST MAITLAND

EAST MAITLAND

PHOENIX PARK

MORPETH

L A R G S

O A K H A M P T O N

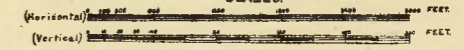
RIVER PATERSON

LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS

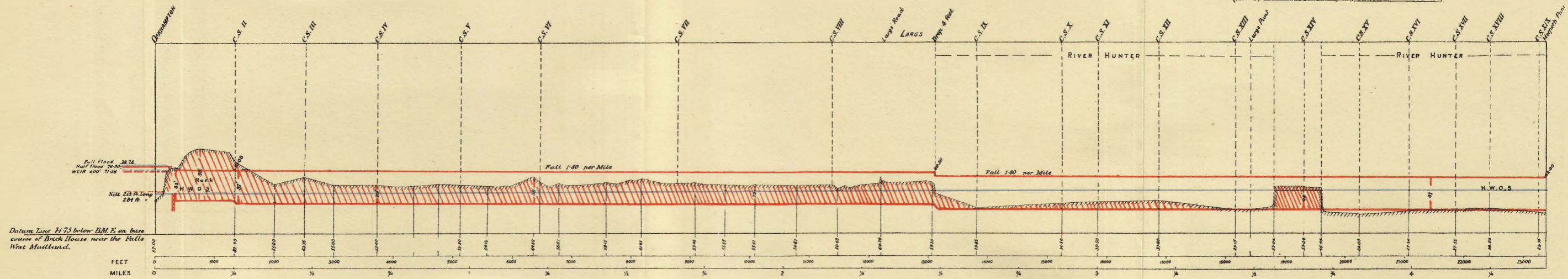
OF

DIVERSIONS I & II

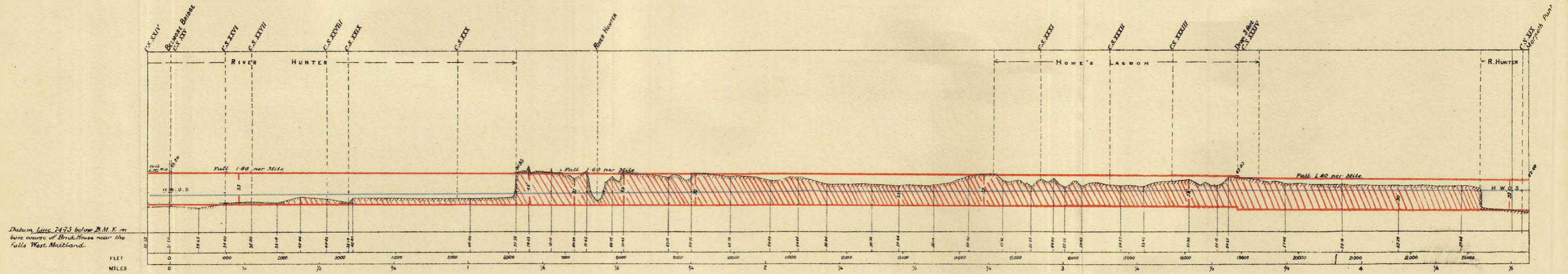
SCALES.



DIVERSION I



DIVERSION II



(Sig 525)

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

CROSS SECTIONS

between Oakhampton and Largs

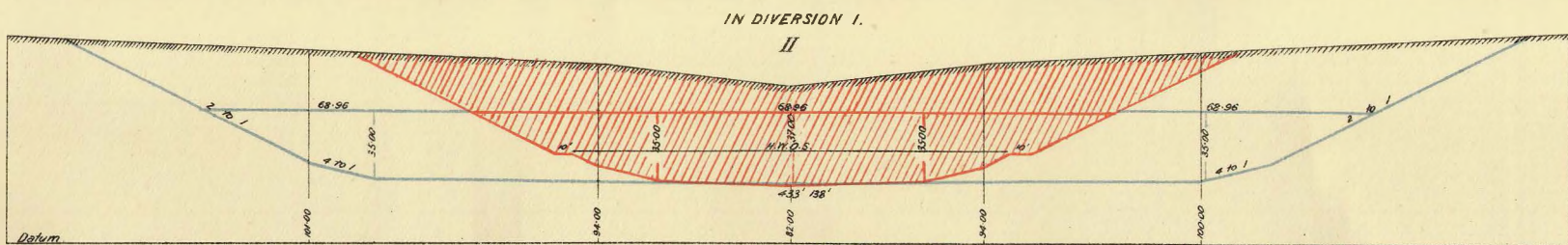
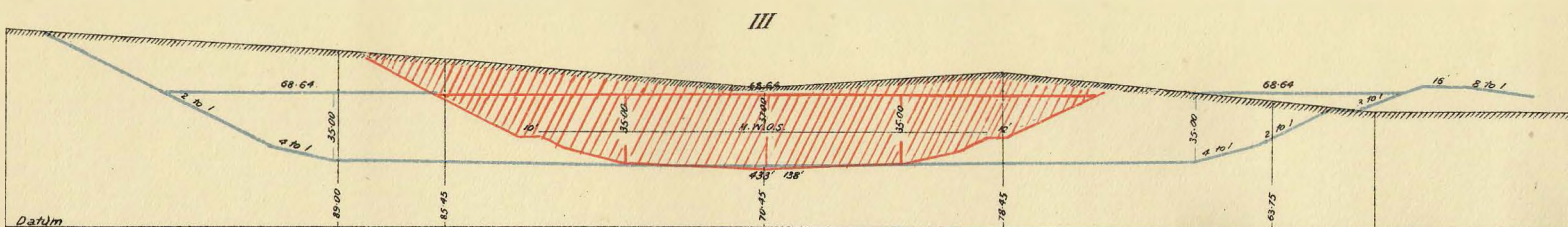
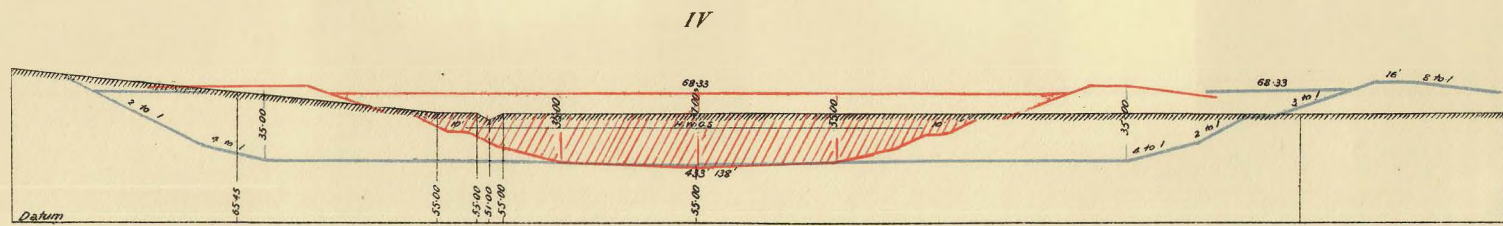
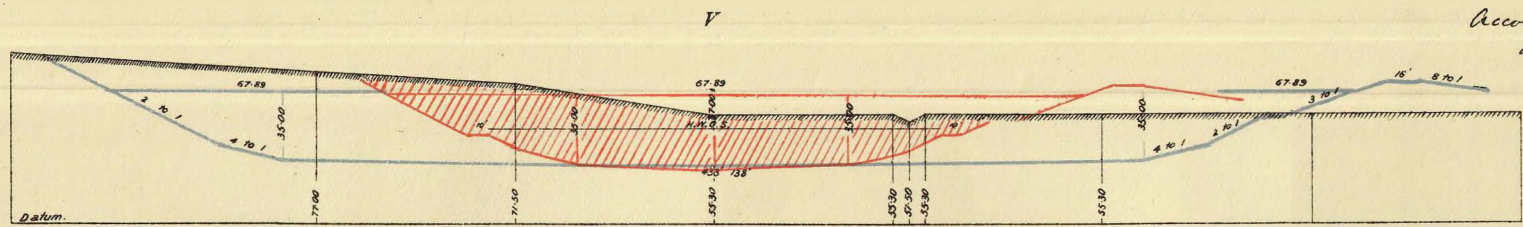
I to V



8

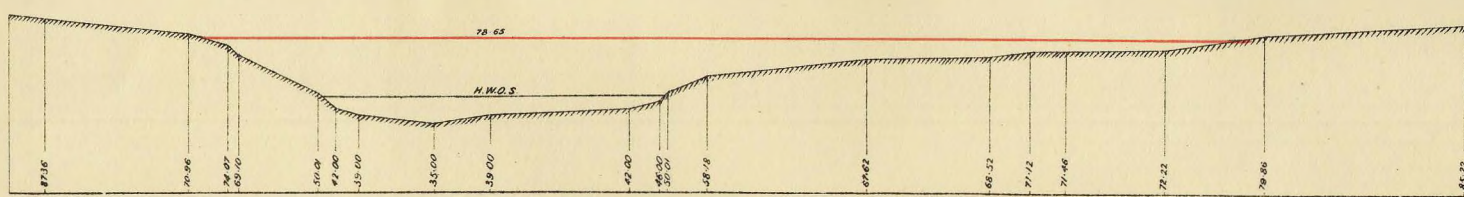
Accompanying my Report
dated 12 Aug 1890

J. G. [Signature]



OAKHAMPTON.

I



Datum Line 74.75 below B.M.
E on base course of Brick House
near the falls West Maitland.
(Site 525-)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTE
On all Cross Sections the red lines denote
the Section required for the Half Flood
Quantities, the blue lines the Whole Flood
Quantities.

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

CROSS SECTIONS

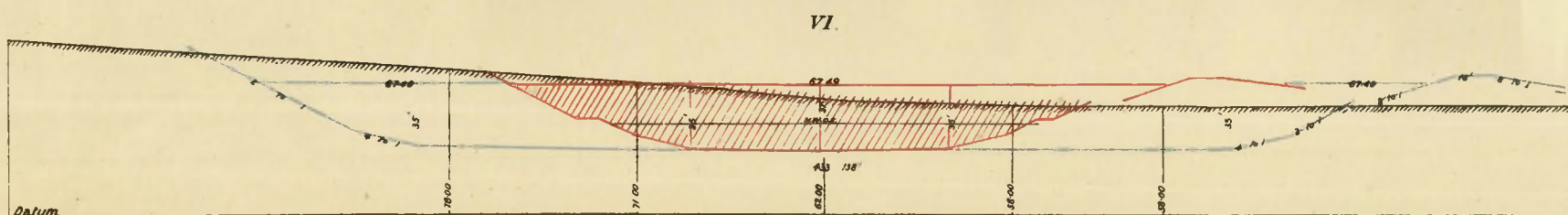
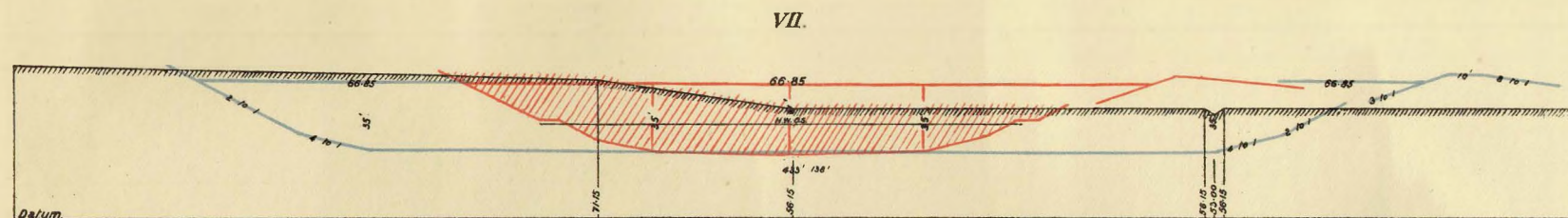
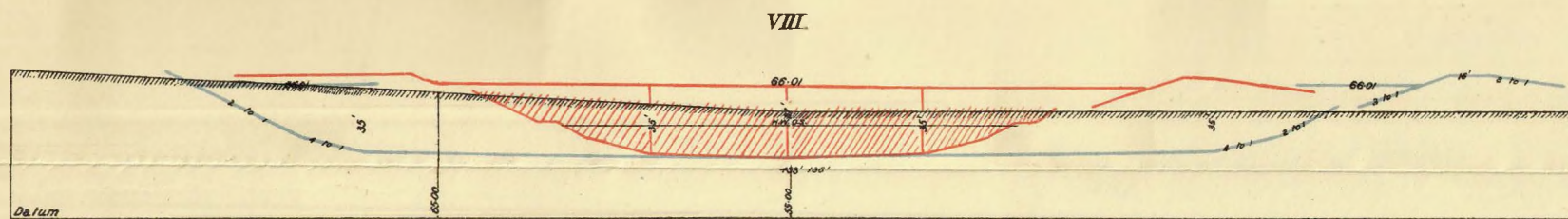
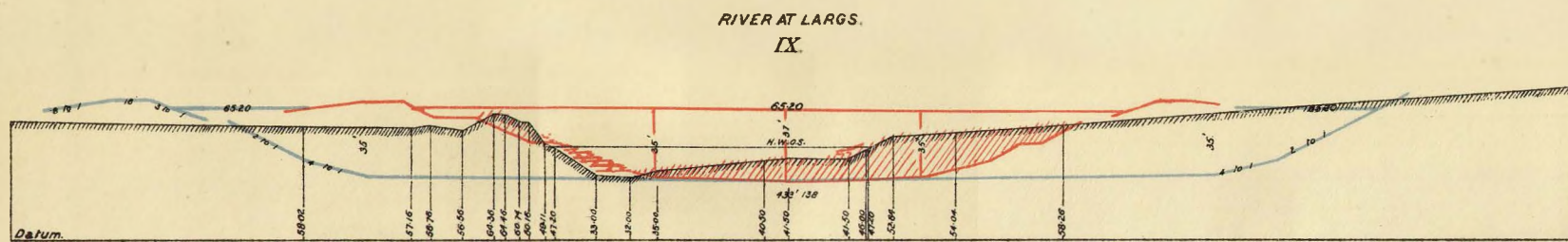
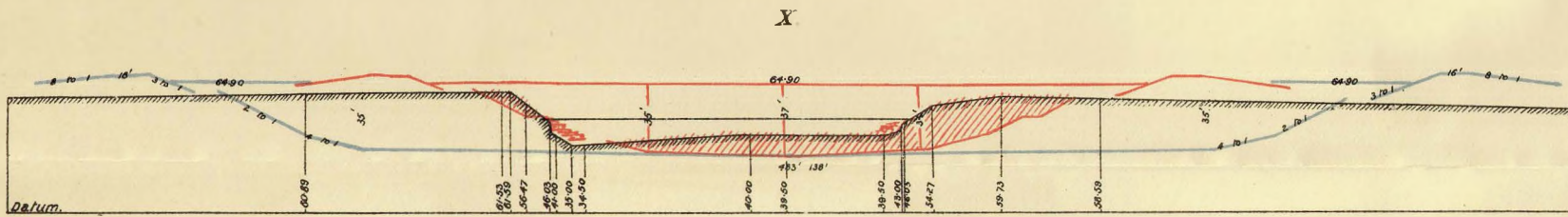
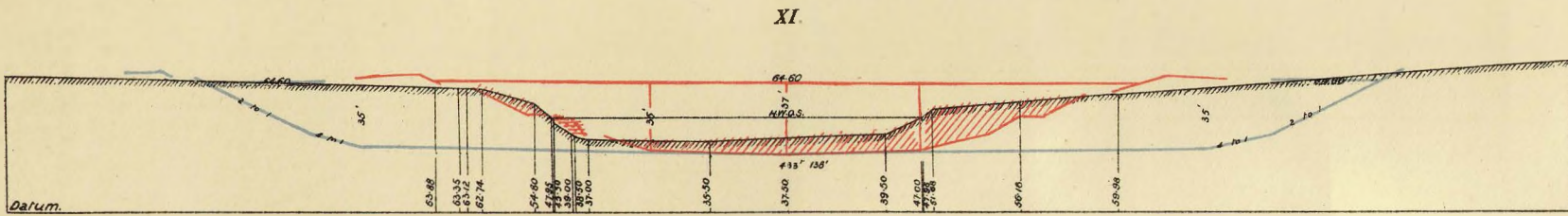
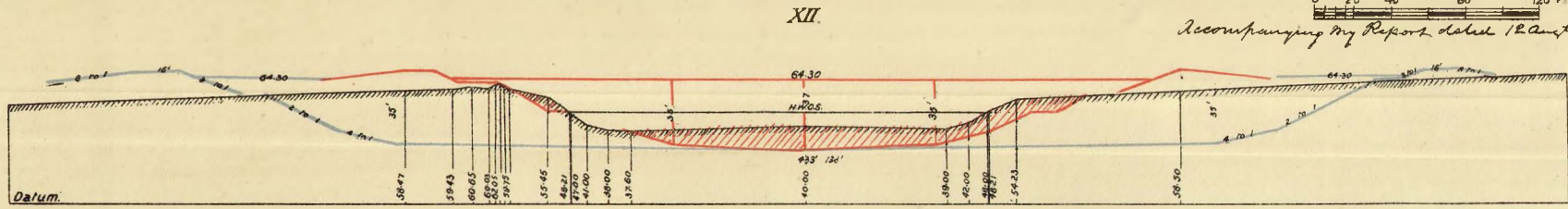
between Oakhampton and Narragut

VI to XII

Scale 80 120 FT

Accompanying my Report dated 12th Jan^y 1890

9
W. G. ...

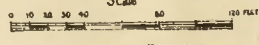


(Sig 528)

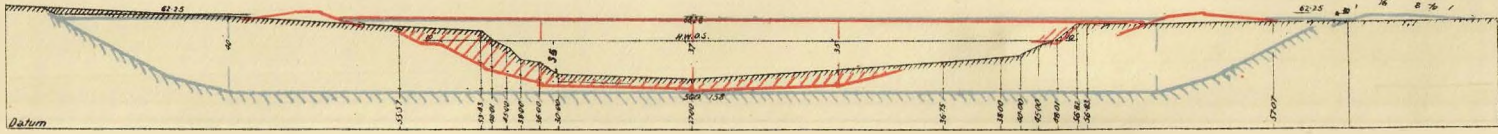
RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.
 CROSS SECTIONS
 from Narrow-gut to Hinton
 XIII to XXII

Accompanying my Report
 dated 12 August 1880
Gondar

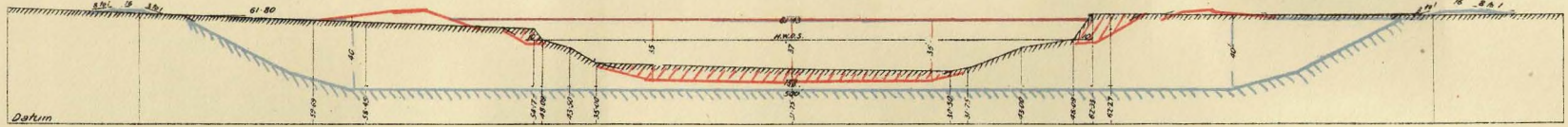
ABOVE HINTON PUNT
 XXII



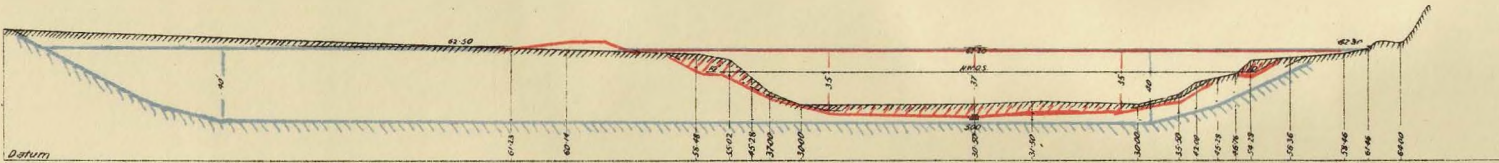
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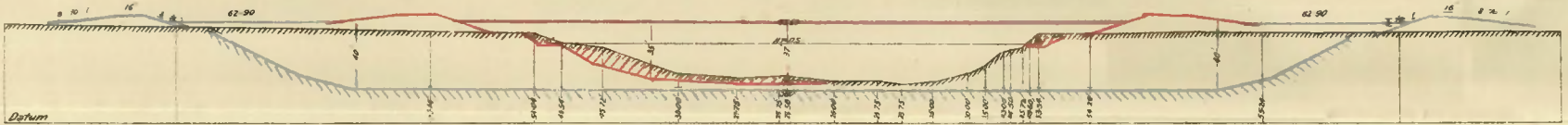
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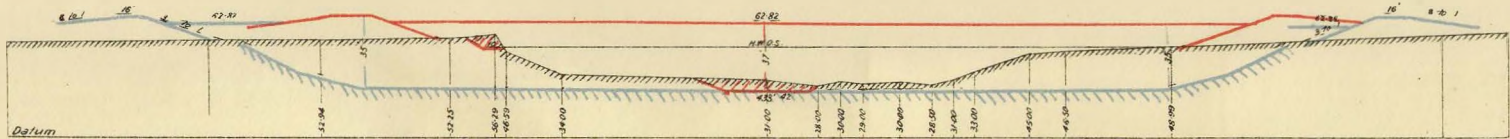
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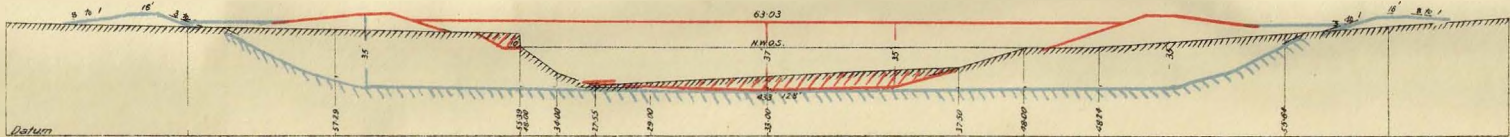
AT MORPETH PUNT
 XIX



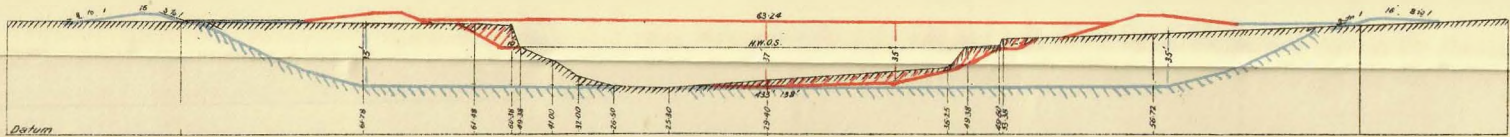
XVIII



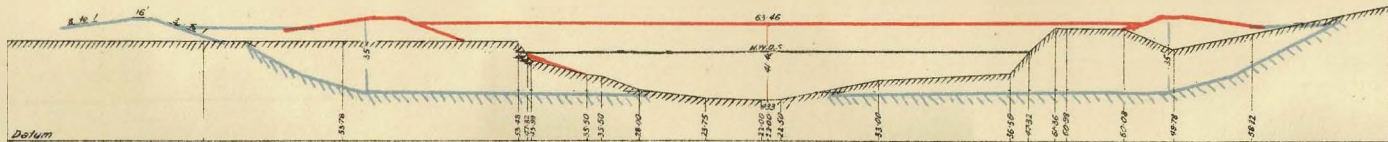
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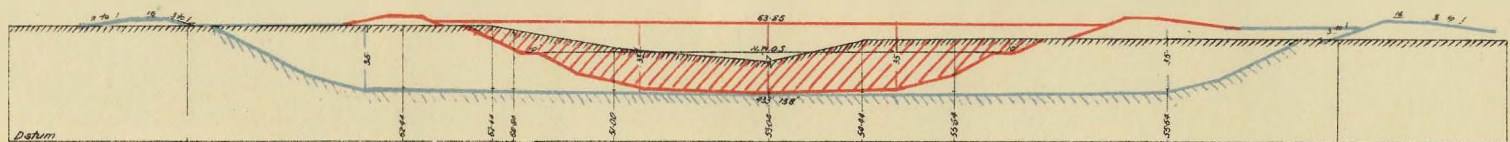
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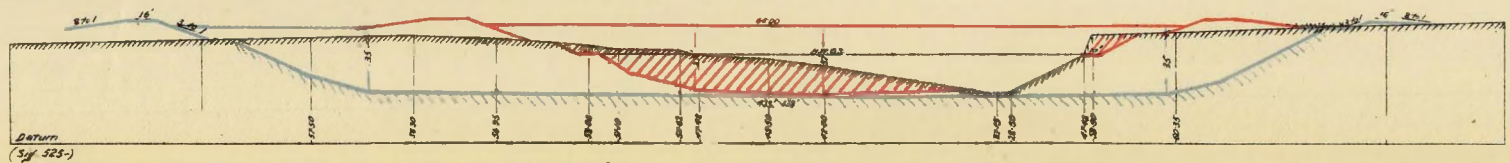
XV



XIV



XIII



(3 of 525)

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

CROSS SECTIONS

from *Bolwarra* to *Lorne*

XXIII to XXVIII

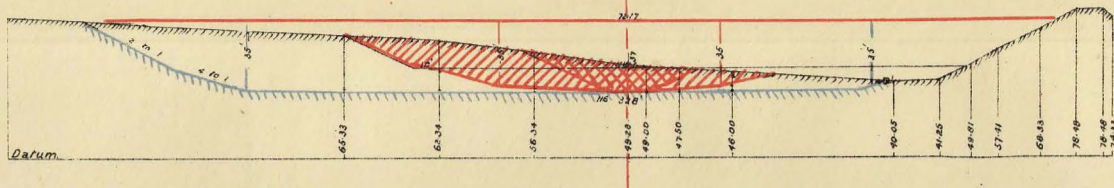
Scale 300 FEET.

NOTE.
The area lined red is the small Channel for the proposed Works for West Mainland.
The area lined red for High Flood.
Blue Wreck Flood.

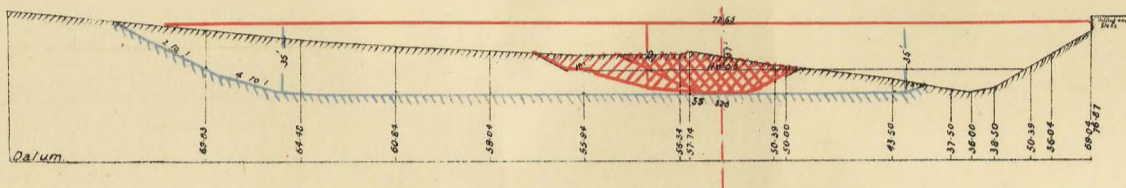
Accompanying my
Report dated 12 Aug 1890
Granda

NOTE.
See also Drawing 18.

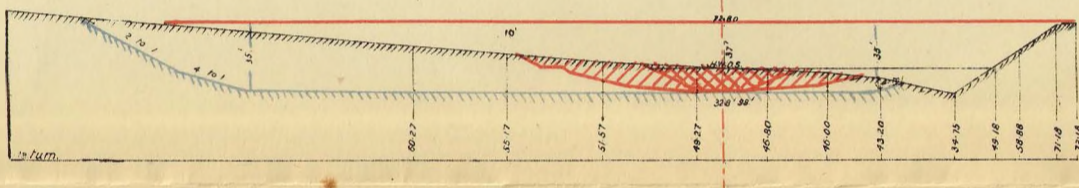
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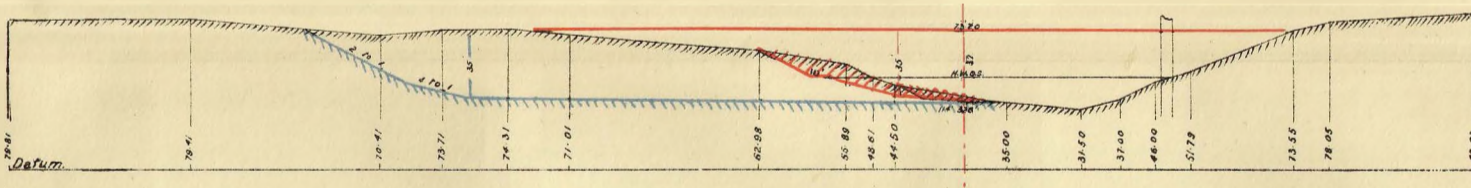
XXVII



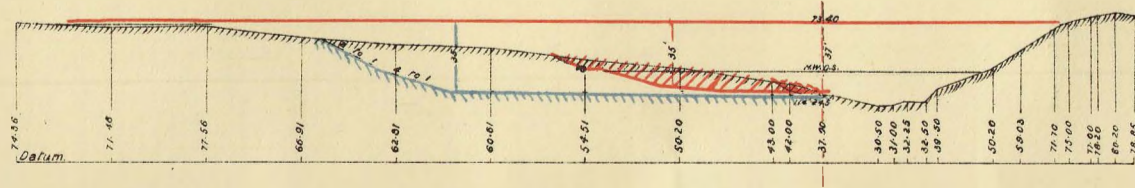
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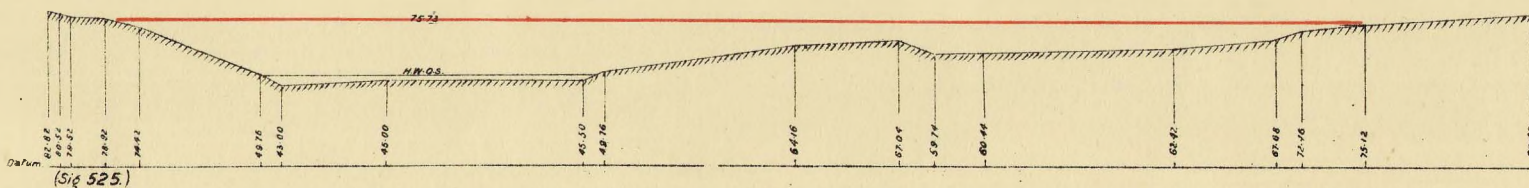
BELMORE BRIDGE
XXV



XXIV



BOLWARRA HOUSE
XXIII



RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

CROSS SECTIONS

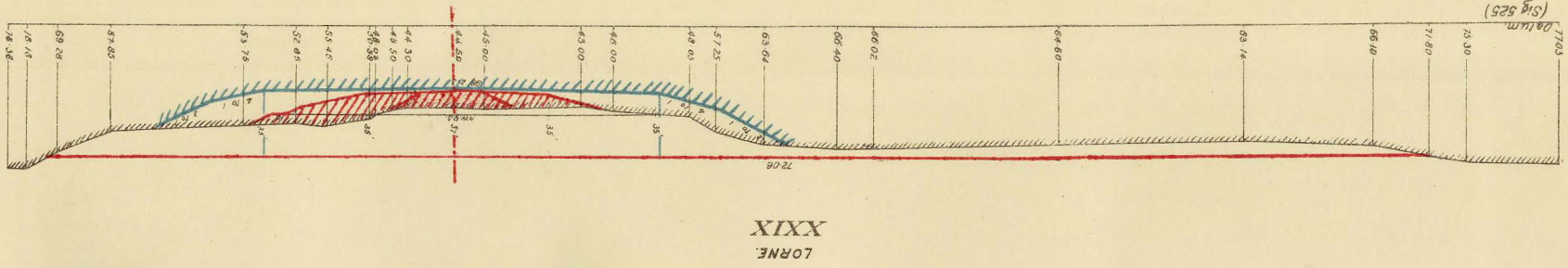
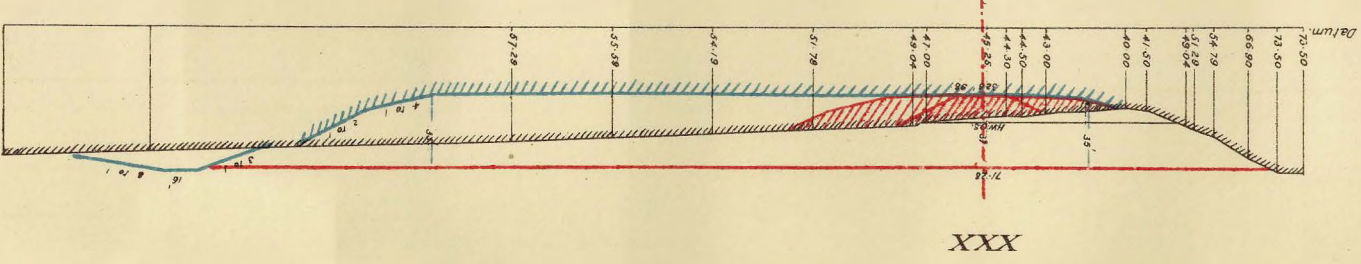
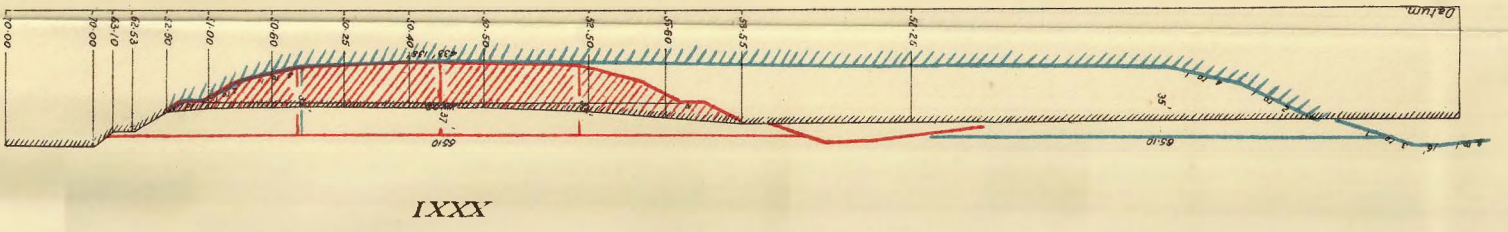
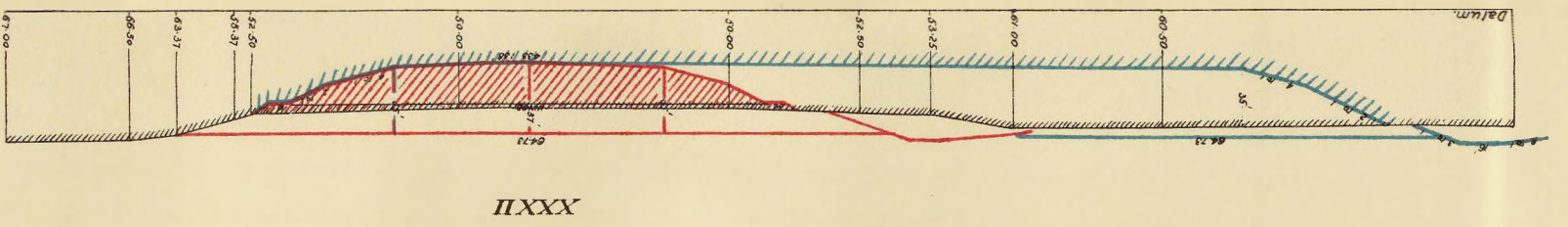
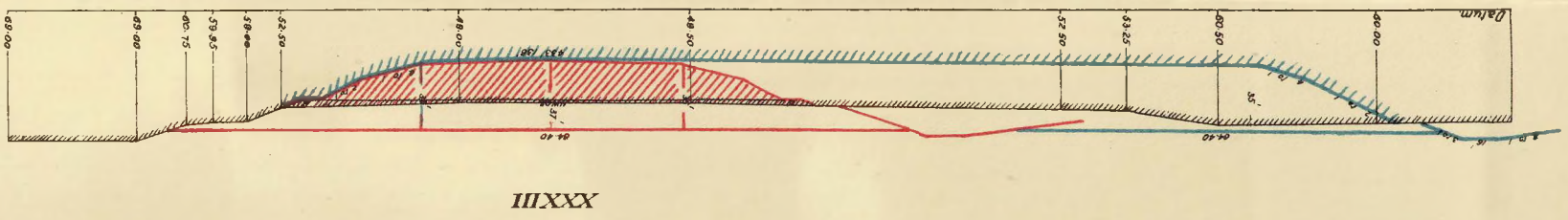
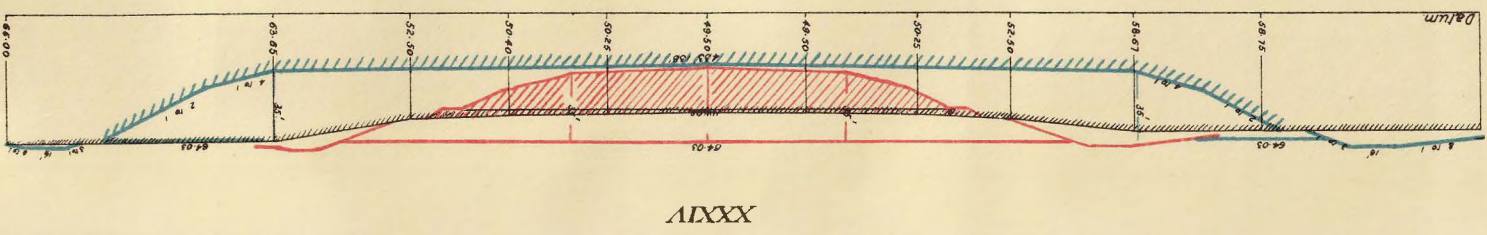
from Lorne to Horseshoe Bend and Division II

12

Scale 1" = 40 FT.
XXX to XXXIV

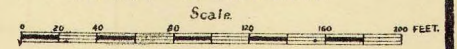
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

W. H. Murray
Accompanying Survey Report dated 12 June 1890

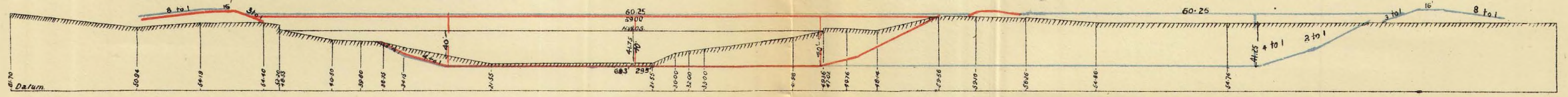


HOWE'S LAGOON

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.
 CROSS SECTIONS
 from End of Diversion II to Green Rock.

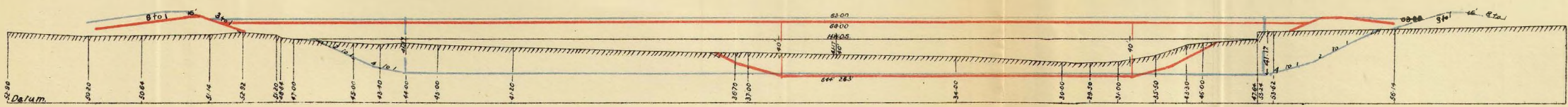


GREEN ROCK.
 XXXIX

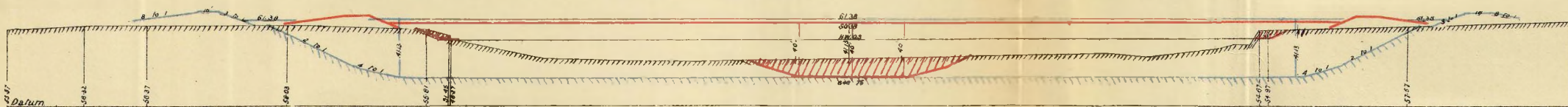


Accompanying my Report
 dated 12 August
 1890.

XXXVIII

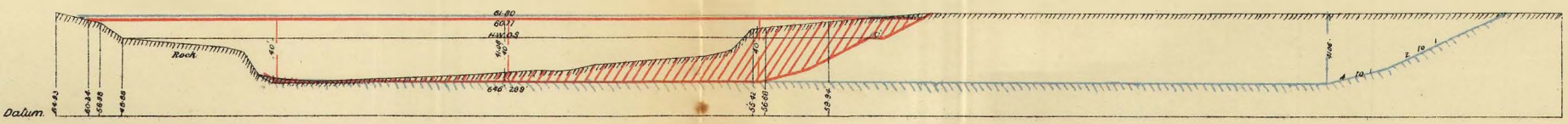


XXXVII

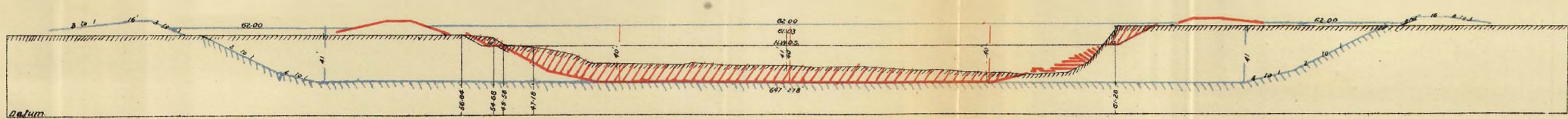


NOTE.
 The Proposed Diversion III
 leaves the River here.
 For the Half Flood no cutting
 is required below this if the
 Diversion is made.

XXXVI



XXXV



(Sig 525)

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.
 CROSS SECTIONS
 from Green Rock to End of Diversion III.
 XL to XLV.

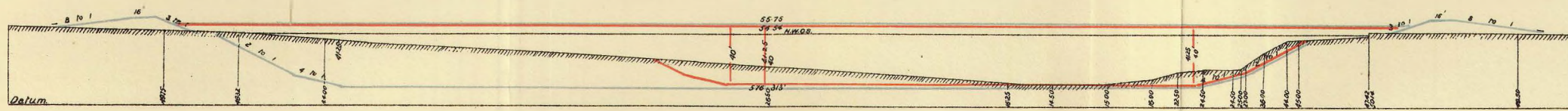
Scale
 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 FT
 PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

14

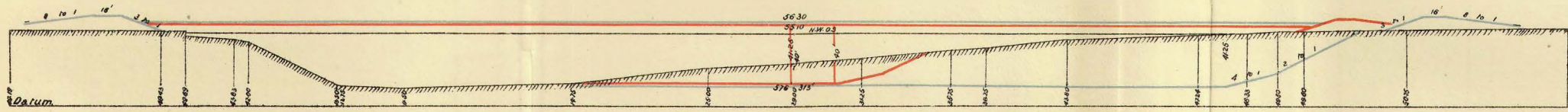
Accompanying my Report
 dated 12 Augt 1890

Handwritten signature

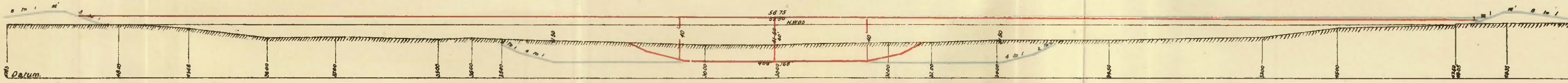
AT END OF DIVERSION III.
 XLV



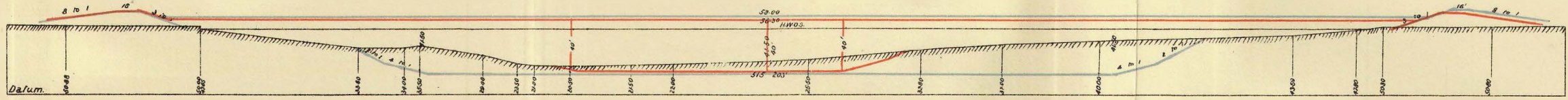
XLIV



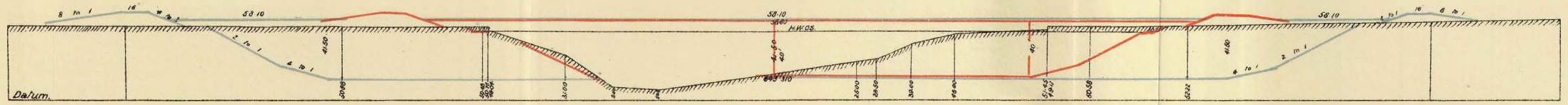
XLIII



XLII



XLI



XL

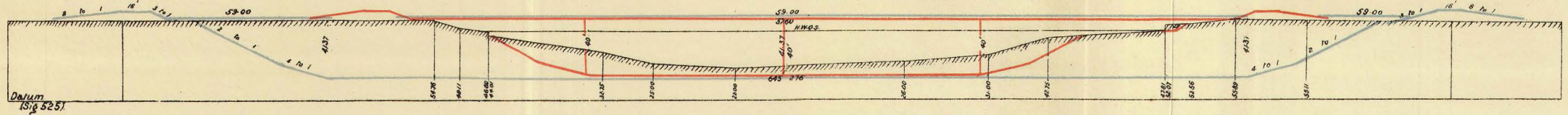
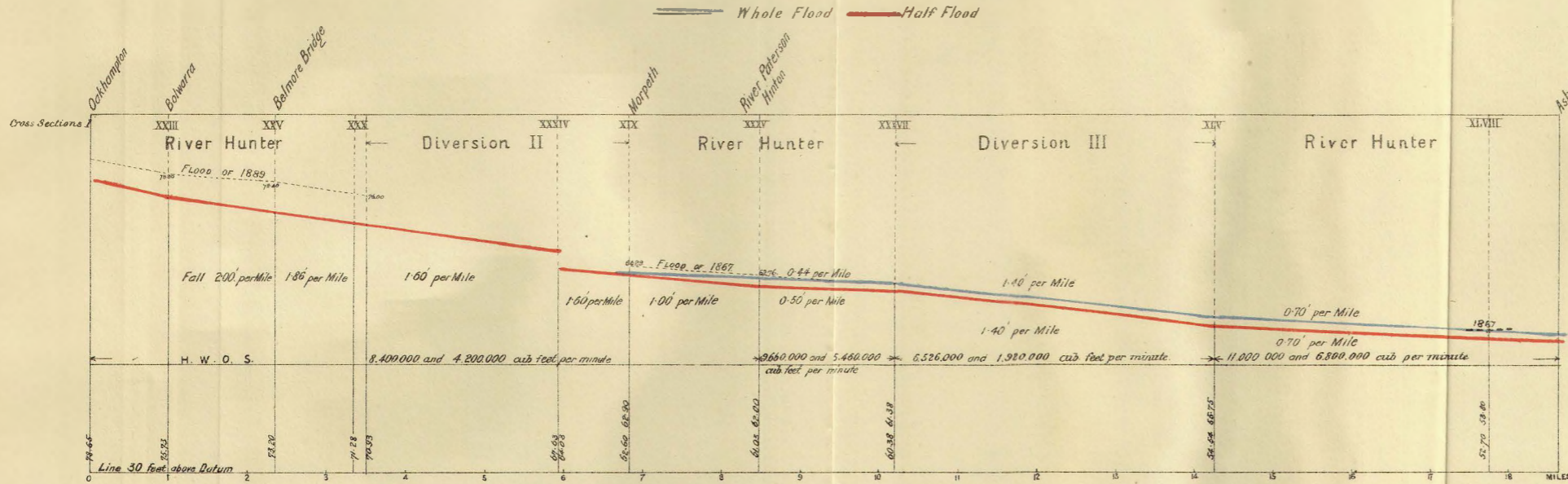


Diagram of Proposed Flood Levels

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

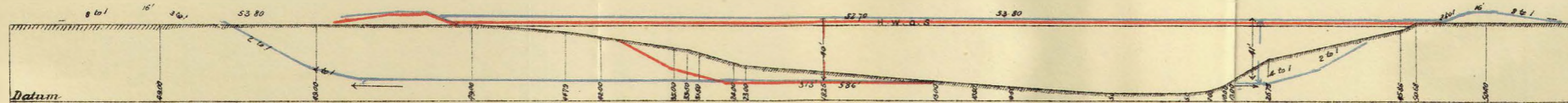
15

Accompanying my Report
dated 12 August
Sheldon



Note: In the Section Diverston III to Ash Island the Flood levels are supposed to be between Embankments.

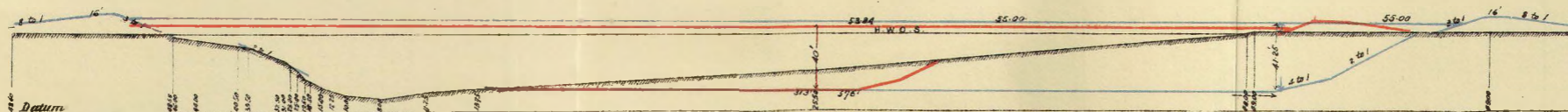
(LAST CROSS SECTION) XLVIII



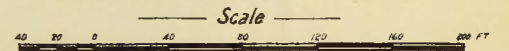
XLVII



XLVI



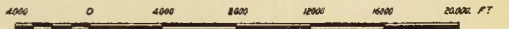
CROSS SECTIONS from Diverston III to Hexham XLVI to XLVIII



Note: No dredging is required in these Sections for the Half Flood Discharge except for the purpose of having a uniform maximum depth of 40 feet.

Scales

Horizontal



Vertical

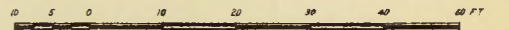


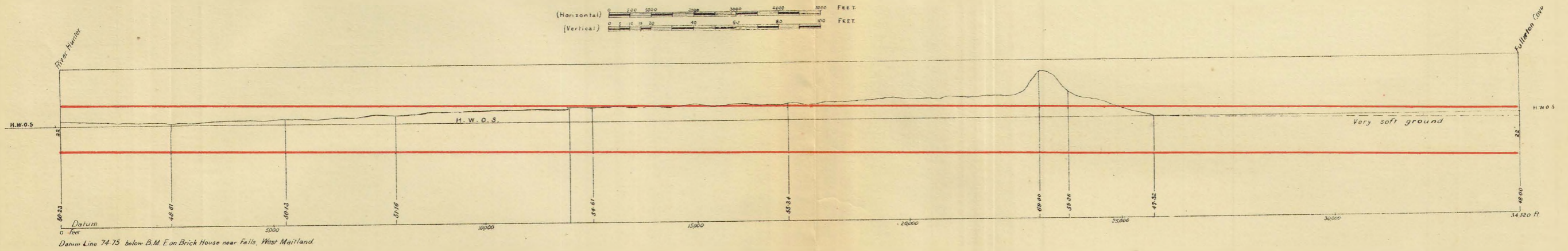
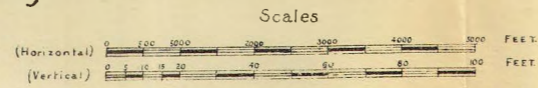
PHOTO-UTHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sig 525)

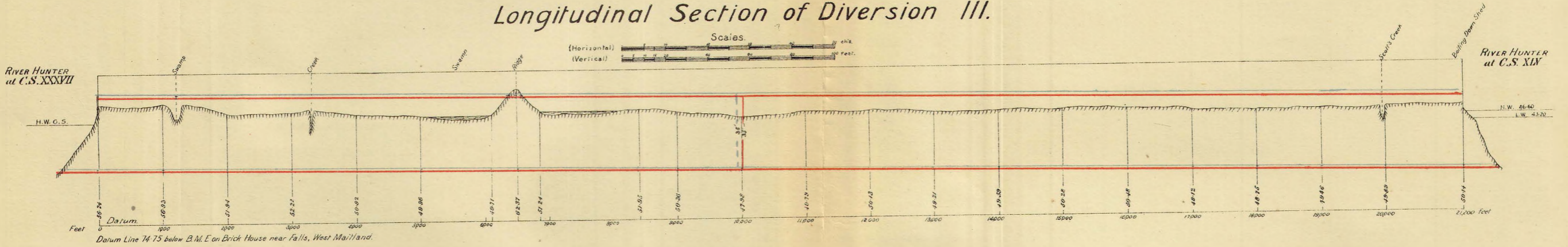
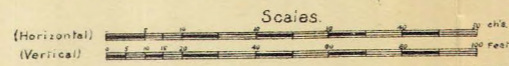
Accompanying my Report
dated 12 Aug 1890

69111112

Longitudinal Section of Diversion IV.



Longitudinal Section of Diversion III.



Cross Section at 10,000 Feet.

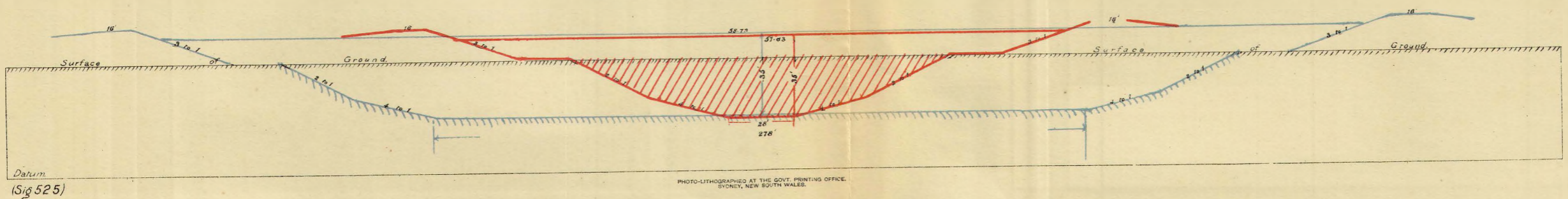
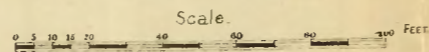


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

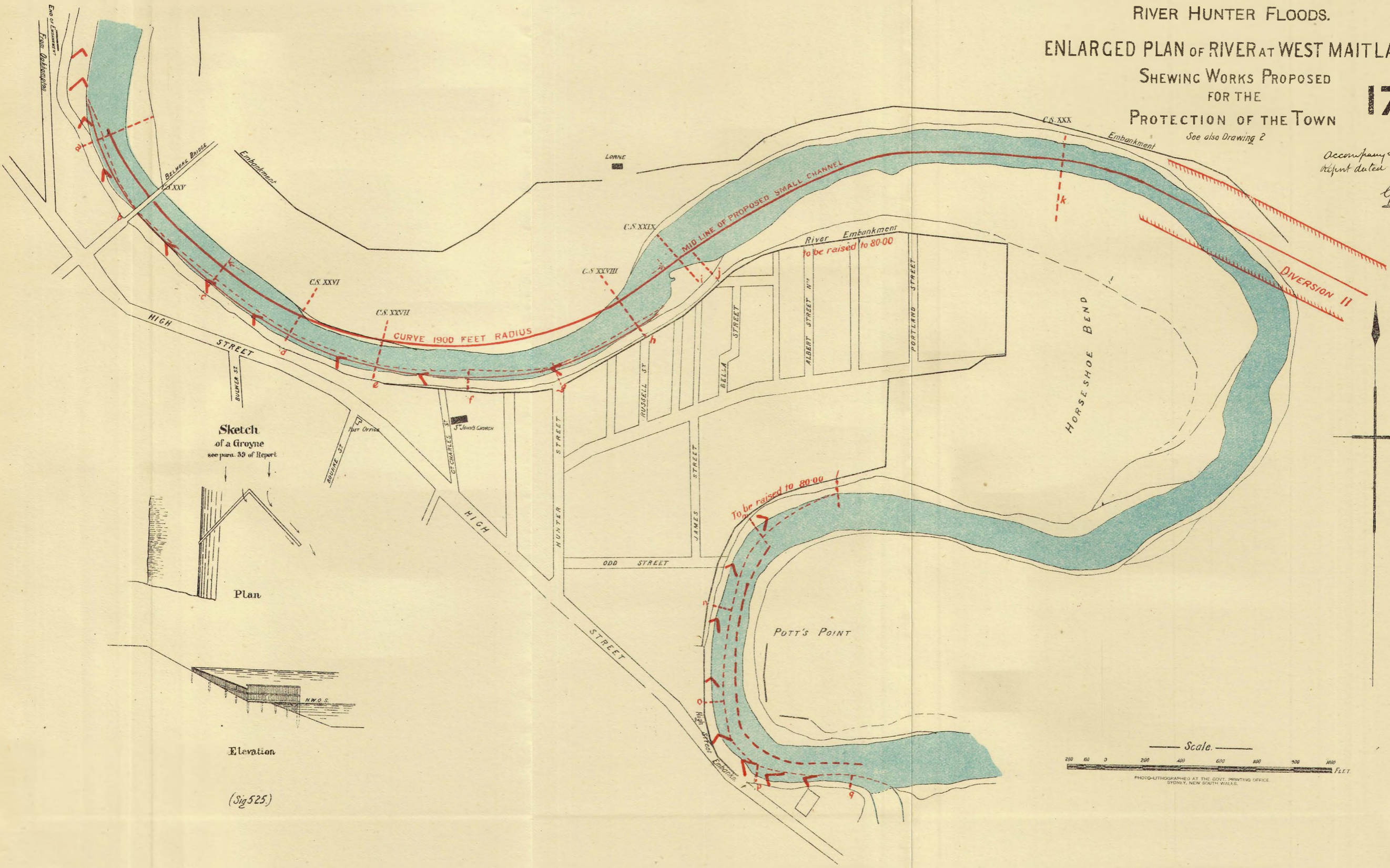
(Sig 525)

RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.
 ENLARGED PLAN OF RIVER AT WEST MAITLAND
 SHEWING WORKS PROPOSED
 FOR THE
 PROTECTION OF THE TOWN

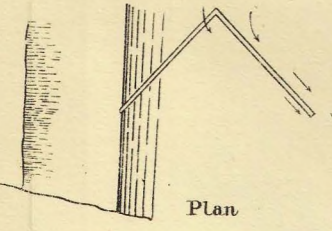
17

See also Drawing 2

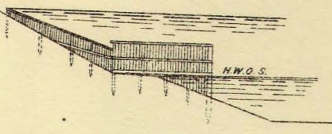
Accompanying my
 report dated 12 Aug. 1890
G. Goodwin



Sketch
 of a Groyne
 see para. 39 of Report

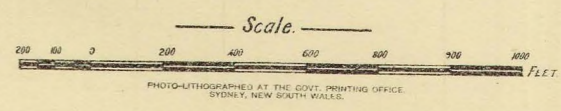


Plan



Elevation

(Sig 525)



RIVER HUNTER FLOODS.

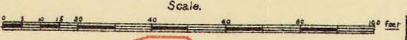
SECTIONS OF WORK.

for
Protection of the Town

Accompanying my Report
dated 12 August 1890
G. M. M.

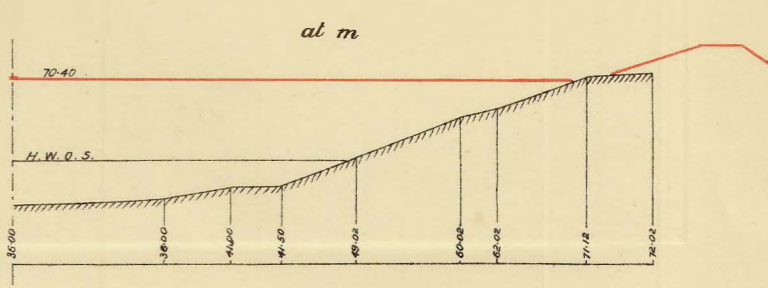
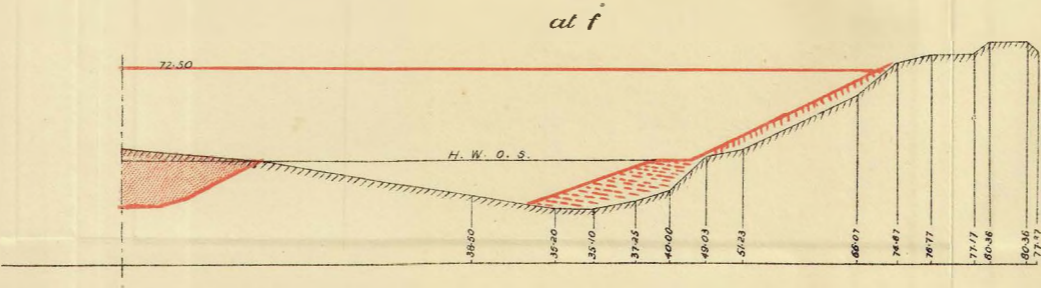
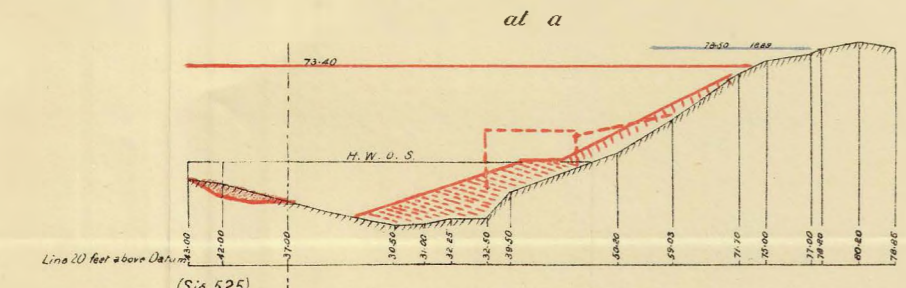
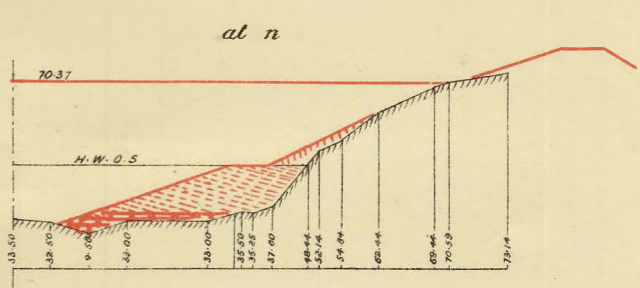
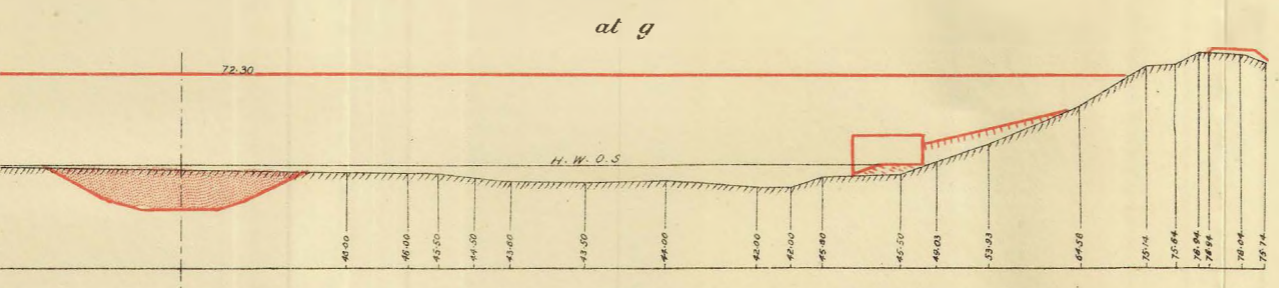
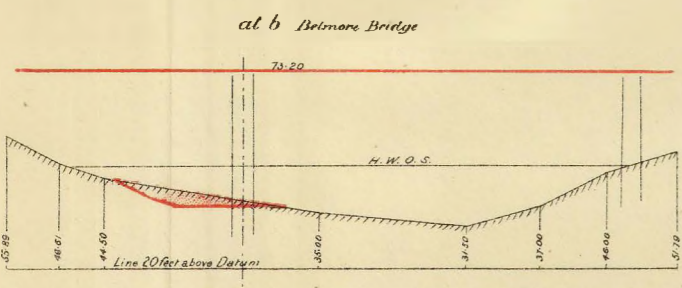
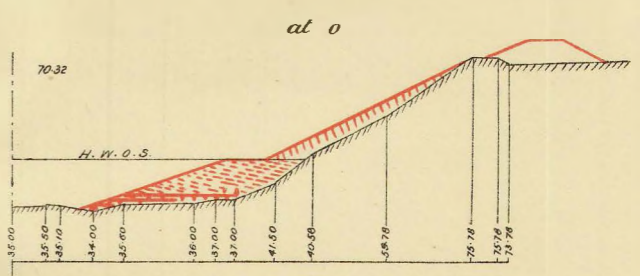
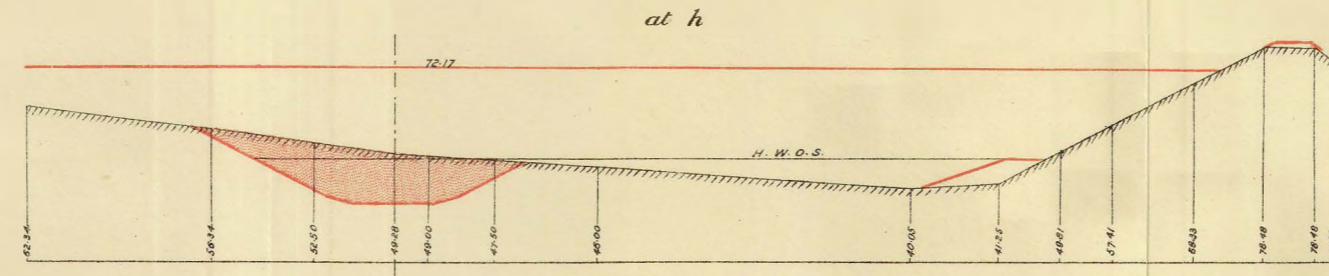
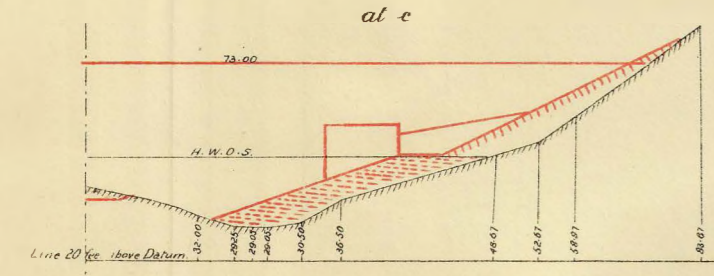
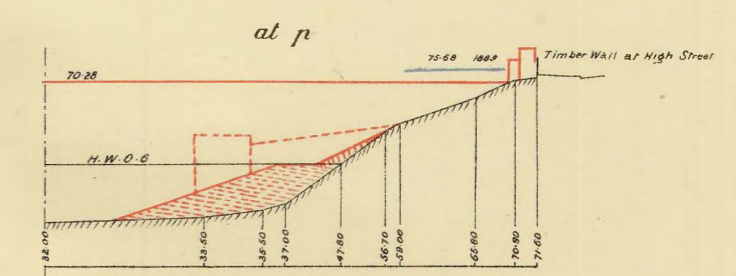
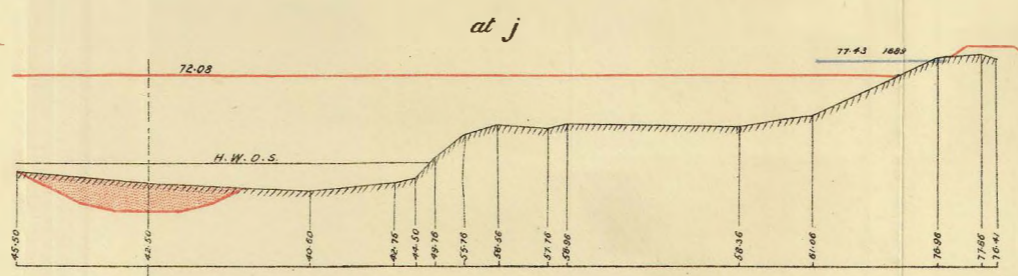
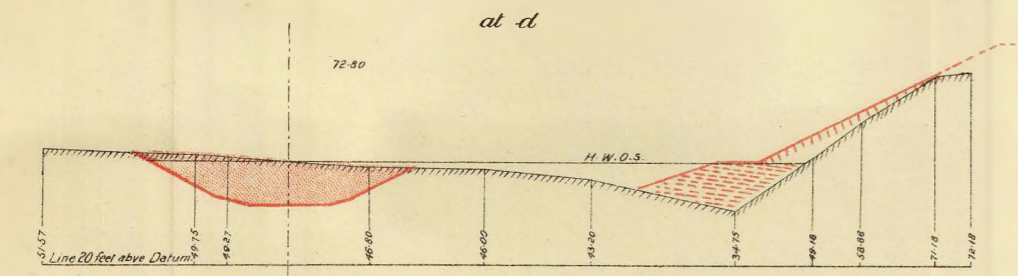
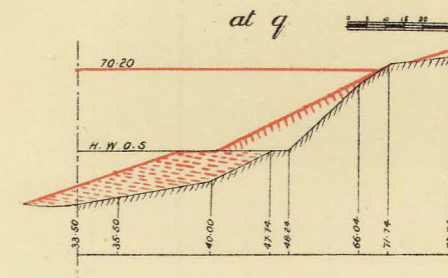
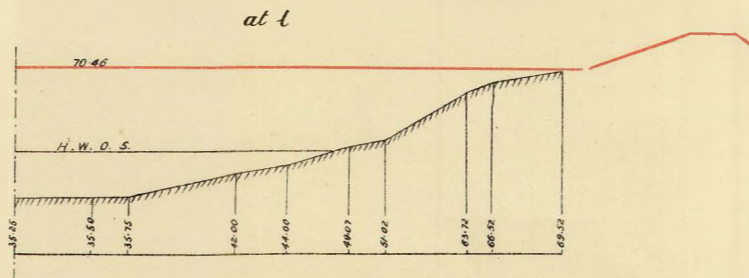
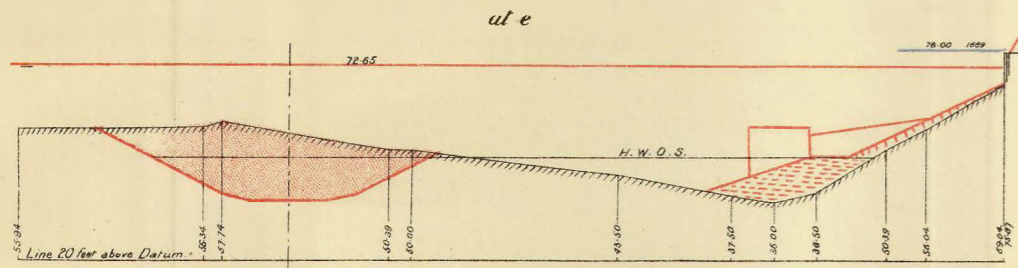
NOTE
The Section of the Small Channel is tinted red
The Rubble Filling thus
The Stone Pitching thus

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

Scale.  18

Letters refer to Drawing II
The Rascine Work at n and o
is shown as example only.
Look for position.
The Graynes are shown in
outline.

NOTE
The Rubble Filling above H.W.O.S.
is not needed at present at
Section g.



(Sig 525)

To APPENDIX I.

SKETCH SECTIONS

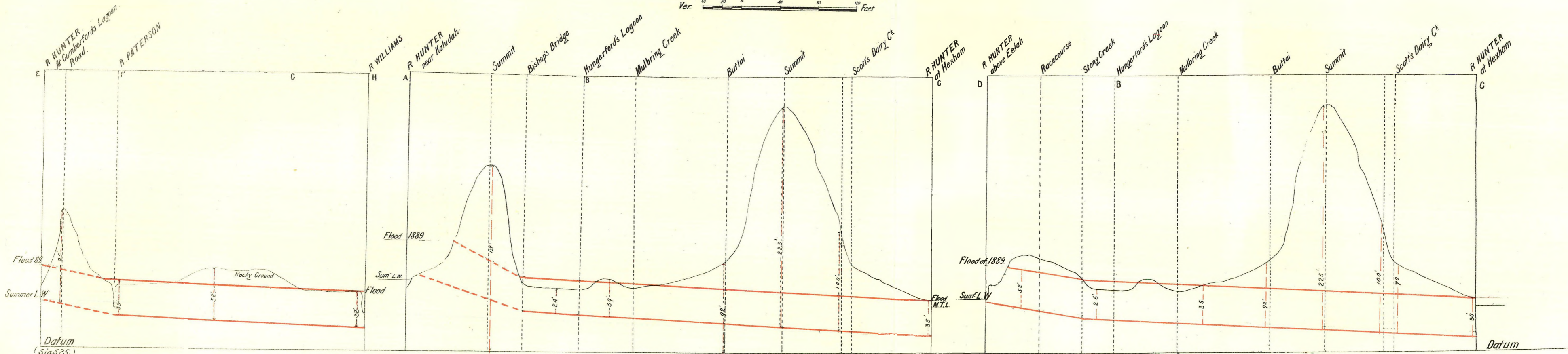
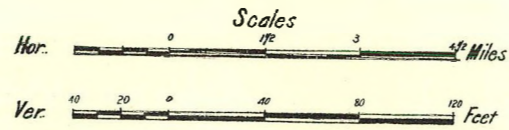


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Fig 1.

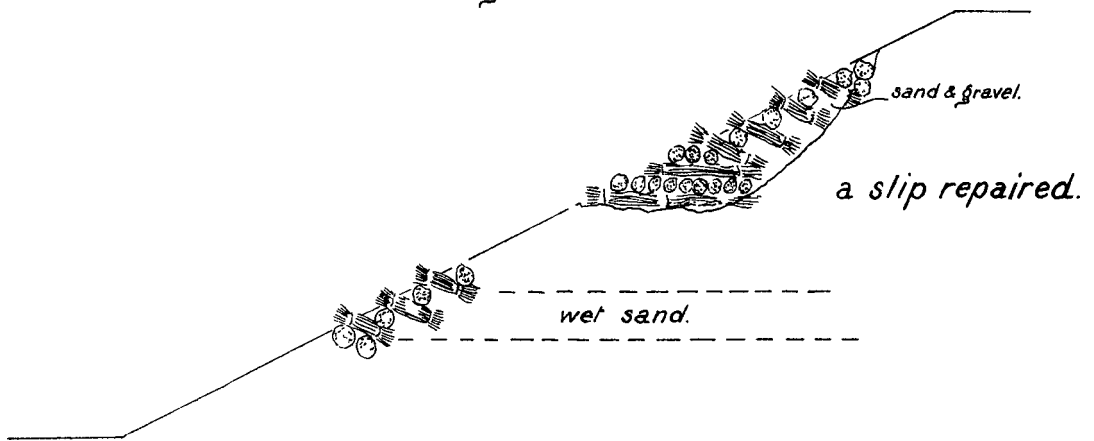


Fig 2.

Part of a mattress.

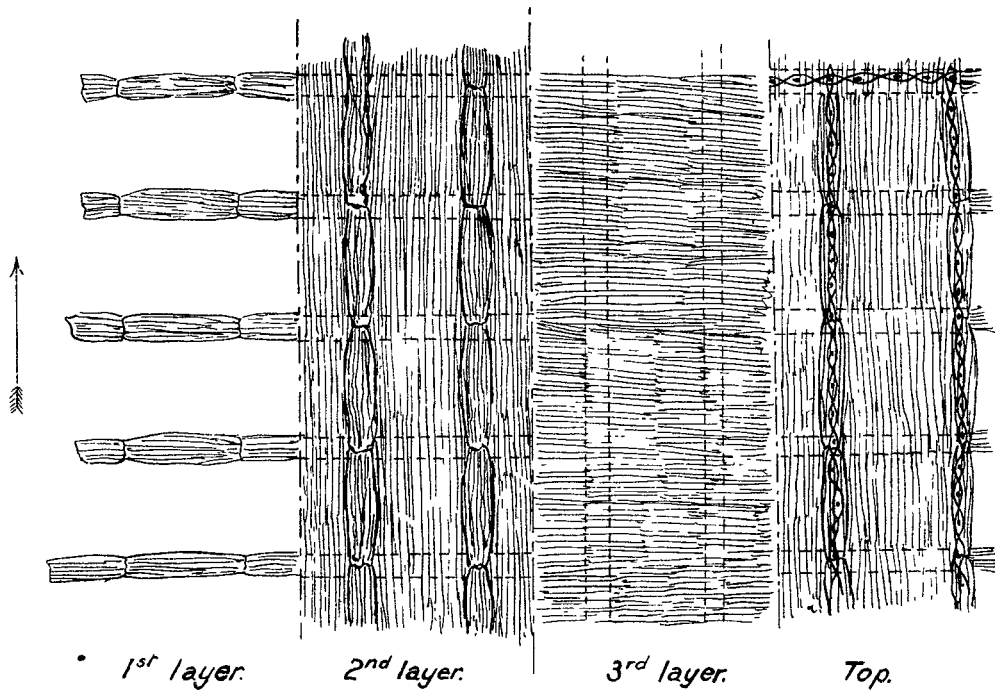
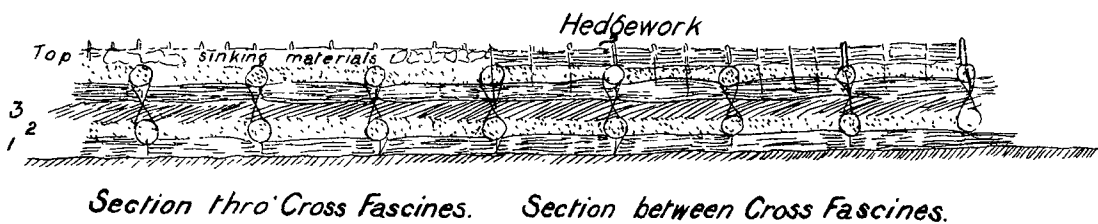


Fig 3.



(S.g 525)

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

BRITISH NEW GUINEA

FROM

1ST JULY, 1889, TO 30TH JUNE, 1890;

WITH

APPENDICES.

Laid before both Houses of Parliament.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1889—90.

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BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

No. 132.

Brisbane, 15th October, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report required by Paragraph XXXVI. of the Royal Instructions. This Report is for the year ending on the 30th June, 1890. The order of arrangement of the different matters dealt with herein is as nearly as practicable the same as that followed in last year's Report.

LEGISLATION.

2. Eleven Ordinances were considered and passed by the Legislative Council during the year. The first of these, marked in the series of the laws of the Possession as Ordinance No. IV. of 1889, appropriates £15,000 to the services of the Administration for the year. Of this sum £3,300 is for the Civil List, which is reserved to Her Majesty by the Letters Patent; £2,725 for other salaries, £2,350 for boats and vessels, and £6,625 for miscellaneous charges.

3. ORDINANCE No. V. of 1889 provides for the regulation of prisons. Buildings and premises to be used as prisons are proclaimed as such by the Administrator in Council by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*. By a like formality any prison may be closed. Any specified area round a prison may be made a penal district by proclamation, inside of which prisoners can be dealt with as if in prison. The Chief Magistrate and all Resident Magistrates are, and Justices of the Peace may be appointed to be, Visiting Justices. The duties of prison officers, the classification of prisoners, the treatment of prisoners, and punishment for prison offences are regulated by Prison Rules, which form part of the Ordinance.

4. ORDINANCE No. VI. of 1889 was passed to adopt certain laws as Laws of British New Guinea. By Ordinance No. IV. of 1888 all Laws, Acts, and Statutes then in force in Queensland were adopted as the Laws and Ordinances of British New Guinea as far as the same were applicable and not repugnant to the Constitution of the Possession. Certain classes of Acts were, however, specifically exempted. This system left it often difficult—sometimes impossible—to determine whether a given law was in force in the Possession or not. Ordinance No. VI. of 1889 specifies in schedule form, set out by number and title, the Acts and Statutes of Queensland that are adopted as Ordinances of British New Guinea. It also defines to what extent the Acts, Statutes, and Laws of England are adopted as the Laws of the Possession.

5. ORDINANCE No. VII. of 1889 appropriated the sum of £2,452 1s. 6d. to the service of the year ending 30th June, 1889. Of this sum £1,530 7s. 1d. was to supplement sums found insufficient under the appropriations of Ordinance No. IV. of 1889, while £921 14s. 5d. was for services unprovided for in the Estimates of expenditure for the year.

6. ORDINANCE No. VIII. of 1889 was passed by direction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to make it more clear than was done by Ordinance No. II. of 1888 that there was nothing in the said Ordinance to prevent the Administrator from acquiring land on behalf of the Crown, to be held as Crown lands.

7. ORDINANCE No. IX. of 1889 provides for the better regulation of native affairs. Under this measure a Board is constituted, to consist of at least two members of the Legislative Council, besides the Administrator, with other members to be named by him. It is the duty of members of the Board to advise the Administrator, when called upon so to do, on any question relating to the good government or well-being of the native population. The Board makes Regulations affecting the native population exclusively, in respect of certain matters specified in the Ordinance, such as the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of native courts, the observance of native customs, and generally on matters bearing on or affecting the welfare

welfare of the native population. Magistrates for native matters may be appointed by the Administrator, and these may be natives or others. The practice, procedure, and jurisdiction of these courts are to be defined by Regulations. Native District Courts can be created, to consist of not less than one European magistrate and two magistrates for native matters. The practice, procedure, and jurisdiction of these courts, also an Appellate and Controlling Jurisdiction over Native Magistrates' Courts, are to be defined and specified by Regulation. The Administrator in Council can constitute the Central Court an Appellate and Controlling Court over the Native Magistrates' Courts and over the Native District Courts. The Regulations of the Board require the sanction of the Legislative Council, and are subject to the disallowance of Her Majesty.

8. ORDINANCE No. X. of 1889 regulates the issue of Crown Grants. It enables the Administrator in Council to grant any Crown lands in fee-simple. It is left absolutely in the discretion of the same authority to grant or to refuse to grant any land acquired from the native owners prior to the 4th day of September, 1888. The form of grant, and any reservations and conditions attached to the same, are determined by the Administrator in Council. All gold and silver in or under the land is reserved to the Crown. No land, unless it is an island, can be granted in fee-simple until it has been surveyed by a licensed surveyor. Survey fees are paid by the grantee, and their amount is fixed by the Administrator in Council. Crown Grants are issued in duplicate, and the fees payable thereon are fixed by the Ordinance. The recovery of fees by the Crown is provided for by the same law.

9. ORDINANCE No. XI. of 1889 adopts "*The Real Property Act of 1861*," and "*The Real Property Act of 1877*," of Queensland, as the Law of the Possession of British New Guinea. All lands in the territory unalienated from the Crown on the 16th November, 1889, the date of the passing of the Ordinance, are made subject to its provisions. To the Registrar-General are deputed the powers of the Master of Titles, created by the 1861 Act, and notices of process may be served on the same officer so long as there is not an Attorney-General or an analogous officer in the Possession.

10. ORDINANCE No. I. of 1890 provides for an Armed Constabulary. The number of the force must not exceed that fixed by the Legislative Council from time to time by resolution. Salaries and allowances to members of the force are subject to confirmation by the same Council. The Administrator in Council may make Rules and Regulations for the government and discipline of the force. These have to be laid before the Legislative Council, and are subject to disallowance by Her Majesty. Members of the force are bound to perform within the Possession all the duties and functions that police officers and constables in the Colony of Queensland are as such bound to perform in that colony. They are also to execute any process and serve any summons or warrant sent to them for that purpose by any Court of the Possession.

The members of the force have in the discharge of their duty the protection and indemnities secured to any constable or police officer in Queensland by the law of that colony. If the numbers of the force are not filled up by voluntary engagement, natives of the Possession of sound bodily constitution, between seventeen and forty years of age, and unmarried, are liable to be enrolled. Members of the force are enrolled for not more than three years nor less than one year. The Ordinance deals also with desertion, breaches of discipline, and prescribes how offences are to be tried.

11. ORDINANCE No. II. of 1890 appropriates on the basis of "*The Appropriation Ordinance of 1889*" the sum of £3,750, being Supplies for the first quarter of the financial year 1890-91.

12. ORDINANCE No. III. of 1890 amends "*The Small Debts Act of 1867*" (Queensland adopted). This law extends the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court from actions involving a sum not exceeding £30 to cases in which the sum sued for does not exceed £50; and in cases in which the party intended to be sued consents in writing, the maximum jurisdiction is raised from £50 to £70. The maximum sum [that can be dealt with by the Court in cases of disputes between parties is raised

raised from £20 to £30. Court fees and witnesses' expenses are also fixed by the Ordinance. The Court is further given power to have any words or figures spoken or written translated into English, or from English into any other language. It rests with the Court to determine whether any interpretation or translation shall be accepted. The cost of interpretation or translation is borne in the first instance by the person suing.

13. "*The Court and Laws Adopting Ordinance of 1888*" empowers the Chief Magistrate to make, from time to time, Rules of Court for the conduct of business in the Central Court. These Rules have validity when approved by the Legislative Council, and when published in the *Government Gazette*. A code of Rules in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance "for Regulating Civil Procedure" has been prepared by the Chief Magistrate, and was published in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd November, 1889.

14. "*The British New Guinea Order in Council of 1888*," which provides an appeal in certain civil cases from the Courts of the Possession to the Supreme Court of Queensland, directs that such appeals shall be brought subject to any Rules of Procedure made by that Court. Rules for appeals in civil matters from British New Guinea were accordingly made by the Court and came into operation on the 6th May, and were published in the *Government Gazette* of the Possession on the 28th June, 1890.

On the 6th November, 1889, the same Court made Rules entitled, "The Rules of the Supreme Court (Crown Side—British New Guinea Appeals), 1888." These were published in the *Government Gazette* of the Possession on the 23rd March, 1889.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

15. An addition of two Courts of Petty Sessions was made to the Judicial Department during the year, so that this branch consists of:—The Central Court, seat at Port Moresby; a Court of Petty Sessions for the Central Division, located at Port Moresby, with a jurisdiction extending over the part of the Possession that lies between the 145th and the 148th degrees of east longitude; a similar Court at the Government Station of Mabadauan, established on the 16th day of November, 1889, for the part of the Possession that lies west of the 145th degree of east longitude; a like Court with jurisdiction extending over all the part of the Possession that lies east of the 148th degree of east longitude. This last Court has its head-quarters at Samarai; but an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the division, having his head-quarters at Misima (St. Aignan) was appointed 24th September, 1889. This officer is also Warden for the Louisiade Gold Field.

16. It will be seen from the tables of cases dealt with by the Central Court that in its criminal jurisdiction twelve sentences of capital punishment were pronounced. The crime in each case was the murder of a native by a native, and in no instance was the sentence carried out. In six of these cases the prisoner had killed a person found stealing in his garden. In three of these instances the victim belonged to the same tribe as the murderer. In one of the six death was caused by strangulation. A man found a native stealing his food, and tied him up against a tree by a cord put round his neck so tightly that strangulation ensued. It is not contrary to Papuan custom to murder the thief under such circumstances, and these murders were committed at a time when food was very scarce. In three of the twelve cases retaliatory murders were committed to revenge or pay for two of the six murders arising from theft. This was formerly required by the custom of the country. Two cases were for the murder of an illegitimate child. It was at least not unusual to destroy such children in former times. One was an intertribal murder, the last, it may be hoped, of a long series of slaughters and massacres between the two neighbouring septs.

17. The most remarkable case that came under the Indictable Offences Jurisdiction of the lower courts was that of a European who accused himself of shooting three natives. After much inquiry carried out at considerable expense, the determination arrived at was that there was no truth in the allegation. It will be observed that under the Summary Offences Jurisdiction there was one conviction each

each for supplying arms, explosives, and liquor to natives. The following table of court cases has kindly been prepared by Mr. Winter, Chief Judicial Officer :—

MATTERS DEALT WITH JUDICIALLY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1890.
CENTRAL COURT.
CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Number of Persons Committed for Trial.	District from which Committed.	Persons Committed—how Disposed of.
19	Central District	3 committals quashed 1 died whilst under committal 17 tried 1 awaiting trial.
3	Eastern District	
<u> </u>		
Total 22		

THE COURT held NINE CRIMINAL SESSIONS at the PLACES and TIMES and with the RESULTS undermentioned :—

Number of Persons Tried.	Offence Charged.	Result of Trial.	Sentence.
		<i>Port Moresby—26th July, 1889.</i>	
2	Murder	1 guilty, 1 acquitted	1 death
		<i>Port Moresby—3rd October, 1889.</i>	
2	Murder	2 guilty	2 death
		<i>Port Moresby—22nd October, 1889.</i>	
3	Murder	3 guilty	3 death
		<i>Port Moresby—10th December, 1889.</i>	
1	Murder	1 guilty	1 death
		<i>Port Moresby—9th January, 1890.</i>	
2	Murder	1 guilty, 1 acquitted	1 death
		<i>Port Moresby—10th February, 1890.</i>	
2	Murder	1 guilty murder, 1 guilty man-slaughter	1 death, 1 imprisonment till 6 p.m. day of trial
		<i>Port Moresby—21st March, 1890.</i>	
2	Murder	1 guilty murder, 1 guilty man-slaughter	1 death, 1 imprisonment for three months with hard labour
		<i>Port Moresby—25th April, 1890.</i>	
1	Murder	1 guilty	1 death
		<i>Port Moresby—30th April, 1890.</i>	
2	Murder	1 guilty, 1 acquitted	1 death
<u> </u>			
Total 17			

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Number of Proceedings.	Nature of Proceedings.	Amount Involved.	Result.
1	Action for goods sold and money lent	£ s. d. 153 9 3	Settled out of court Granted.
1	Application for Administration ... ..	...
<u> </u>			
Total 2			

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES JURISDICTION.

District of Court.	Number of Persons Charged.	Nature of Charge.	Result of Inquiry.
Central District	26	26 murder	19 committed for trial 3 dismissed 1 remanded to Eastern District 3 under remand
Eastern District	6	6 murder	3 committed for trial 2 dismissed 1 under remand
Western District	0		
<u> </u>			
Total 32			

SUMMARY OFFENCES JURISDICTION.

District of Court.	Number of Persons Charged.	Nature of Charge.	Result of Trial.	
Central District	14	Larceny	10 convicted, 4 dismissed	
	2	Breach of Customs Ordinance	2 convicted	
	1	Resisting constables in the discharge of their duty	Dismissed	
	1	Offence by servant, under Master and Servants' Ordinance	Convicted	
	4	Desertion of seamen from ship	Convicted	
	1	Neglecting child	Dismissed	
	1	Assault	Convicted	
	1	Wilful destruction of property	Convicted	
	Eastern District	2	Assault	1 convicted, 1 dismissed
		2	Larceny	1 convicted, 1 dismissed
1		Supplying arms to natives	Convicted	
1		Supplying explosives to natives	Convicted	
1		Supplying liquor to natives	Convicted	
1		Wilful destruction of property	Convicted	
Western District	0			
	Total 33			

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

District of Court.	Number of Actions Tried.	Amount Involved.	Result of Action.
Central District	1	£ s. d. 14 18 4	Settled out of court
Eastern District	3	63 11 3	1 settled out of court 2 plaintiff nonsuited
Western District	0	...	
	Total 4	£78 9 7	

TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

In Central Court	22
In Lower Courts (exclusive of the 22 that went up to Central Court) ...	43
In all Courts	65

TOTAL NUMBER OF CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

In Central Court	2
In Lower Courts	4
In all Courts	6

ADMINISTRATIVE VISITS OF INSPECTION.

18. VISIT TO MISIMA AND TAGULA.—Early in July, 1889, a visit of inspection was made to the islands of Misima (St. Aignan) and Tagula (Sudest). There were then about 400 miners at work on Misima, divided into many parties and scattered over the island; there were about 300 on Tagula. There were several stores on each island at which goods could be purchased at a reasonable price. On either island it seemed to take hard work, even if well directed, to obtain 2 dwt. of gold a day. The natives and the miners were found to be on friendly terms, and a very high opinion was formed as to the character of the latter generally for industry, sobriety, and respect for law and order. A full account of this visit is given in Despatch No. 33, which forms Appendix A hereto, page 25.

AROMA.—In returning from the east end of the Possession, from inspecting Misima, Tagula, Samarai, &c., a visit was paid to the important district of Aroma, the people of which had been reported as using threatening language in respect of the Government. The result of this inspection is given more in detail in despatch No. 34, Appendix B, page 27.

19. CLOUDY BAY.—As it had been reported at Port Moresby that two Europeans had been murdered by natives at Cloudy Bay, and that there was much excitement among the tribes all along the coast in that part of the country, as they were speculating on what action the Government would take, it was decided to visit the district with a strong party sufficient to assert the authority of the Government.

Interpreters

Interpreters were obtained at Aroma, and the eldest son of Koapena, the great Aroma chief, joined the party. Domara, a coast village of Cloudy Bay, was reached on the 1st October, but the inhabitants had all fled. The alleged murderers were the people of Merani and Isimari villages, a few miles from the coast by river. On our approach they fled, and our party occupied the village of Merani, which was fortified by three houses and a high and strong palisade. In a few hours many of the inhabitants came within calling distance, and told our interpreters that they had killed the two white men. They would not entertain any proposal to deliver up the actual murderers. After much trouble the Domara tribe were found in the bush on another river some miles further along the coast, and they were induced to give information and assistance to the Government and to return to their homes. The Merani people became confident in consequence of this delay in obtaining complete and reliable information; they came up to the palisade and threw stones and spears inside it; they tried to surround our people when they went out of the village, and were eager to engage in hostilities.

The whole tribe had camped near to the village, and showed in every way that they did not doubt that they could set the Government at defiance, and that they would attack on the first opportunity. Matters had thus reached a crisis on the afternoon of the 4th October, when a number of our party returned to Merani, after having arranged matters with the Domara tribe. Fourteen Europeans and two Papuans left the village to look for the native camp in the forest, and, if possible, to arrest some of the murderers. The camp was soon found, in good cover, and containing apparently several hundred natives; they had probably been joined by some neighbouring kindred people. An outpost of a score of young men when surprised fell back unmolested on the main camp. The warriors came to face us, keeping well under cover, and trying to surround us. Our party was kept in line in a piece of cleared ground about a couple of hundred yards from the native camp; a good position for defence, as a man could barely get within spear-throw without being seen, but a position from which nothing could be done unless the natives attacked. Taking up this ground also gave time to the women and children to get away, and seemed to have the effect of emboldening the assailants. Not a shot was fired until the foremost of the aggressors was almost near enough to throw their spears with effect, on which the word was given to fire on them. In two or three minutes they were driven back into the forest, when they fled in several parties in different directions.

It appeared, from information obtained subsequently, that two men were killed on the spot, four died of their wounds soon after, and several others received severe injuries. The defeat of the tribe was crushing. Shortly afterwards the leading actor in the murders was secured with an accomplice. He was identified by the Domu, Domara, and Merani people. The leading men of Merani with some of their women met us at Domara, brought thither by the chief of Domu. The resettlement of the tribe was greatly interfered with by the unfortunate escape of one of the prisoners, who was, however, captured almost immediately by the Domara men. Nearly all the neighbouring tribes were visited, many of the chiefs making a return visit to the Government quarters at Domara. The country about Merani was found to be exceedingly fertile, but the whole district seemed to be extremely unhealthy. Including Papuans, Polynesians, and Europeans, in all 25 men landed in Cloudy Bay in connection with this visit, and of these 24 contracted fever there, 23 of them on the spot and one a day or two after leaving it. The details of these proceedings will be found in Despatches Nos. 92 and 93, Appendices C and D hereto, pages 28 and 31 respectively, and a map of the district in Appendix Y, page 168. An intelligent and experienced Polynesian, who was a good linguist and could read and write, was left at Cloudy Bay to represent the Government; but, most unfortunately, he died of fever a few months afterwards. The two prisoners were safely lodged in Port Moresby gaol, where the principal one died, apparently of enteritis, produced by eating the fermenting sago brought from the west, which is a favourite article of diet with natives, and was given to the prisoners as a change of food. In the case of the second one, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and he was discharged, because suffering from a severe form of leprosy.

20. On the 21st November a party arrived in the s.s. "Merrie England" at the mouth of the Fly River to inspect that district. The first thing done was to make a tolerably complete examination of Kiwai Island, which, with the exception of Daumori, is the only island in the Fly frith that is permanently inhabited. Kiwai is about

about thirty-six miles long and about two and a-half miles broad, with a population of about 5,000. No part of it is more than a very few feet above, and a considerable portion of it hardly as high as, the mark of full spring tides. It is all covered by wood. The sea and river seem to be encroaching on the island nearly all round it. Houses are generally from 150 to 200 feet long, and are occupied each by a large number of families. The people live mainly by agriculture, but they present an interesting transition between people of fixed location, who are surrounded by independent tribes whose territory cannot be crossed with impunity, and tribes that are nomadic in habit in sparsely peopled districts. Kiwai is surrounded by a chain of islands too low for permanent occupation, but inviting as temporary fishing grounds. Sometimes a whole tribe leave their settled homes on Kiwai, and go and camp on these islands for weeks at a time. They cultivate a great variety of yams, bananas, etc. Pottery is unknown to them, and they hardly use the betel-nut. They are very desirous of obtaining clothes and tobacco, and have the general trading aptitude of the Papuan. Two languages are spoken on the island, one of them by two tribes only, and these seem to have come from the left bank of the Fly to the island. They are not cannibals, and seldom go to war with each other. A more complete account of the inspection of Kiwai will be found in Despatch No. 113, Appendix E. hereto, page 136, in connection with which a map of the island has been prepared by Mr. J. B. Cameron. (Appendix Y, page 168.)

21. On the 10th December a visit was paid to the island of Daumori (D'Albertis' Long Island). The opening of communication with its people was facilitated by some Sumai natives who accompanied the party. The island has an area of five or six square miles, a considerable part of which may be about a yard above high-water mark. This tribe were friendly; they number about 300. Their language differs from that of Kiwai, but many of them understand the latter dialect. They are closely related to the nearest tribes on the left bank of the river opposite Daumori. In appearance, manner, and customs they closely resemble the natives of Kiwai, but are not nearly so much Europeanised as the latter.

22. When the "Merrie England" was anchored in the Fly River, fifty-one miles from its mouth, a visit was paid to the powerful tribe of Odagositia, right opposite on the right bank. The land there is about one to two feet above high-water mark, all covered by forest. This tribe, although not hostile, never became frank friends with us; probably, as it would appear, in consequence of former ill-treatment at the hands of Europeans. The village is remarkable in so far that practically the whole of its inhabitants, and they number several hundreds, live in one house—a fine structure, 520 feet long, and over 30 feet wide inside. This residence is kept scrupulously clean. The men are always armed. Their language is essentially different from that of Kiwai, but they understand a few words of the latter. They had not been brought into peaceful contact with Europeans before, and are evidently inclined to regard foreigners unfavourably.

23. On the 14th December the party was opposite the village of Tagota, which is on the right bank of the river, nearly 100 miles from its mouth. Up to that point the land, as far as seen on each bank of the river, is not more at any place than one or two feet above the water at high tide, in many places less. At about 80 miles the right bank is high enough for permanent occupation, and is inhabited. Soon after sunrise, on the morning mentioned above, fifteen canoes, containing over 100 men, advanced to attack the party when the steam launch and boats had been left by the tide, which had gone out before daylight, helpless in mud so deep that communication between those on board and those that had slept ashore was all but impossible. Five men of the party on the river bank were in a position to meet the assailants. By dropping rifle bullets close to the canoes they were prevented from landing on the left bank, and were not allowed nearer to the launch than 500 yards. After some time they were driven back on Tagota village, where they landed and drew up their canoes. Next day peace was made with them, on which they became friendly, and have been so on three subsequent visits. The journey was continued up the river to a point about 180 miles from its mouth, where a small depôt of coal was formed. Only a few natives who were hunting or fishing were seen between Tagota and that place. The country was found to be too low for European occupation, but there are probably parts which could be occupied by a rice-growing population. It is all wooded, but does not produce sago, cocoanuts, or other fruit trees.

trees. There is, however, some good cedar timber to be had there. A more complete description of this part of the country, including that referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22, and of the natives met with, will be found in Despatch No. 122, Appendix F, page 43.

24. On the 26th December an ascent of the Fly River was begun from Odagositia, which was continued to the vicinity of the British-Germany boundary. At about 150 miles from the mouth of the river the last clearly-marked tidal influence was observed. At about 180 miles this river was found to send down a stream of water sufficient to supply double the present population of the globe with sixty gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The first bifurcation of the Fly—into the Fly and Strickland—is, according to our reckoning, at latitude S. 7 degrees 26 minutes, longitude E. 141 degrees 18 minutes. The second bifurcation—into the Alice and the Fly at D'Albertis' Junction—is, according to Mr. Cameron's computation, 460 miles from the mouth of the river, at latitude S. 6 degrees 11 minutes and longitude E. 141 degrees 8 minutes. Between these two points the river seems to go about eight or ten miles into Dutch New Guinea. The next great division is into two rivers nearly equal in size, the Fly and the Palmer, at about 540 miles from the mouth of the river. In the third and fourth hundred miles a great deal of the country is too wet to grow timber, and the population is not fixed or settled, probably because the land is too low for permanent occupation. This is what has probably given the nomadic habit to the tribes of that district. Wild bananas and bread-fruit trees are common; sago trees are not frequent. The first real grass seen was 370 miles from the mouth of the river, and the last cocoanut tree is at 414 miles on Mr. Cameron's traverse. The first low hills begin some twenty or thirty miles above D'Albertis' Junction; they are of sandstone, are wooded, a few hundred feet high, and are continued up to the mountain range of the interior. With them also begin the first traces of gold in the bed of the river. This was traced to the frontier in the Palmer, but there was nothing to indicate the presence of gold in payable quantity. From some distance below D'Albertis' Junction to the frontier, parts of the country are fit for permanent settlement, but the population still remains scanty. Only at one spot was any actual aggression made on the party, and on that occasion it was by a number of natives we had not previously seen. A Malay received an arrow in the right shoulder-blade. The climate is good. There are thunderstorms daily, and the thermometer in the shade rises to from 85 degrees to 90 degrees, but at night descends to from 72 degrees to 76 degrees. On an average about 1 in 10 of the party was sick. There was nothing seen that would support the idea that there is any race in the interior there different from that on the coast. It does not seem necessary that the Government should establish any administrative influence at present beyond Tagota. A fuller account of this interesting river and country will be found in Despatch No. 1, Appendix G, page 49, and a map compiled by Mr. J. B. Cameron, showing the course of the river and the nature of the country through which it flows, in Appendix Y, page 168.

25. The left bank of the Fly was examined from Daumori and to near the mouth of the river, and some relations established with the warlike and dreaded tribe of Egéreba, which occupies the part of the country known to the Kivai tribes as Manouetti. Although the land lies low, there are here considerable areas that are habitable. The tribes of Daware and Sui, on the right bank of the frith, were also visited and made acquainted in some measure with the Government. At Parama it was found that mission work had made more progress than on the Fly, and that about three-fourths of the people there wear a few rags of European clothing. The island is generally low and wet, and the inhabitants plant a considerable part of their food on the mainland. They do not now carry on war, and are very desirous of trading and of learning the ways of the white man. There are two teachers of the London Missionary Society at Parama, and one at Sui. Near to Yaru Island about a score of boats were engaged in fishing, some for pearlshell, some for trepang. Only two or three of these were local boats, all others having come from Queensland. The island is occupied partly by Papuans, who are attaining some small degree of civilisation, and partly by Polynesians. Some of them engage in fishing trepang, &c. The neighbouring island of Bobo is very low and wet, and is not inhabited. On the 16th February the Oriomo River, which opens opposite Yaru, was ascended for about 40 miles, where it breaks up into small creeks. The first 30 miles were found to be low and swampy; then red clay banks and higher wooded land begins.

Two tribes, the Dariamo and Keruriamo, were met, and friendly relations were established with them. All the coast tribes between Yaru and the Mai Kussa were visited, as well as some of the inland peoples. The Binature River, at Mouatta, was examined, and a visit paid to the inland Goua tribe. The chief and many men of the Másingara tribe, an inland sept, came to Mouatta to become acquainted with the Government. The Kawa Kussa River was examined for some distance, but the tribe residing not far from it could not be found, as they had retired inland from fear of the marauding Tugere tribe. The little hill of Mabudauan, near the mouth of the Kawa Kussa, the only eminence between the Fly River and the British-Dutch boundary, about 200 feet high, was selected as a Government station. It was found that the Kiwai language, with local alterations, is spoken or understood as far as the Kawa Kussa.

This district will be found reported on more in detail in Despatch No. 15, Appendix H, page 64.

26. The so-called rivers, Mai Kussa and Wassi Kussa, were examined and found to be arms of the sea, about twenty-eight miles long, when they join and break up at nearly fifty miles from the sea into small creeks. The ground on Strachan Island, which they enclose on two of its three sides, is low and wet, covered by mangrove, eucalyptus, and other trees where the soil is not too poor and raw to grow wood. Strachan Island is poor soil, and produces no uncultivated native food. The Wassi tribe, poor, and persecuted by the Tugere, were met with and promised protection. The four islands at the mouth of the Wassi Kussa appear to belong to Queensland, but they are of no value. A great proportion of the country between the Wassi Kussa and the boundary is low and wet, and covered by mangrove; but there are places where there are dry plateaus a couple of yards above high-water mark growing stunted shrubs and trees and short grass. At several places there are traces of cocoanut groves, and there are to be seen the sites of abandoned villages which have been depopulated by the Tugere. This tribe was met with in force about half-a-score of miles beyond the boundary on their annual raid eastward. They seemed to become suspicious that they were being watched or waited for, and did not come any further. They appear to come from Dutch New Guinea. All along this part of the coast there are great mud, sand, or coral flats left dry at low water. There is no appearance of any valuable fishing there. On the return journey the mouth of a river was found opening into Heath Bay. It was ascended for 120 miles, where it breaks up into small creeks. The first thirty miles was low and wet, covered to a large extent by trees of the mangrove family; then grass-covered swamps and dry plateaus begin. About sixty miles from the mouth there is land fit for permanent human occupation. From there patches of fairly good land are met with. Friendly relations were opened with two tribes which live twenty or thirty miles apart. In many points they resemble the Tugere, but are inferior to them physically. This river drains the greater portion of the country that lies between the Fly River and the Dutch boundary. It is better suited for navigation than any river met with in the Possession. It has been named the Morehead, in honour of the late Premier of Queensland. It was found that there is only one full tide in twenty-four hours along this western coast. Fuller particulars will be found in Despatch No. 18, Appendix I, page 69, and a map of the Western District of the Possession in Appendix Y, page 168.

27. On the 26th April an inspection of the St. Joseph River district was begun. The river is a rapid running stream which will be navigable only to vessels of very shallow draught. The district contains, perhaps, 150 square miles, much of which is rich alluvial land, but a considerable portion is wet and swampy. The population is probably about 10,000; and they are the best fed and the richest in native property in the Possession as far as it is at present known. Some of the tribes count over a thousand members in one village. They are neither cannibals nor skull-hunters, but the scourge of the district consists in intertribal retaliatory murders and massacres. Many Europeans have at different times visited this part of the country. Some of the chiefs have considerable authority among the people, and are remarkably intelligent. They are, as a rule, a healthy and robust race, and it is hoped that with their superior soil it may be possible to teach them to become producers of something for export. Efforts were made to put a stop to a great feud raging between several of the tribes, but these endeavours were not then crowned
by

by success, although the chiefs were individually generally conciliated. At most of the villages a promise was obtained that land would be sold for mission purposes. A suitable site was selected for the head-quarters of the mission on a low hill near the river. It was found that there are two languages in use; that spoken by the villagers next the sea being the same as the language of Roro and Maiva, that spoken further inland being essentially different in structure. The mission establishments and the native villages on Roro were inspected. The natives are poor compared to the St. Joseph tribes, and their soil is not rich. They seem to obtain a large portion of their food from the mainland in exchange for fish or pottery.

28. A second journey was made to the St. Joseph district in the end of May on account of disturbances between Rarai and a tribe not seen on the former visit, as they lived in a remote place not easy to be reached. A walk of seven or eight hours brought the party from the coast to the principal village of the district. A formal peace was concluded publicly between the tribes of Rarai, Amoamo (Pinongo), Baipa, Aipeana, and Maiva. Amoamo (Aku) was visited, and its chiefs and people acknowledged the authority of the Government, and peaceful relations were established between them and their former antagonists of Rarai and Ngauauni. At the same time the hostile tribes of Inawaia and Inawabui were again warned that they must put an end to their intertribal strife. Both sides gave assurances that they will preserve the peace in future. The smaller community of Bioto was called on at the same time. They were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and very desirous to obtain a teacher. The particulars of these inspections of the St. Joseph district are given in Despatches Nos. 60 and 69, Appendices J and M hereto, pages 76 and 87 respectively, and a rough chart of the district, together with a map of Hall Sound and Yule Island, will be found in Appendix Y, page 168.

29. On the 23rd April a visit was paid to the village of Delena, and the chief and people had a good opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the immediate objects of the Government. They do not fight with their neighbours, and are an industrious community of probably nearly 200 people; they have made considerable advance towards civilisation. Next day Nara was visited because it had been reported that a woman had been murdered there and the teacher threatened. It was found that the chieftess of the tribe had no authority whatever, that a number of men had gone back to the worst practices of their old savagery, had been killing other peoples' pigs, had threatened several persons, and had actually killed one. The unruly element was completely cowed and humiliated, and the older men gained over; but no arrests could be made, as the actual murderers had fled. A short time afterwards the principal culprit was arrested, and two accomplices were surrendered and delivered up to the Government. A fuller description of the incidents referred to is contained in Despatch No. 61, Appendix K, page 83.

30. On 11th May an inspection was made of the district of Maiva and Kevori. Very considerable progress had been made by the London Missionary Society in softening the manners of each of these tribes, but it had not yet reached such a stage as to put a stop to a long-continued blood feud between the two septs. Neither side could entertain the idea of making concessions to the other; but each professed to be weary of the struggle and to be glad to have peace imposed on both. The actual formalities of peace-making were carried out the day after it was formally enjoined on each tribe, the ceremonies taking place in the presence of the teachers of both tribes. A second visit was paid to this district on the 23rd May, when relations between the two tribes were found to be satisfactory. The whole district probably numbers over 3,000 souls. They have a large area of good flat land between the sea and the low rolling hills behind them; but it is not sufficient for such a large population, and it was found that they have many gardens in the hollows between the hills, and even beyond them, probably half-a-dozen miles from the village. They are an intelligent people, for whom a bright future may be expected. Fuller details are given in Despatch No. 61, Appendix K, page 83.

31. Inspection tours of lesser importance were made to other districts, as to the tribe of Kabadi, who were, like their neighbours at Nara, falling under the influence of a lawless element in the community; to Kerepunu, a second visit to Aroma, Mairu, Suau, &c., but these need not be further spoken of here.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

32. The property of the Government mentioned in last year's report has been augmented by the purchase of:—(1.) About half-a-score of acres of land at Sagara, on the Island of Misima, as a site for the station of the Assistant Magistrate of the district. This was bought from the native owners by the resident magistrate, at a cost to the Government of about £10 in merchandise. (2.) Probably 320 acres of waste land near Port Moresby. This transaction was negotiated by the Government Secretary. With almost insignificant exceptions, the land is of use only for grazing purposes, and even for that it is far from being of a superior character. The cost of purchase amounted to £13, the sale being effected by the ascertained native owners.

33. The island of Tauko (Fisherman Island) has been taken possession of, on behalf of the Crown, as being waste and vacant land. It is situated two or three miles from Port Moresby, has not been used for planting purposes, and was not claimed by any natives, although due inquiry was made on that point. A considerable area of it is considered suitable for the cocoanut tree. Some 1,500 nuts have been planted during the year, and 3,000 or 4,000 more have been sprouted there, to be planted out when the rainy season commences. So far, the undertaking promises to be successful. If these plantations thrive they will be of great use in the district. Intrinsically, they will be valuable to the Government, and they may suggest and encourage similar work among the natives. They could, however, not be induced to plant cocoanuts on such a place as this island without some such example; they would, under ordinary circumstances, speedily steal and eat every nut planted out.

34. The small granite hill of Mabudauan at the mouth of the Kawa Kussa River was found to be waste and vacant land, and was taken possession of as a station for the Resident Magistrate of the Western Division. The necessary buildings have been put up, land has been cleared and planted, and the place has now become a favourite resort for natives. It appears that now several tribes are inclined to claim it as their property, and some payment may have to be made after careful inquiry as to who should receive it.

35. To the Government vessels there was added by purchase the steam launch "Ruby," at a cost of £700. This vessel is thirty-seven feet over all, and has a width of about seven feet. It is at present used by the Resident Magistrate of the Western Division.

36. The Crown lands at Port Moresby have been increased in value by the formation of roads and the building of a jetty in the vicinity of the Government offices, and by the laying out of an experimental garden on the land near to Government House, and by the erection of new fencing.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

37. Officers employed in the service of the Possession during the year were as follows:—

Office.	Name.	Date of Assuming Office.	Emoluments per Annum.
Administrator	Sir William Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	4th September, 1888	£1,500 and £200 allowance
Private Secretary	T. H. Hatton-Richards	24th September, 1889	£300
Chief Judicial Officer	The Hon. Francis Pratt Winter	25th October, 1888	£1,000
Government Secretary and Treasurer	The Hon. Anthony Musgrave	4th September, 1888	£500 and £200 allowance
Resident Magistrate, Eastern Division	The Hon. B. A. Hely	21st October, 1888 ...	£500
Assistant Resident Magistrate, Central Division*	The Hon. M. H. Moreton	11th September, 1889	£300
Resident Magistrate, Western Division*	J. B. Cameron	11th September, 1889	£500
Collector of Customs, &c., Port Moresby	Frank Lawes	22nd September, 1888	£300
Commandant*	Duncan Alexander McNeill	11th September, 1889, to 31st Sept., 1889	£300
Government Printer	John George Allen	4th September, 1888	£275
Government Agent at Rigo...	George Hunter†	4th September, 1888, to 28th May, 1890	£250
Gaoler and Overseer	Dennis Gleeson	4th September, 1888	£250
Sub-Collector of Customs, Samarai	David Ballantine	25th July, 1889 ...	£200
Government Storekeeper	Charles Kowald	4th September, 1888	£150
Master s.s. "Merrie England"*	James Martin Hennessy	6th August, 1889 ...	£270
Chief Engineer* ditto	Henry Phillips	8th August, 1889 ...	£240
Master "Hygeia"	Colin Thomson	4th September, 1888	£240

* New Appointment.

† Deceased; duties now discharged by Mr. A. C. English.

38. Two deaths occurred in the staff during the year, both set down at the time to fever. Mr. George Hunter, Government Agent in the Rigo District, was supposed to have succumbed to this disease, complicated apparently by pneumonia, after a few days' illness. Almost immediately after his decease the Government received information to the effect that Mr. Hunter had met with foul play during an attack of fever. As it is usual among the natives of New Guinea to ascribe every death to human agency of some kind or other, it was thought that in all probability there was no basis for the supposition that Mr. Hunter had been murdered. His successor in office was instructed to make quiet and cautious inquiry into the matter; and after being some time in the district he reported that he believed the rumour to be without foundation. Subsequently the new Government Agent, Mr. A. C. English, traced out the crime, and with great ability arrested the murderers, who are now in gaol under sentence of death. Mr. Hunter's death was a decided loss to the Public Service, as he was getting his station and district into much better order, and was making good progress in a work that was considered of much importance to the Government—the making of a road from Port Moresby to Aroma. Mr. Hunter had also begun to study the native dialects on a systematic method, and had come to like his work and to take a deep interest in it.

The second death was that of Maka, a native of Lifu. He was at one time on the teaching staff of the London Missionary Society in New Guinea, and was one of the best linguists in the Possession. He was put in charge of the Cloudy Bay District as Government Agent, when he unfortunately, after a few months, became saturated with fever, of which he died. From his tact and knowledge, and on account of his quiet but firm character, there was every reason to believe that he would become a valuable public servant. He had been in the service of the Protectorate, and was much esteemed by Mr. Douglas.

39. During the year there were a great many cases of fever among the officers and employés of the Government. Exposure to wet, to cold winds, or to the direct rays of the sun, seem to be predisposing causes. The Papuans employed did not seem to have any special immunity from it, but their attacks are, as a rule, less severe than those suffered by foreigners.

No change took place in the membership of the Executive or Legislative Council during the year.

There were appointed members of the Native Regulation Board, under Ordinance No. IX. of 1889:—

The Members of the Legislative Council,
 F. E. P. Lawes, Esq.,
 J. B. Cameron, Esq.,
 T. H. Hatton-Richards, Esq.,
 Andrew Goldie, Esq.,
 A. H. Kissack, Esq.

These appointments were made on the 25th April, 1890.

TRADE.

40. In the Appendix O, page 94, will be found detailed statements of Imports, Exports, and Navigation; also a Return which shows the amount of correspondence which, exclusive of official matter, passed through the Post Office. The figures are contrasted with those of the previous year.

IMPORTS.

The total value of Imports entered at Samarai and Port Moresby was:—

Year.	Samarai.	Port Moresby.	Total.
1888-89	£ s. d. 6,016 13 2	£ s. d. 5,091 19 0	£ s. d. 11,108 12 2
1889-90	6,798 13 0	9,305 10 0	16,104 3 0

The

The principal items were:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	£	£
Food Stuffs	5,400	7,124
Drapery	1,185	1,392
Tobacco and Cigars	996	1,290
Hardware (including Grindery)	927	1,123
Beverages	805	1,143
Clothes	550	190
Building Materials	246	1,086
Other Articles	999	2,756
Totals	£11,108	£16,104

EXPORTS.

The total value of Exports has been:—

Year.	Samarai.	Port Moresby.	Total.
	£	£	£
1888-89	5,071	871	5,943
1889-90	5,458	997	6,455

It will be noticed that in the table of Exports, in Appendix O, GOLD does not appear. Vessels have been cleared outwards from Samarai, passing the goldfields—Misima (Saint Aignan) and Tagula (Sudest)—on the voyage from Samarai to Cooktown. All gold obtained was in this way taken or sent to Australia without being entered or declared at any Custom House in the Possession. The amounts declared at the Custom House at Cooktown, which no doubt are greatly less than the total obtained, have kindly been furnished by Mr. Burkitt, Sub-Collector of Customs, Cooktown:—

1888-89.			1889-90.		
Ounces	3,850	...	Ounces	3,470	...
Value	£14,387	...	Value	£12,440	...

BECHE-DE-MER.—Next to gold the most valuable article of export has been trepang. The produce of this fishery as compared with last year is as follows:—

1888-89.			1889-90.		
Tons	38½	...	Tons	70¼	...
Value	£2,178	...	Value	£4,682	...

PEARLSHELL comes next in importance as an export, but this fishery is still declining, as will be seen from the following comparative statement of the quantity declared at the Custom House:—

1888-89.			1889-90.		
Tons	15¾	...	Tons	12¼	...
Value	£1,510	...	Value	£1,050	...

A great quantity of béche-de-mer and pearlshell found in the waters of the Possession is still taken direct to Queensland, and does not figure in these returns.

COPRA was exported last year to the extent of 76 tons, valued at £550; and this year only 43 tons, valued at £250, has been entered outwards. This does not include a quantity, at least as great, which has been sent to German New Guinea without being declared at the Custom House. It is said by the local traders that freight and charges on copra shipped by way of Australia are so heavy that its export does not pay.

SHIPPING.

No vessel under a foreign flag was entered or cleared at the Custom House during the year. The movements of vessels compare thus with those of last year:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Seagoing vessels... ..	{ Entered, 47; tonnage, 4,108... ..	{ Entered, 45; tonnage, 3,727
	{ Cleared, 38; tonnage, 3,284	{ Cleared, 45; tonnage, 3,520
Vessels coastwise	{ Entered, 151; tonnage, 3,374	{ Entered, 47; tonnage, 2,170
	{ Cleared, 150; tonnage, 3,668	{ Cleared, 51; tonnage, 2,767

Vessels engaged in fishing in the western waters of the Possession have not been entered at the Custom House.

POSTAL.—The arrival and departure of mails has been somewhat irregular, there being no subsidised mail service. The postal returns are contrasted with those of last year below:—

Article.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Letters received... ..	2,366	3,166
Letters despatched	2,587	2,586
Packets received	93	111
Packets despatched	98	84
Newspapers received	4,071	6,844
Newspapers despatched	574	590

MISSION WORK.

41. So far as the Possession is concerned there has practically been little change in the staffs of the London Missionary Society and of the Society of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart. The stations of the former society in the Fly River district and westward were visited during the year. It was well known to the society that renewed effort was required in that part of the country; and it has been put under the direction of the Rev. James Chalmers, under whose energy, earnestness, and experience a great extension of mission work may confidently be looked for. He has already visited the district, and ascertained what its requirements are. The same gentleman has accomplished most useful work at Motu-Motu, which has for some time past been his head-quarters.

Most creditable work has been accomplished in the villages of Kevori by Papuan teachers, and in the villages of Maiva by Rarotongan teachers, under the general supervision of Mr. Chalmers. The teachers from Delena to Morobada were also visited. They have had great difficulties to contend with on account of the lawless disposition of numbers of the inhabitants there. Several of the tribes had fallen under the influence of a set of unruly men, but such steps have been taken by the Government as will, it is believed, supply a remedy to this state of matters. The Port Moresby establishment of the mission was again inspected. Two points require special mention in connection with the school there. In the training establishment were five young men who will, it is expected, begin to take up mission work on their own account within the year. The extent and accuracy of their Scripture knowledge was most gratifying, and reflected very great credit on the Rev. W. G. Lawes. In the lower school some half-dozen classes were taught by native women, who have been fitted for that work by Mrs. Lawes. Mr. Lawes has translated the whole of the New Testament into the Motu tongue, of which he is clearly the greatest master, and is engaged now in revising this great and important work. His grammar and dictionary of the same language, already a volume of astonishing accuracy and comprehensiveness, is being extended.

The school and training establishment of the same society at Kerepunu was found to be in a very efficient state, under the control of the Rev. A. Pearse. Nine students were being trained as teachers, and it was thought then that in about a year several of them would be able to begin teaching work in the neighbouring villages. In the upper school were thirty-two pupils. In this school there is present the same high tone of order and respectful attention that was noticed on the first inspection of the upper school at Port Moresby. The women are taught sewing and reading by Mrs. Pearse. Mr. Pearse is translating Scriptural lessons, etc., into the Kerepunu language, and printing these himself. Detailed reports of the visits of inspection to the Schools of the London Missionary Society at Port Moresby, at Kerepunu, and at Mairu and Suau Islands will be found in Despatches Nos. 65 and 74, Appendices L and N hereto, pages 86 and 92 respectively.

The new mission station at Mairu (Toulon Island) was visited, and it was found that the teacher, a native of Tahiti, had made good progress, and had already gained considerable influence. The stations at Suau, Milne Bay, and Wari were all found to be doing good work.

42. All the stations of the Society of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart were visited during the year. Two Brothers were in charge of the school for the two native villages of Roro (Yule Island). About two dozen children knew the alphabet, and about half that number were beginning to read. On the mainland they had one establishment at work and well grounded, at the village of Mou, in charge of a kind, devoted, and intelligent teacher, Père Tousblanc, and one Brother. School work there was progressing very satisfactorily, and a large influence for good has been gained there by the mission. Some thirty children were seen at school, about half the number on the roll, and these all knew the alphabet, and were beginning to read. Schools were opened lately, from Mou as a centre, at two other villages in the vicinity of that place. Unfortunately the members of this mission have suffered greatly from fever, apparently attributable in a great measure to defective diet, to the performance of much manual labour in the sun, and to the notorious insalubrity of Roro Island. Clearly they have undergone a great deal of suffering and hardship, and their progress has thereby been retarded.

The plans of Bishop Verjus for extending the work of the mission until it embraces the whole of the St. Joseph District appear to be good, and he possesses in a marked manner the energy, intelligence, and ability required to carry them out.

43. Both the English Church and the Wesleyan Church have decided to take up missionary work in the Possession. The Rev. A. Maclaren visited New Guinea on behalf of the former, and the Rev. George Brown on behalf of the latter. These gentlemen met the Rev. W. G. Lawes and the Rev. James Chalmers at Port Moresby, where they resolved to divide the field of labour, so that the Wesleyan mission should occupy the whole of the Louisiade and Dentreasteaux groups of islands, and the part of the mainland from East Cape to Cape Ducie; the Anglican mission the whole of the north-east coast from Cape Ducie to the northern boundary; the London Missionary Society all the south coast, excluding the portion taken up by the missionaries of the Society of the Sacred Heart. This is as good an arrangement as could have been come to. The two new missions were happy in the selection of their representatives for the settlement of these matters; and it can be seen that the veteran missionaries of the original mission have met their fellow-workers in the most generous spirit, seeking only the best interests of the native population.

LAND.

44. No grants of land in fee-simple have been made during the year. As shown above, provision has been made for the issue of Crown Grants, and for the registration of ownership on real property by bringing the Queensland Real Property Acts into force within the Possession. This will shortly be supplemented by a law which will lay down the terms and conditions under which Crown lands can be obtained and leased or alienated in perpetuity.

A large additional area of the lands of the Possession came under inspection in the course of the year. The best that came under notice is that of the St. Joseph River District, which appears to be of high quality. It has a large, industrious, healthy population, which live by agriculture. No systematic plan for the settlement of Europeans there would be possible; but it is not improbable that small areas of neutral land between tribes that have been enemies for generations may be found which could become Crown lands, either on the ground of being waste or by purchase. If this is found to be the case there could be no better place for the commencement of some industry, such for example as that for the production of sugar, the cultivation of corn, rice, &c.

45. On the lower stretches of the great Fly River, there is apparently not much land sufficiently elevated to be fit for European occupation that is not in use by natives. Towards the frontier, on the upper regions of the Fly River, there is an indefinite area of land that might be fit for occupation by Europeans, and the climate there seems to be good, and there are traces of gold all along the river beds. But the distance from the coast, 500 or 600 miles by the river, is practically prohibitive at present.

46. The country that lies between the Fly River and the Government Station at Mabudauan is so low and wet that European settlement on it on any large scale is improbable. There is a considerable native population there on the drier and better portions

portions of the land. From Mabudauan westward to the British-Dutch boundary the land is low and wet, much of it covered by mangrove or eucalyptus trees, and there is at present practically no native population on the coast there, the tribes that formerly lived there having been driven further inland or destroyed by the marauding, powerful Tugere tribe from Dutch New Guinea. There are, however, patches of this country that would be good grazing land, and some of it might be fit for cultivation on a small scale. Some good pasture land and small areas fit for cultivation were seen on the upper stretches of the river Morehead, at from 60 to 120 miles from the coast by the river, but most of the soil there will be found to be low and wet. The best land there is occupied by two native tribes. It may be stated briefly that, so far, no district has been found in the Possession in which any systematic plan for the settlement of Europeans could be carried out.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

47. The total revenue collected and paid over to the Treasury of Queensland was £3,015 13s. 4d. It is contrasted with that of last year in the table below:—

Items.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Customs Dues	2,419	10 2	2,893	10 4
Gold Field Receipts	187	17 0	20	15 0
Shipping Fees	1	18 0	4	10 0
Fines	25	13 6	41	10 0
Licenses	2	0 0	11	0 0
Miscellaneous	42	13 2	44	8 0
Totals	£2,679	11 10	£3,015	13 4

EXPENDITURE.

48. The actual expenditure charged to the £15,000 guaranteed for the necessary expenses of the Administration was £14,975 5s. 4d. It is classified below, and is compared with the expenditure shown in last year's report:—

Head of Expenditure.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Civil List Salaries	2,633	19 7	3,300	0 0
Other Salaries	1,796	0 6	2,381	18 6
Vessels and Boats	2,747	11 4	2,564	3 0
Allowances—house and travelling—for all officers and employes	1,296	13 11	2,548	3 2
Stores	722	0 7	350	18 8
Buildings	185	1 10	1,144	19 3
Agriculture	2	10 0	137	11 9
Mail Service	445	0 0	...	...
Miscellaneous	940	13 6	2,547	11 0
Totals	£10,769	11 3	£14,975	5 4

49. A balance of £1,512 13s. 6d., which was to the credit of the Protectorate account when Sovereignty was declared, was allowed by the contributing colonies to be used by the Administration for special exploration purposes. Of this £642 14s. 11d. was expended during the year, and there remains to the credit of this account £869 18s. 7d.

50. Expenditure in connection with the s.s. "Merrie England" for maintenance for the year ending 31st March, 1890, was £5,154 6s. 2d., and for the quarter ending 30th June last £2,122 4s. 5d. The Imperial grant for the maintenance of the steamer has been increased to £5,000 a year, but the total cost, including insurance, will not be less than £7,000 for the current year. There was expended in August and September of last year on repairs and alterations of the "Merrie England" £959 5s. 6d., and on the purchase of a steam launch £700. These two last

last sums were charged to the Steamer Purchase Account, created under section five of the Second Schedule to "*The British New Guinea (Queensland) Act of 1887.*" This account now stands as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of "Merrie England" prior to departure from London, including insurance for twelve months	11,981	7	2
Agency expenses on voyage out	1,072	16	10
Other expenses up to delivery in British New Guinea	407	14	1
Repairs and alterations, 1889	959	5	6
Launch "Ruby"	700	0	0
Unexpended balance	3,378	16	5
	£18,500	0	0

It is hoped that the unexpended balance will be made available for the purchase of a vessel or vessels suitable permanently for the use of the Administration in the western part of the Possession.

51. No change has been made in the tariff of Customs dues during the year. Speaking generally of the rates of duty leviable, they must be said to be low. Biscuits, flour, meats, fish, meal, fresh vegetables, building material, machinery, and most things connected with shipping are free. The duty on drapery, boots and shoes, hardware, clothes, and cutlery is at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; on rice, 10s. per ton; on trade tobacco, 1s. per lb.; on sugar, 2s. 4d. per cwt.; on tea, 2d. per lb.; and on other articles in something like the same proportion. The tariff will be found in full as Appendix Q hereto, page 100.

52. The Hon. A. Musgrave has acted as Treasurer during the year without any increase to his salary. The efficient way in which he has discharged these additional duties will be gathered from the clear and masterly report of Mr. Deshon, Auditor-General of Queensland, in Appendix P, page 98.

NATIVE DIALECTS.

53. During the year much time and attention was given to the study of a few of the native dialects of the Possession. These will be found in Appendix X hereto, page 117. Two of these are from the western division, the languages of Kiwai and of Boigu (Saibai). The former is likely to be of nearly as much use in the west as Motu is in the central district. It is spoken or understood more or less all over the Fly firth, and round the coast as far west as the Kawa Kussa River. The language of the tribes on the Morehead River, and that of the Tugere tribe, are unfortunately still quite unknown; even to the Boigu natives, the most westerly people whose language is known to us, they are entirely incomprehensible.

54. The three dialects from the central district—namely, those of the Upper St. Joseph, of the Koiari and Koita tribes—will be in point of utility very far behind Motu, but they possess considerable interest, and will be of some use, especially Koiari and Koita, in establishing relations with the tribes on the north of these people. The language of the Upper St. Joseph is perhaps of more value to the ethnologist than any of the others, possessing as it does affinities that are not shared with the Roro-Maiva tongue spoken by a people near to them and between them and the coast. The latter will, however, probably finally become the printed, business and school language of the district. Mr. F. Lawes has performed a large share in preparing these three vocabularies.

55. The Appendix contains five dialects from the east end of the Possession. Those of Misima (Saint Aignan) and of Tagula (Sudest) were begun by Mr. B. H. Thomson, when my private secretary, and both Mr. Hely and Mr. Moreton assisted in their extension. Mr. Ballantine gave very efficient assistance in preparing the Sariba vocabulary. The Sariba dialect will probably become the best known of all the east-end languages, on account of Samarai being the principal Government station there and a shipping port. Of the Awaiama language, a few words are understood as far north as Kapi Kapi (Cape Vogel).

56. It is not pretended that even the fullest of these vocabularies is anything more than a mere introduction. Imperfect as they are, they represent an amount of patient labour that can best be estimated by those who have undertaken similar work.

57. By

57. By the kind permission of the Rev. W. G. Lawes, I am able to reproduce seven native languages reduced to writing by the London Missionary Society. The vocabulary of the Motu language given here is a mere introduction to that tongue, inserted for the purposes of comparison. Mr. Lawes has prepared and published as a separate work a comprehensive grammar and dictionary of the Motu tongue, a work of the careful, exhaustive, and solid kind, that will be the more admired the more it is examined and tested. It will undoubtedly remain the standard authority for all time. It has been of much use to the Government.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS.

58. The acquisitions to natural science made during the year, if not perhaps of quite so important a character as those obtained in the period covered by the last Annual Report, present nevertheless some interesting features. I have again to express my acknowledgments to Baron Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., for a note on certain botanical specimens submitted to that distinguished botanist for classification, which will be found in Appendix T, page 106. Other specimens of the flora of the Possession are now on their way to Melbourne for examination by that gentleman, and it is hoped that a description of their characteristics may be received for inclusion in the next Annual Report.

Mr. C. W. De Vis, M.A., Curator of the Queensland Museum, has also once more furnished a valuable contribution on zoological and ornithological collections. His reports are contained in Appendix U, page 107.

Mr. H. Tryon, Assistant Curator of the Queensland Museum, has contributed an interesting and exhaustive report. The first part deals with beetles procured in the St. Joseph district, the second with butterflies obtained in different parts of the Possession; this appears in Appendix V, page 109. Mr. C. Hedley, of the Queensland Museum, who visited the Possession at the commencement of the year, is now engaged in an examination of the shells collected on the various expeditions he undertook, but his report thereon will not, it is feared, be ready for some time to come.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. J. G. Sloane and J. D. Ogilby, of the Australian Museum, Sydney, for notes on certain coleoptera and on reptiles, batrachians, fishes, etc., respectively, which are included in Appendix W, page 116.

The examination of fossils from the Fly River, which has been kindly undertaken by Mr. R. Etheridge, is not yet complete, and consequently the publication of his remarks thereon must be deferred until next year.

GENERAL.

59. In compliance with instructions, I left Port Moresby on the 22nd July for Brisbane, to transact there various matters of business connected with the Administration. Estimates of expenditure for the year and several draft Ordinances were discussed, some new appointments were made to the public service of the Possession, and the s.s. "Merrie England" was refitted and underwent repairs. I returned to Port Moresby on the 23rd September. During my absence the Hon. F. P. Winter acted as Deputy Administrator, and conducted the duties of the office to my entire satisfaction.

60. During the year, the Administration of the Possession received much practical assistance from the Hon. B. D. Morehead, Premier of Queensland, who with his colleagues as Heads of Departments in Queensland did everything they could to advance and facilitate the work of the Administration. Mr. Morehead had a considerable amount of business transacted for the Possession free of cost, and his experience as a business man was often of much use to the Administration. The Hon. A. J. Thynne, Minister of Justice, very kindly revised the drafts of Ordinances prepared, so that the Administration had the advantage of his knowledge and experience. The s.s. "Merrie England" was repaired and refitted under the supervision of the port authorities of Brisbane, and docked free of charge. The Administration has also received valuable and much appreciated assistance from Mr. W. M. Davidson, Surveyor-General, and from Mr. R. H. Lawson, chief draftsman in the Survey Office. Mr. E. Deshon, Auditor-General, has very kindly advised and assisted the Administration in many matters affecting the keeping of the accounts of the Possession, and has done all in his power to secure for them a satisfactory audit.

There

There has been every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the officers of the Possession have performed their several duties during the year. Less has been accomplished by some of those exposed to the vicissitudes of climate than would have been achieved had they suffered less from fever. It has been mentioned already that Mr. Winter efficiently performed the duties of Deputy Administrator for some time. The special and very important duties of his office as Chief Magistrate have been discharged with the care and patience and in the simple manner that is so necessary in such a country as British New Guinea.

Mr. Musgrave as Government Secretary has shown such devotion to his work and so much administrative ability in conducting official business, that it is easy for the Administrator to be more frequently absent from Port Moresby than would otherwise be the case. To Mr. J. B. Cameron we are indebted for the originals of most of the maps that accompany this Report. The most valuable prepared during the year are those of Cloudy Bay, the Fly River, Kiwai Island, and of the country west of the Fly River, all prepared by Mr. Cameron with great care and much ability. That Mr. Hely has performed good service and made satisfactory progress during the year in the districts near his station will be seen on perusing the report on his district (Appendix S, page 104). Mr. Frank Lawes, in addition to special assistance given in the matter of compiling native dialects, has rendered very efficient service in native matters generally, besides conducting in a very satisfactory manner the duties of Collector of Customs, Postmaster, &c. He has furnished a report on the Central District, which will be found as Appendix R, page 102. It will well repay perusal.

61. Endeavours have been made to strengthen the position of a number of the leading men in certain tribes, so as to increase their authority and to put on them some responsibility towards the Government. A certain amount of progress has been made in that direction, but great patience is required in this matter, and it will be long before the position of any chief is sufficiently strong and authoritative to make him an efficient Government officer. The death of two officers and the illness of others greatly interfered with the efforts of the Government in this work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
Governor of Queensland.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

DESPATCH REPORTING VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE ISLANDS OF TAGULA
(SUDEST) AND MISIMA (ST. AIGNAN).

No. 33.

S.S. "Merrie England," at sea, 8th July, 1889.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On the 2nd instant (July) I left Port Moresby in the steamer "Merrie England" to pay a visit of inspection to the islands of St. Aignan and Sudest, chiefly with the object of ascertaining what provision should be made, in the estimates of expenditure for the financial year now beginning, for the supervision of these goldfields. We came to anchor at St. Aignan on the evening of the 5th, and the 6th was spent in visiting as many as possible of the places at which the miners are at work. The schooner "Marion" was at anchor at the usual anchorage. This vessel had been duly entered inward and reported to the Customs at Samarai. A small native village of some eight or nine houses, fully inhabited, stood at this anchorage when I was at the same spot in the latter part of last year; their houses are still there, but the natives have left them, with the exception of a few who linger about employed more or less by the Europeans living there or passing through to and from the gold diggings on the island. There are some four or five small stores on the site of this village, all unsubstantial buildings, partly of wood and iron, and partly of native construction. Mr. Hely, resident magistrate for this district, informs me that the native owners received compensation for their houses, but the information I obtained on this point requires to be made fuller by careful inquiry on the spot. At these stores provisions can be purchased at moderate prices, and some of them at least sell the ordinary and better-known medicines, such as fever mixtures, &c. The nearest mining camp was on a creek about three miles from the anchorage, and to this I first proceeded. The men's tents were extended over a large area, and, in fact, the miners are so widely distributed that it is difficult to say where a camp begins or ends. About sixty or seventy miners' tents came under observation; but it is believed by the resident magistrate and by the Customs officer at Samarai that there are altogether nearly 400 miners on the island at present. It was, of course, impossible to visit all these, or even to learn where many of them were at work, but I was able to see enough to justify me in forming an opinion with regard to the points that formed the object of my inspection. The bed of the main creek and of most of its branches has already been searched and washed for gold, and now the men are scattered about looking for new ground, or sinking small pits and shafts into the lower terraces near the creek, or are digging into the banks of the creek from its bed. The creeks themselves are practically exhausted, but gold has been found on some of the terraces, which may be sufficiently rich to pay working. Traces of gold may be found almost anywhere over this part of the island, but no gold-bearing reef has been reported. It would thus appear that the future of this field is chiefly dependent on the results that may be obtained from working on the terraces or the slopes leading down to the main creek, and which in former ages have most probably at different epochs been the bed of the creek. While creeks were being worked the first time not a few men were believed to make considerably more than wages, as rough gold was found sometimes in pieces weighing several ounces. Now, it appears to me that very few are making more than wages, that the majority are making a living and little or anything more; and a small minority are doing almost nothing. But it has to be remembered that men that are doing well are very reticent; while those that are indolent or unfortunate are, generally speaking, the reverse, I saw a great many dishes of stuff washed, none without "colours" of gold, but none yielding more than from 2 gr. to 4 gr., and the best only where there was but a small quantity of the deposit worth washing, and below sometimes 8 feet or 10 feet of earth and boulders. Generally speaking it seems to be very hard work to make 2 dwt. a day in what is considered as the best ground. There has been a large amount of sickness, mainly fever, during the wet season. Some four men died in the Main Creek camp, and many left, ill, for Cooktown. There has been little dysentery, if any, and now the sanitary condition may be said to be satisfactory, there being cases of fever still, but few of them severe. Taking into consideration that the men are nearly always working in water, and that their food is not so nutritious as such a climate would require, the health of the camp is surprisingly good. Among the miners themselves there are no disputes or quarrels. The great majority of them are miners from Queensland, many of them having been so employed for a large number of years, so that they are well acquainted with the unwritten rules of the mining camp. I have great satisfaction in being able to say that I found them, without exception, both here and at Sudest civil and respectful, and that I was greatly pleased to see that the large majority of them are composed of respectable, honest, hard-working men. Of course in this, as in all other communities, there are a few men of inferior or bad character, but they do not influence the conduct of the solid majority of good men. Drunkenness may be said to be unknown on the fields. Friendly relations exist between the natives and the miners. The natives appear to carry to the miners their stores from the anchorage, and they bring them native food for sale. There are some complaints of thefts committed by natives, but it was remarked to me by miners both here and at Sudest that if any theft was committed by a white man it was of course put down to a native. There is no doubt whatever that the miners have had much assistance from the natives. A day or two before leaving Port Moresby I received a letter from a miner then on St. Aignan, signing himself J. J. Brown, in which he expressed

expressed his regret that he had had to shoot three natives of the island in order to protect himself. This matter has not yet been judicially investigated, and it would therefore be premature to form any opinion with regard to Mr. Brown's position in it. It may be mentioned, however, that according to his account in the letter referred to, one of the three natives was running away when fired at twice, being missed the first time. Mr. Brown naively states that he would have spared him had it not been that he had only three cartridges left. Brown seems to have thought nothing more of the matter; he did not report it to the resident magistrate, but went away with a prospecting party to the island of Normanby. Several miners at St. Aignan, who are trustworthy men, informed me that Brown had given them an account of the affair corresponding in general outline to what he had written to me, but added that they had made inquiry of the natives and they all denied that anyone had been shot. Up to the present the only evidence against Brown is that found in his own statements. Strict investigation will, however, be made, and it need not be doubted that eventually the truth of the matter will be arrived at, and the case dealt with judicially in a regular and impartial manner. On the 7th the steamer went to Sudest, and on the following day I visited two of the mining camps on that island. I saw between eighty and ninety miners' tents there, but the number of miners on the island is nearly 300. Near the ordinary anchorage there are some four or five stores, at which provisions can be obtained at fair prices. One or two of the buildings are of iron, and are fairly substantial. Here, as at St. Aignan, the creeks are nearly worked out, and gold is being looked for in the banks of the large creeks or in blind gullies. There still remain certain spots in the large creeks that are not exhausted because some capital and much labour would be required to divert the water and pump out the pools, and the prospect is not deemed sufficiently encouraging to justify this except in a few cases. The two islands—Sudest and St. Aignan—have yielded results so nearly even that there has for some months been a considerable number of men coming and going between the two places; but at present things are certainly duller and more unpromising at Sudest than at St. Aignan. There are very few men at Sudest making more than wages, and a considerable number hardly earning enough to pay for food. The mining population of each place is already too great, but the men say they are compelled to stay here because things are so dull at Croydon and elsewhere. My own impression is that there will be no great decrease of numbers here until something turns up in Queensland presenting more attractions than the fields of St. Aignan and Sudest, and that most of those that can obtain from 1 dwt. to 2 dwt. of gold a day will remain here. At present almost every miner inquires eagerly what is the news from the prospecting party at Normanby, their anxiety showing apprehension that the present fields are nearly worked out. At Sudest also there were some complaints of stealing by natives, but how far this may be well-founded it would not be safe to say. It is very extraordinary that there are so few thefts committed in view of the many opportunities afforded to natives to possess themselves of tempting articles in camps so inefficiently guarded. On the whole the relations subsisting between the miners and the natives are friendly. A few natives work daily for the miners, and in many ways the former have been of great assistance to the latter. The miners as a body are as quiet and peaceable here as at St. Aignan, and the sanitary condition is much the same as on that island. Neither at Sudest nor at St. Aignan have the operations of the miners encroached on native gardens, and no instance has come to my knowledge of natives having to abandon their houses, as in the example mentioned as having occurred at St. Aignan. It seems tolerably certain that even if no new discovery, as of gold-bearing reefs, is made these goldfields will linger on for a period greater than the present financial year; and I deem closer supervision of them indispensable. In proportion as the principal creeks are worked out the men become scattered, so that they will soon be distributed in small parties all over the two islands in question, which will afford greater temptation and opportunity to natives to steal, and it may be attack solitary individuals. The probability of unjust treatment of natives will also become greater. I cannot but see that the Government has lost ground with the natives since I was here in the latter part of last year; no natives have on this occasion come to visit either Mr. Hely or myself, showing that they have not yet learned to look to the Government for protection or assistance. I see only one way of putting things on a satisfactory footing—to have a Government officer stationed permanently at Sudest, and the same at St. Aignan. Were this done, it may be presumed that all miners at work would take out miners' rights, which I am informed less than half do at present, so that there would be some return of the additional expenditure required. Mr. Hely might for some time make St. Aignan his headquarters, so that only one additional officer would be required as assistant to him, and this assistant should be stationed at Sudest. Unless at this stage the natives of these islands learn to look to the Government for protection and guidance, I am quite sure they will enter on a stage of decadence that will be rapid and disastrous. I see no remedy or prevention for this but the permanent residence of competent officers and frequent visits from the Administrator, which visits will have to be much more protracted than my present one undertaken for a special object.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.,
Governor of Queensland.

APPENDIX B.

DESPATCH REPORTING VISIT OF INSPECTION TO DISTRICT OF AROMA.

No. 34.

Government House,
Granville, Port Moresby, 19th July, 1889.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I was able to pay a visit on the 18th instant to Aroma, a district so large and important that a special report of this inspection seems to be called for. The population of Aroma is estimated at about 4,000 people, who live all closely together and seem to act as one community—circumstances which render Aroma the most powerful people on the coast east of Port Moresby. They are, moreover, notorious for independence of character, and have among them Koapena, perhaps the most influential chief in British New Guinea. I had a strong wish to pay a visit to Aroma before I left the Possession to proceed to Australia, as the district has been of doubtful loyalty, and several messages reached me that I should be attacked, &c., if I went there. It is therefore very satisfactory to be able to state that I had every reason to be pleased with my reception and the immediate results of my inspection; for which, however, I am no doubt indebted to some extent to the tact and forethought of the Rev. Mr. Pearse, of Kerepuni, who had come from his station to meet me at Aroma, but had to return before my arrival there. The teachers of the London Missionary Society, accompanied by Koapena, came on board the "Merrie England" soon after we dropped anchor, and after breakfast I went ashore with them. We went first to the mission establishment at the landing-place, where I was carried ashore by Koapena himself; and I then heard the scholars read and sing. About fifty children were present, some half a dozen of whom read the New Testament in the Hula and Kalo language; they do not possess books printed in the Aroma tongue. Here I had presented to me Koapena's eldest son, his wife, and daughters. I then went about three miles along the beach to Koapena's large village, and after calling on the mission establishment there, which is about 200 yards from the native village and surrounded by a fence, we proceeded to Koapena's house. The village is a very large one, in a sandy hollow about 300 yards from the beach, from which it is separated by sand-dunes about 50ft. or 60ft. high, on one of which stands the church. There are about 334 houses, built on posts about 6ft. or 8ft. off the ground, with wide open ends, one end, as in the houses on Goodenough Island, being larger than the other. They are built closely together, so that a fire would be readily communicated from one to another. We went from Koapena's house to the church and school, where about 150 children and adults assembled, and I heard the pupils read and sing. Six youths read the New Testament very well, and a large number of children went over their lesson in the alphabet and words of one syllable. We then returned and had lunch with Koapena in his own house, and received from him and his sons some presents of native property. Hundreds of people came round about us and accompanied us all day, behaving in the most friendly manner, none carrying arms of any kind, the most curious of all being the women and children, the latter in swarms. I have proposed to Koapena that his eldest son, a fine young man of 25 or 26, shall come and live with me for about six months after my return from Australia, in order that he may be able to understand something of the Government and of the ways of Europeans. Koapena warmly approved of this proposal, from which it may be expected considerable advantage may be derived in many ways. The population is a healthy one, practically free from leprosy, elephantiasis, and dysentery; but unfortunately largely affected by that loathsome species of ringworm, *Tinea desquamans*. Food is abundant. They have yams, sweet potatoes, and bananas in plenty; and they possess large areas of cocoanut trees, for which the district is specially suitable. The London Missionary Society is strongly represented here by four or five native teachers, but at few places have they had greater difficulties to contend with. Wherever a Papuan community is large and powerful it is insolent, and Aroma has in proportion to its great power and its numbers tried the patience and the courage of those men and women who have laboured disinterestedly for the good of those people, often at the risk of their lives. The London Missionary Society has now, however, a footing at Aroma, which I consider firm; but, although many hundreds of children and adults go to school and church, difficulty and danger in missionary work are not yet extinct in this district.

Koapena is and has been consistently a protector of the missionaries, for which I warmly thanked him, but he steadfastly remains a heathen himself. Many people who have experience of Papuans and are acquainted with Aroma have expressed to me the opinion that the Aroma natives would resist the Government, and that it would be a difficult task to subdue them. I have, however, strong hopes that with tact and patience Aroma may be brought under Government influence and control without resort to force, and if Koapena's son comes to live near me for six months as arranged, my hope of obtaining control over Aroma in a peaceful manner will be much strengthened. I did not land a large party at Aroma, as it was not desirable that the natives should think I was in any way intimidated by the threats some of them had uttered; but three or four men carried rifles, although I had none myself, that they might see we are always on our guard whether among friends or otherwise, and cannot be surprised in the sandhills, as they boasted we could be. It should never be forgotten that Aroma, like every other district here, has a deep respect for power, and an insolent contempt for the want of it. I trust that in future I may not again be so long without visiting this district, for I am sure that frequent visits there are very necessary, and the impression of the present one will soon pass away if it is not renewed.

I have &c.,
Wm. MACGREGOR.His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. &c.,
Governor of Queensland.

APPENDIX C.

DESPATCH REPORTING EXPEDITION UNDERTAKEN TO ATTEMPT THE CAPTURE OF THE PERPETRATORS OF THE CLOUDY BAY MURDERS.

No. 92.

SS. "Merrie England,"
Cloudy Bay, 7th October, 1889.

SIR,—After arrival at Port Moresby, which was reached September 23rd, I found the belief that two white men had recently been murdered at Cloudy Bay so prevalent, that it appeared to be my duty to proceed thither as soon as possible to make due inquiry. To do this the execution of a long-cherished plan had to be temporarily postponed, the inspection of the western end of the Possession; but it was felt that the first duty of the Government is to make the lives of Europeans engaged in legitimate undertakings safe, and that to contribute towards that end it was necessary to visit Cloudy Bay at as early a date as practicable, as the natives all along the east coast believed that the Europeans in question had been murdered, and were actively discussing the question of what the Government would do under the circumstances.

2. I left Port Moresby, 28th September, in the "Merrie England," and spent the next day, Sunday, at Kerepunu. Here I received a visit, amongst others, from the man Bokana who a few months ago was tried in the Central Court for murder and was sentenced to a brief term of imprisonment. He came on board without the least apparent fear or misgiving, as if he understood perfectly that having been once dealt with by the court the case against him is disposed of finally and for ever. Gāno, perhaps the most influential of the Kerepunu chiefs, expressed a desire to accompany me to Cloudy Bay, and joined the party accordingly.

3. From Kerepunu the steamer proceeded to Aroma, but I went along the coast, walking as far as possible, then by boat, from the one place to the other, reaching the steamer with some difficulty at the Aroma anchorage at 8 p.m. This part of the coast is little known and is not by any means attractive. Between Kerepunu and Aroma, a distance by boat of about fifteen miles, there is no village and no site for one, the whole country being low, covered by mangrove, without a single cocoanut-tree. Three rivers of some size enter the sea there, and some three or four creeks of considerable volume also open out of the mangrove swamps.

4. On the morning of the 1st October, Koapena, the principal chief of Aroma, came on board the steamer to see me. He said he would not go with me himself, but he had brought his son Raba to accompany me to Cloudy Bay, also the best interpreter they had. This was precisely what I wanted, as I had called in at Aroma to obtain an interpreter. We were thus able to leave at once for Cloudy Bay, which the steamer reached early in the afternoon. Here the schooner "Hygeia" was found already at anchor. This vessel was to convey the Honourable M. H. Moreton to Samarai, to assume in that district his duties as Assistant Resident Magistrate. The steamer towed the schooner some distance down the coast, and directions were given that the latter should anchor at Cloudy Bay, in the event of getting there before the steamer.

5. Captain Thomson, Master of the "Hygeia," reported, 1st October, that he had seen no natives during the nearly two days he had been at anchor. Unfortunately both vessels had to drop anchor some three miles from the beach, on account of the shallowness of the water.

6. Coming down the coast we met a small cutter going towards Port Moresby, owned by one Maka, a Polynesian formerly in the service of the Government as interpreter, and in charge of one John Thomas. The latter hailed the steamer, and put on board a letter from Mr. Anderson, a trader on the east coast, in which the rumour of the double murder was confirmed.

7. This John Thomas, whose name will be mentioned again, is, judging from appearances, an East African, and I found that he speaks the Swahili language, a tongue not new to me, as I had occasion to make some acquaintance with it elsewhere, some sixteen years ago, in an official capacity. He had been stationed by Maka at Cloudy Bay as an agent trader, and consequently knew some of the natives there. His station was at the village of Domara, on the coast on the right bank of the Domara River, nearly opposite our anchorage.

8. The same afternoon, 1st October, we landed at the Village of Domara, having with us both Maka and John Thomas, but to our great disappointment found the place had been, for at least several days, entirely deserted; even the wife of John Thomas, a woman of the Domara tribe, had fled with the rest of her own people. No response was received to our calls, nor was there the least probability, from appearances, that the inhabitants were anywhere near or that they intended to return, as their houses were completely dismantled. It had been hoped that some information could be obtained from the Domara natives, but now we were entirely dependent on John Thomas for the time being. The night was spent at this village.

9. On 2nd October, as soon as the tide was favourable, we proceeded up the Domara River. Some of the coloured men of the party went up some way first to find the Domara people, but they were unsuccessful, and, returning, met us as we ascended. We had to leave the boats at a rapid about three miles up the river, and then went along near the left bank for about half-a-mile towards where it appeared there was a village, and about which we soon heard the shouts and uproar of natives. John Thomas asserted these were the people that had murdered the two white men. It was necessary to approach them with some caution as we were entirely ignorant of the nature of the ground, and did not know when we might fall into an ambush, nor whether the natives were in possession of the firearms belonging to those murdered and not yet recovered—a Winchester rifle, a double-barrelled gun, and a revolver—although as a matter of fact these arms in their hands would be far less dangerous than the spear; moreover, some
of

of our party lagged behind, and it would not have been prudent to leave them to take care of themselves. The result was that a halt of several minutes' duration had to be made about 100 yards from the village, and that when we got there, not a native was in it, some making their way across the river, and others, the principal portion, into the forest on the west of the village.

10. The name of the village we had reached is Merani, and about 150 yards north of it is a second village called Isimari.

Merani is the principal place; it contains eighteen good houses fairly well built on piles about 10 to 12 feet high, thatched with sugar-cane leaves, and with a platform below each house about three feet from the ground, from which one usually enters the upper apartment by means of a trap door in the floor. The whole is surrounded by a palisade well and substantially constructed, consisting of saplings from 3 to 6 inches thick and from 12 to 15 feet long, fixed deeply into the ground, two or three inches apart, and kept together by a cross-bar to which they are securely tied about 8 to 10 feet from the ground. The palisade encloses a nearly regular oval, which is seventy-five yards long and thirty broad. In this wall there are four entrances, corresponding roughly to the four cardinal points of the compass; and these again are securely closed by horizontal sliding bars. At the west end there are two tree-houses with some fighting platforms in large trees, some sixty to eighty feet from the ground. The trees on which these are built are outside the palisade, but men ascend to them by ladders that start from the inner side and slope outwards and upwards. These houses contain stores of arms of defence, and were evidently to serve the double purpose of watch-towers and of points of vantage for the defence of the wall and of the western gate, the most vulnerable part of the village. None of the Domara natives that tried it could throw a spear to the highest of these houses, and any that reached the lowest would have been harmless. At the east end there had been a tree-house for the defence of the gate there, but the ladder was broken, and the house not in good repair. The village of Isimari contains some half-a-score of houses similar to those of Merani, and has also its palisade, and one tree watch-house, which, however, is inside the palisade. Both villages were quite clean, and every house contained food and firewood. In neither village were any skull trophies. They seemed to be not more than perhaps half-a-dozen years old, judging from the houses, the palisades, and the stumps of trees not yet quite rotten.

11. It was evident at a glance that Merani was the stronger place, and that being only some twenty or thirty yards from the edge of a deep river bank it was the more suitable for us as a camp. All the land round about was quite level, save where the beds of some blind creeks intervened. The first task was, therefore, to examine and remedy any defects in the Merani palisade, a task which did not take much time. Whilst it was in progress, however, several natives armed with spear and shield were seen hovering around, and shouts of men were heard in the bush round about. When the palisade had been properly seen to, we went to the village of Isimari and made a careful inspection of it. In one house were found a cloth bag, some cartridges and other articles of European manufacture, including some sheets of ship's copper, the origin of which was at first unknown to us. These and all the food found there were removed to Merani. During the afternoon several natives were seen across the river within hail. The Aroma interpreter could converse with them with much difficulty, but they were able to gather the general sense of what was spoken. They said it was true they had killed the white men, and when asked for the heads and weapons of the victims, they said they were all in the river. They were told that only those that had killed the white men were wanted by us, that the others if they came to us without spears would not be harmed, and they were warned that armed men threatening our party would be fired upon. They asked and ordered us to go away, and declared they would not come near us, that they were not fools, and knew we would "tie them up." Several natives also came within some sixty or eighty yards of the west end of the palisade during the afternoon, and were told amongst other things that we should shoot at anyone coming near our camp during the night. They said they would go and bring Tuari, chief of Domara, to talk to us next day.

12. On the 3rd I went down the river to Domara again to make further effort to secure the friendship and services of the chief and people of Domara, as it was not perfectly certain to my mind, (1) that the murders had actually been committed; and (2) that if perpetrated it had actually been done by the Merani people. The senior officer present was left in charge of the camp, with instructions to act only on the defensive; to let the natives settle in Isimari if they wished to do so; and to establish an understanding with them if possible.

13. On reaching Domara, both Maka and John Thomas went eastward along the coast to look for the Domara people, and at night returned with Tuari the chief, and some others. They had some food and tobacco on arrival; but the chief disappeared during the night, so that I never saw him.

14. On the morning of the 4th John Thomas with a crew of four men went to the camp of the Domara people to try to bring back the chief, but they returned unsuccessful, which, however, was not of much importance as Ino, the chief's son, and several other Domara men, came to us before the boat returned. Ino offered to go with us to Merani and to assist us in any way he could.

15. From Mr. Anderson's letter, from the evidence of John Thomas, Ino, and others, and from the confession of the Merani people themselves, the following particulars had now been gathered together respecting the men murdered. Two men, Rochefort, a Frenchman, and James McTier, a British subject, came from the east end prospecting for gold. When they arrived at Domara, in Cloudy Bay, they purchased some beads, tobacco, &c., from Mr. Anderson, the trader mentioned above. They were strongly advised to proceed along the coast to Aroma, and not to go inland, but they persisted in making towards the interior. They had besides the usual prospector's outfit some gold—they were occupied some time at St. Aignan and Sudest diggings—two revolvers, a Winchester rifle, and a double-barrelled shotgun. As defensive armour they wore coats-of-mail made of ship's copper. On the 20th August they paid Ino some tobacco to take them up to the village of Merani. He tried in vain to dissuade them from going thither, but as they would not be dissuaded he took them in a canoe and asked the Merani men to take them on next day towards the mountains. Ino returned home and the Merani men started to convey the two Europeans towards the interior. After going some distance up the country the two victims had to ford a small but rapid stream. Some of the natives took them by the hands to support and steady them in crossing, and when in the middle of the current these held their hands while others struck them on the back of the neck with tomahawks. They thus perished without being able to raise an arm in their own defence. The murderers sent to Ino as a peace-offering to him a revolver, and some gold, probably

probably over a pound in weight, all of which has since been delivered to the custody of the Assistant Resident Magistrate. The Domara people were much vexed over this occurrence, knowing well that trouble would follow; so they all mustered and went up the river to fight the Merani people. The battle appears, however, to have been one of words, as Domara was afraid to come to close quarters with Merani, although covered by John Thomas who carried a double-barrelled gun. He declares that he fired at the Merani people all the cartridges that he had, about twenty, and that he "caught" one man on the leg—a feat that candour compels one to say remains doubtful, as he does not seem to have been within a hundred yards of the nearest foe. Nor, were one to employ close scrutiny, would it appear to be quite certain that Domara was any more genuinely bent on fighting than was John Thomas. One thing is certain, no Domara man was hurt. They have, however, received approbation, and will obtain also some small material recompense for making the demonstration they did.

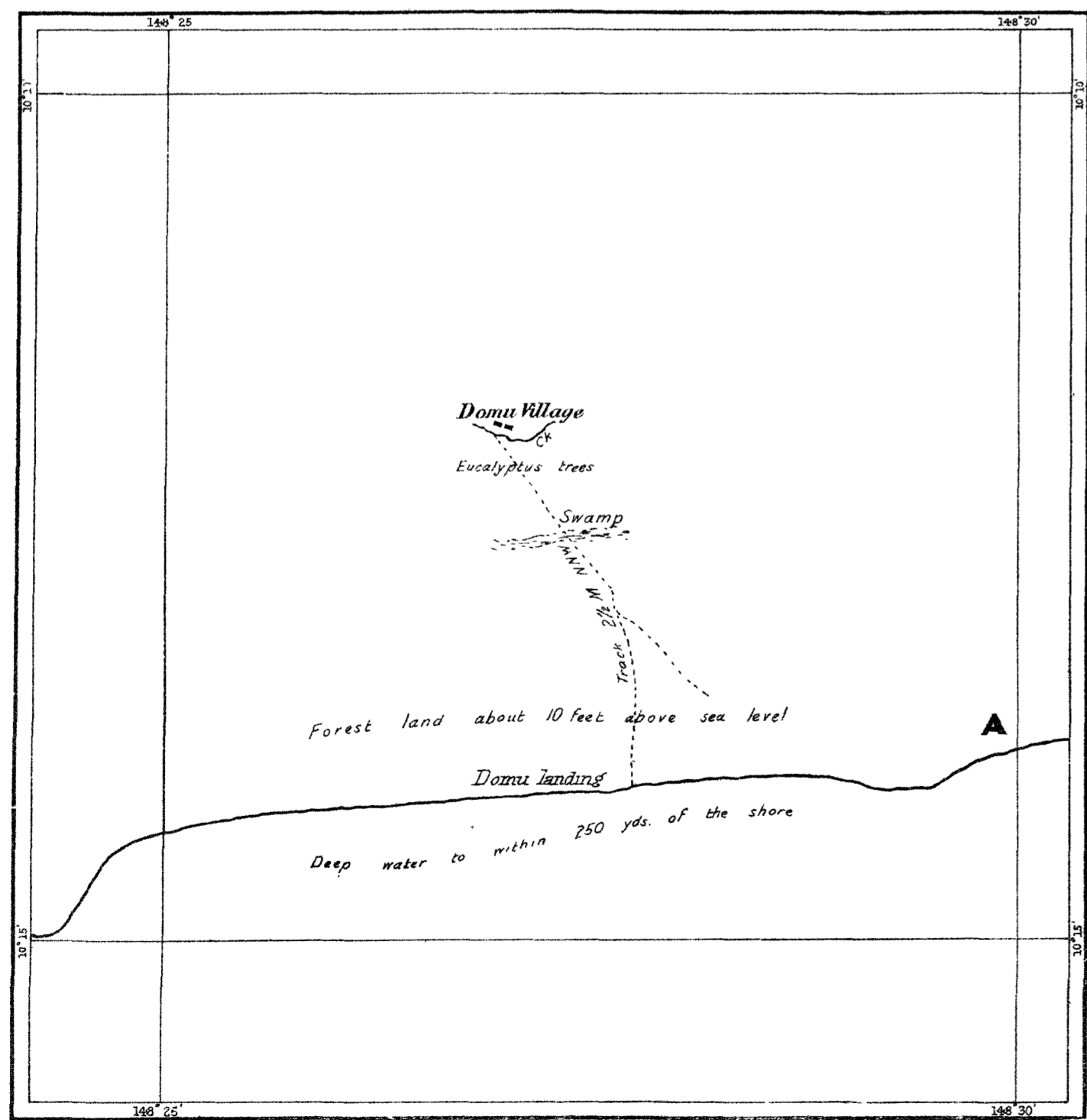
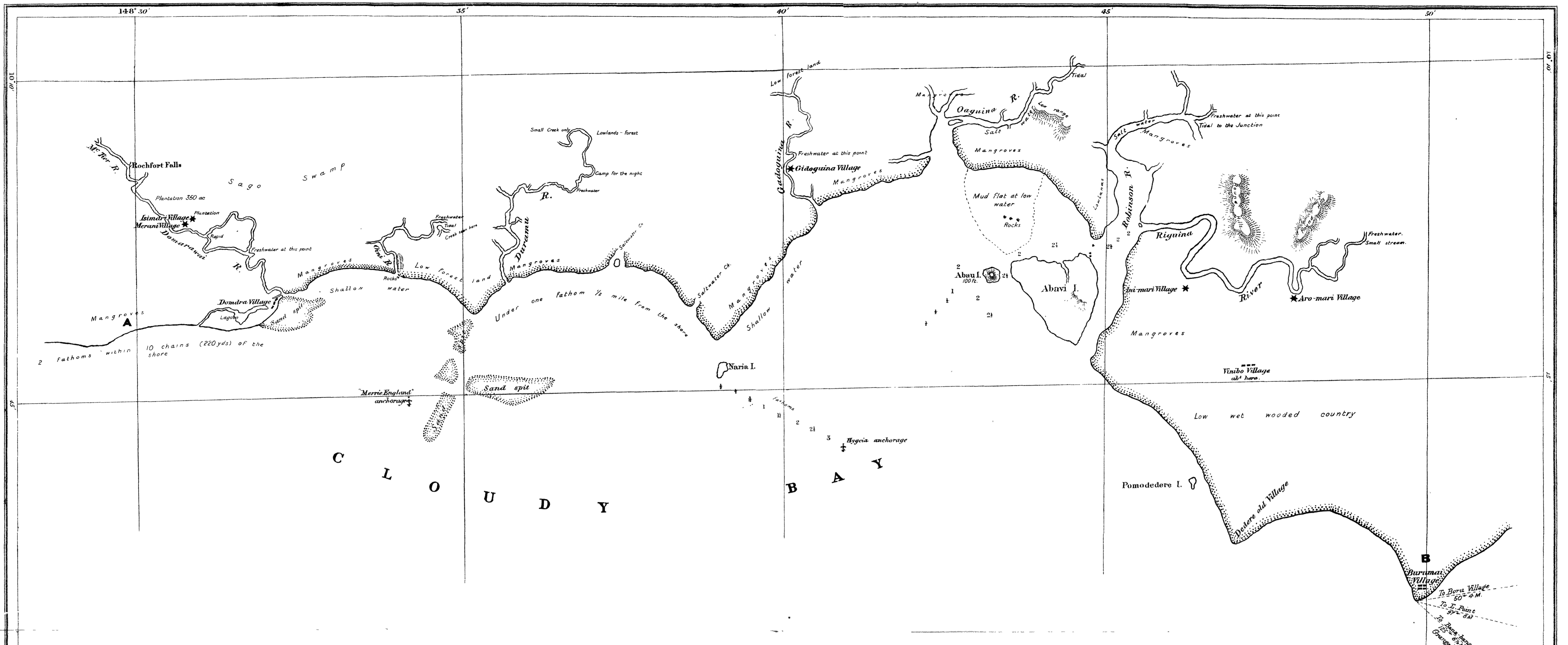
16. When I returned to Merani on the 4th I was in possession of all the above information, and no longer doubted that the Merani people had cruelly and treacherously murdered the two men in question. On nearing the camp we were met by the intelligence that the Merani people were all round the camp, that they had been throwing spears at the palisade, and had even been stoning our people inside the village. It was then about 3 p.m., and nothing could be clearer than that something must be done before night or some of our people would certainly be speared before morning. The boats were promptly secured, and I started to make a reconnaissance round the camp accompanied by my Private Secretary, Mr. Hatton Richards, ten Europeans, and two Polynesians. Our route lay first northwards about half-a-mile into a great garden. No trace of natives was seen there: we then turned towards the north-west, and after travelling about three-fourths of a mile along an extensive plantation, all of which was already in crops at various stages of growth, we suddenly surprised an outpost of about a score of natives. It was raining lightly and they had retired under the cover of some temporary shelter, and, thanks to the dulness of the eye and ear of the Papuan, they never observed us until we were actually within a few yards of them. They fled without their spears and no one was allowed to fire on them. The main camp was about 150 to 200 yards from this outpost, in the edge of the forest. It was, of course, instantly alarmed and a tremendous clamour arose, in which could clearly be discerned the shrill voices of frightened women. Our party kept back for two or three minutes to let the women escape, as the warriors showed a decided disposition to fight. This halt on our part was apparently much misunderstood by the braves of the tribe, who came on with great spirit, shouting and yelling as only savages can, keeping cleverly, however, under good cover supplied by sugar-cane, bananas, and felled trees and tree-stumps. Their idea seemed to be at first to gallantly cover the retreat of the women, but finding that we did not assail those they then moved round to attack us in flank and rear. The fighting men were now completely separated from the women, and they were, moreover, the assailants. Before, however, they got quite within spear-throw the order was given to fire on them. In about one minute they ceased to yell, then faltered, turned, and fled to the forest. Our party did not fire many shots, and on account of the splendid cover the natives had they probably received but little punishment. They left one man dead behind them, and there were certainly some others injured more or less severely. My people were not able to follow them up fast enough to make any prisoners. The natives made no further demonstrations against us or our camp. The man left dead was named, so the Domara people informed us, Onaki, and was one of those that assisted at the murder although he did not use the tomahawks by which the unfortunate men were struck down.

17. On the 5th we examined the country all round the village, on the left side of the river, but saw no recent trace of natives. We then crossed the river and traversed a garden of some sixty or eighty acres in extent. In a garden-house there we found a number of articles, among other things three pocket compasses and some ammunition that had belonged to the murdered men. At the far end of the garden in the edge of the forest we surprised a small party of natives who never noticed us until we were close to them. They fled leaving their spears behind them. A woman of the party tried to run with about half-a-hundredweight of yams on her back, but she speedily dropped her burden. An attempt was made by Ino, who was with us, to open communication with them. Amongst them was one man that took a leading part in the murders. Ino informed them, there being a considerable quantity of the densest forest between him and them, that we wished to have peace with all but the actual murderers. They replied that a number of them had been injured by our guns the preceding day and they were too terrified to come near them again. No other natives were seen that day nor were any heard.

18. On the 6th we went up the river beyond Merani with the whaleboat and the dingy. The river is narrow, was partially flooded, muddy, and full of dangerous snags. About two miles above the village it branches, one branch going towards the north-east, the other, the main branch, going north-west. The left branch ends in a small waterfall, in and immediately above which there is a strong and rapid current. The two murdered men were killed in crossing this stream just above the fall. This spot has been named "Rochefort Fall" and the other branch has been named the "McTier"; the name of the main river between Domara and Merani is Domara-Wai. On a sandspit at the lower end of the deep pool below Rochefort Fall we found a large number of small pieces of a human skull which had recently been hacked into small pieces, and a quantity of brown hair, evidently from the head of a white man. On the bank near the pool part of a coat was found made apparently of an old sack, attached to which was still one of the copper plates that had formed the coat-of-mail of one of the men. The dingy went up the McTier for nearly half-a-mile, when further progress was completely barred by a tree blocking the passage from bank to bank. A party by land tried to examine the country north-east of Rochefort Fall, but could not penetrate far into the jungle. No recent trace of natives was observed anywhere.

19. On the 7th, as I was occupied in clerical work, a party under the guidance of the senior officer present made a circuit from the north-east side of the camp to the river on its north-west side, but there were no natives seen within the radius of two or three miles thus traversed. The palisade of Isimari was burned, and also its fighting tree-house. The houses of that village I found burned on my return there, and was informed this had been done by accident. The palisade of Merani will be broken down before we leave it, and its tree-houses destroyed; but the dwelling-houses will be left intact. According to the latest information from the Domara people the Merani tribe has split up; one party having gone away to the mountains, another having gone west. They will no doubt eventually return to their lands at Merani; but it would be a waste of time for me to remain there longer at present.

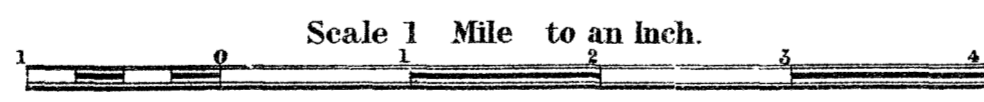
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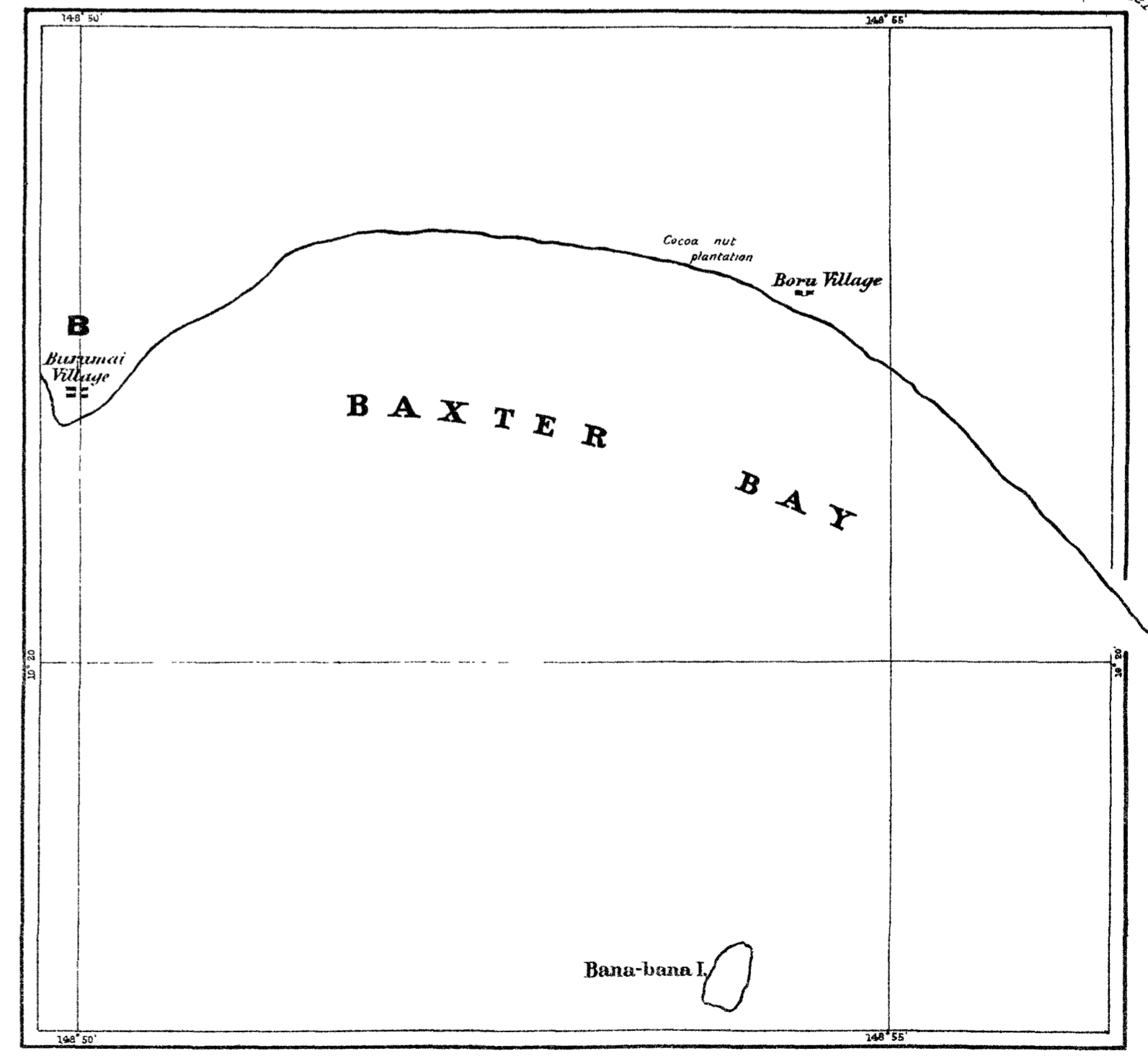
**SKETCH MAP OF
CLOUDY BAY
BRITISH NEW GUINEA.**

Showing the Rivers explored and a rough outline
of the coast
1889

Villages with fighting fence shown thus *
" without " " " " "



(Enclosure in Despatch No 93 of 28th October 1889)



20. It is not possible at this time to form any approximate estimate of the number of the Merani people. Their gardens certainly cover from 300 to 400 acres of the finest land in the Possession. The country is all flat, covered by forest, the soil deep alluvial brownish earth. Merani is about three miles up the Domara-Wai River in a N.N.W. direction from Domara Village. At Merani the river is about seventy to eighty yards broad; the tide influence extends about a mile beyond the village. The Merani tribe seem to occupy a large extent of the very richest country, and they appear to be exceedingly industrious.

21. I am very sorry to say that I do not expect to be able to secure any of the actual murderers just now. That they will be eventually obtained there can be but little doubt, but this may not be managed until the surrounding tribes are got under Government influence. What has been done already to punish the guilty natives is not to my mind satisfactory, but no alternative presented itself under the circumstances. A fierce and powerful tribe has been defeated in open fight, and been thoroughly humiliated and demoralized; their strongholds have been occupied by us and destroyed, and they are for the time completely expelled from their houses and lands, and we occupy their dwellings and live on their food. They and all their neighbours are aware that, so far, this has been done without any of our party being on the sick list. The Domara people are now entirely with the Government, and others will soon follow their example.

22. The "Merrie England" goes to Cooktown to fetch the Government Secretary to Port Moresby. I shall probably remain in this part of the country until the steamer returns to take me to Port Moresby and Yule Island.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Brisbane.

APPENDIX D.

DESPATCH IN FURTHER REFERENCE TO THE CAPTURE OF THE PERPETRATORS OF THE CLOUDY BAY MURDERS.

No. 93.

Government House,
Port Moresby, 28th October, 1889.

SIR,—In continuation of my Despatch, No. 92, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to report as follows:—

1. On the 9th, after despatching the "Merrie England" to Cooktown by way of Port Moresby, we started from the Domara Anchorage in the "Hygeia's" boats and the dingy to try to find the camp of the chief and people of Domara. It had been reported that they were living on the Duramu River, and our course was directed thither accordingly. As we neared the beach, Ino, the son of Tuari, chief of Domara, met us with three or four young men, and accompanied us to Tuari's quarters on the river. The Duramu River is about 150 to 200 yards wide near its mouth and it is tidal for about two and a-half miles; its banks are low and covered by mangrove. Tuari and his people were there camped on the right bank about half-a-mile from the sea at a place where the mangrove mud was so high as to be dry at full tide. They were greatly alarmed when they saw us coming up the river; but Ino, by shouting to them, got them to stay where they were, or induced those that had at first begun to decamp to return. They had six large double canoes and a number of small ones moored near the river bank. They lived partly in these and partly in small and roughly made temporary huts. They had very little dry ground to occupy, and dogs, pigs, children, men and women were huddled together indiscriminately, and were all in exceeding discomfort and very miserable, wishing much to be in their houses again. The whole community numbered about two hundred souls.

2. Tuari was asked to separate the men that had gone to Merani to bring the natives of that place to task for the murder of Rochefort and McTier. About thirty men separated themselves from the others, and to each a stick of tobacco was given as payment. To the women and children a few beads and some tobacco were distributed, and a small gift was presented to Tuari and Ino, and confidence was soon established and a determination come to that they should return to their own village of Domara, as their present camp was several miles from their gardens and afforded very imperfect shelter in wet weather.

3. When these matters had been satisfactorily arranged, the boats continued their way up the river. After about two miles the place was reached to which Tuari and his tribe had fled at the time they expected our arrival in Cloudy Bay. They had built small lean-tos of palm-leaves on each bank of the river and had cut down numbers of trees, so that they fell across its channel, with the view of obstructing the passage to our boats up the stream—which there is from thirty to forty yards wide—should we attempt to follow them. The boats were, however, got through these obstacles, and we camped on a high bank just beyond the mangrove swamp, about three miles from the sea.

4. On the 10th the dingy got about a mile and a-half further inland, the country being alternately dry alluvial forest-clad ground and patches of mangrove. No gardens, villages, or natives were seen. The Duramu River, when it reaches the dry zone beyond the belt of mangrove, breaks up into a number of small creeks, not large enough to float the dingy. We found, on our return, in Tuari's camp that preparations were being made to go back to Domara next day.

5. On the 11th instant Mr. Moreton was sent to Domara with a small party to assist in the re-settlement there of Tuari and his people. The chief had also a plan for capturing some of the Merani people implicated in the murder, his idea being that some coloured men should go into the Merani country with two or three white officers behind them, but not coming under observation of the fugitives, who, he said, would not be suspicious if they saw only coloured men.

With another party I went up the river that opens into the east corner of Domara Bay. It is called the Oini. On the way towards it from the schooner we passed through the fleet of the Domara canoes on their way back to their village. The river Oini was a disappointment. It is about eighty yards broad near its mouth, but we could not get further inland than about three miles from the sea, as it breaks

up

up into a number of small branches on the inland edge of the mangrove swamps through which its course lay. There is no land on its banks fit for cultivation. Near its mouth, on the east side, there are a number of greyish-brown limestone rocks, which at a distance of two or three miles look exactly like a native village. In the evening Mr. Moreton and his party returned to the schooner with a woman, a native of Merani and niece of the chief who is reputed to have taken the foremost lead in the murders. She had a severe spear wound in the right knee inflicted some time ago by one of her own people. When surprised by our search party she was unable to run away. She reported that two men were shot dead in the affair of the 4th; that four more were so severely wounded that they could not recover, and that some others have received less severe injuries.

6. On the 12th the schooner proceeded down the coast eastward, and anchored about three miles from Abau Island, a position from which it was hoped it might be possible to visit the villages of that part of the district and to ascend what is marked on the charts as the Robinson River. From this anchorage Mr. Moreton proceeded with five picked men back to Domara Village to continue Tuari's plan of capturing some of the murderers, it being well known that the two tribes concerned had broken up into small parties and were living in twos and threes at different places in the forest.

7. On the 13th I went with a small party past the Abau and Abori Islands into the inlet of the Robinson River. We had two natives of Domara with us as interpreters, by name Maka and Bau. They knew a little of the Motu tongue. Our course lay up the Riguina River, where they said we should find natives. When we had ascended it about two and a-half miles the native guides intimated to us that the village of Inimari was near, on the top of a small hill about 200 feet high—the first ground which we saw on the river not mangrove. As we rounded a corner we suddenly came on a native in a canoe in the swamp in the edge of the river. He was at first paralysed with terror, but soon recovered so far as to start for the "bush," but recognising the voice of Bau, the Domara boy in the dingy with me, he was prevailed upon to stay at the far end of his canoe, but he kept the length of the craft between himself and us, and intimated by words and signs to lay the stick of tobacco offered to him on the end of the canoe nearest to us. He was induced to cross the river and warn his people of our approach. When they saw us they all fled to the forest except the chief, Gondouru, who came down to meet us, spear in hand, keeping carefully under cover. I went with Bau to meet him and readily established friendly relations. Our party then visited the village, and, had there been time at our disposal, the inhabitants would soon all have returned to meet us. Inimari is a poor village of eleven houses, of the usual Cloudy Bay type. They are built close together on a strong position, and the whole surrounded by a stockade similar to that of Merani, but not in perfect repair and not supplemented by any other defences. They have little planting land, the country all round being chiefly mangrove swamp, in which, however, there are a few small hills of conglomerate rock, almost quite unfit for cultivation. They are largely dependent on sago for food. They pointed to the north-east and said a tribe they called Vēā lives there; that they are very "bad" and come down to fight Inimari occasionally, although they live at a great distance from them.

8. A native of Inimari went overland to the next village, Aromari, the two being friendly, to warn them that we were coming up the river and intended sleeping in their village. The Riguina remained about seventy to eighty yards wide for the next three miles, through mangrove swamp and round conglomerate hills, and then on the first firm level ground on the left bank of the river we found the village of Aromari. This settlement consists of two villages built about fifty yards apart, one containing a dozen houses, the other about one-third less. Each is surrounded by a stockade in good order. The larger village has no tree-houses, but the smaller one possesses a platform, well provided with the usual missiles, high up on a large tree near the centre of the village. They also complained of the "badness" of the Vea tribe, who make periodic incursions into their country. When we arrived there were few people in either village, and we found that the bulk of the population was away in the "bush" making sago. The planting lands of Aromari are not much better than those of Inimari, and they said their crops had failed for want of rain. Some of them were busy preparing for use the plant they employ for poisoning fish. In the evening those out preparing sago began to arrive. Confidence had already been established, and we had been formally invited to sleep there, to swing our hammocks on the house-posts under the floor. The men accordingly entered the village as they arrived, but the women were shy and coy to that degree that they would not enter the stockade until they had received each a pipeful of tobacco. They had no food to offer us except newly-made sago, pumpkins, diseased sugar-cane, and a few inferior bananas.

9. Later in the evening the chief arrived. He is named Enomara, is a mild-looking man, of little character, and very limited influence. He was presented with a boar's tusk and some tobacco, but I received no return present although he was very friendly and attentive. It was not deemed necessary that we should keep watch during the night, but our hosts to a man seemed to do sentry duty the whole night; whether guarding themselves or us cannot be said. I was not aware of their dispositions until near midnight, when I was woke up by the noise caused by a pig or some animal rushing against the stockade a few yards from my head. The night was dark and nothing to be seen through the mosquito net, but a man coughed a peculiar cough close behind me, and was in a few seconds answered by about twenty similar coughs from different points within the stockade. This I believe was not heard by any other person of my party, and I took no notice of the occurrence. I was, however, very much impressed by the quiet and expeditious way in which the man that coughed first learned in a very few seconds that each man was at his post and on the alert. Evidently the men of Aromari are accustomed to night duty, and are trained to act in concert like those of Merani and Isimari in the business of native warfare. These Riguina tribes are of the ordinary Papuan type; they have a language of their own, but understand, partially at least, the Domara tongue. Their houses are of the usual type peculiar to this part of the country.

10. In the evening one of our Domara guides disappeared, but next morning he came into camp at Aromari accompanied by Laganu, chief of Vini Bo, a village situated between Aromari and the sea. Laganu came to see me with a number of his people without any misgiving; told me he is a friend of Tuari of Domari, who is my friend; and asked me to go to his village, Vini Bo, that everybody might know that he also is my friend.

We continued our route up the Riguina under the guidance of the two chiefs, Laganu and Enomara. The banks are chiefly mangrove for the next two miles, and then the river breaks up into a large number of small creeks spreading out between conglomerate hills. On one branch, the north-east one, where the
creek

creek extends through the mangrove belt, there is good planting land, but not in great quantity. There is no village higher up than Aromari. Our friends there expressed a strong desire to extend hospitality to us should we again visit their village. They knew what punishment had been inflicted on their neighbours, and were warned to keep the peace themselves and were asked to report to Tuari any further raid by Vea.

11. After descending the Riguina we went up the Robinson River for some five or six miles, but we failed utterly to find any place on it where we could camp for the night; both banks on the river itself and all its branches searched by us until daylight was gone, consisting of mangrove swamp covered by water at high tide. After the sun went down these swamps gave out noisome smells, and it was thus necessary to row back again to the sea beach before we could camp for the night. The weather was wet, which added greatly to the discomfort of the men, and made it much more dangerous to spend the night in the swamps. The water in the Robinson River was quite salt; the fresh water coming into it must be small in quantity.

12. Next day we were compelled to return to the schooner on account of the appearance of fever in the party, and the want of fresh water. Soon after we reached the schooner Mr. Moreton arrived from Domara with two prisoners, Koropi and Abau, who had been captured by the Domara people on the 14th. Apparently these two men had come down from the direction of Merani towards Domara to learn what was going on, and were met by a search party which was on its way to find out where the Merani people were to be met with. When surprised they ran in the direction of the river, and were captured there. On the same day a canoe from Būrūmāi came alongside the schooner, and we agreed with them to take Mr. Moreton and a small party back to Domara. Mr. Moreton reported that the Domara people were afraid they were about to be attacked by the Domu tribe, which is related to Merani. His instructions were to let the Merani people know that they might return to their village, and to establish relations between them and Domara, and to send a message from me to the chief of Domu.

13. On the 16th I took a small party up the Gadaguina River, where it was reported there is a village. The first mile and a-half of this stream lies in mangrove; then a piece of ground a little higher is met with on the left bank, on which the village, known as Maregadaguina, stands. It consists of four dwelling-houses and four small houses for cooking, &c., and is surrounded by a strong palisade which is kept in good condition. It possesses also four tree-houses, each at a great elevation in trees that grow outside the stockade, but which are ascended by ladders that start from the inner side, and slope up and out over the stockade. The village had evidently been deserted for several days, and we saw no one near. No plundering was permitted, but we found two loaded shot-cartridges of the brand of those carried by the two murdered men. Near the door of each house a stick of tobacco was hung up. Our boats got two or three miles further up the river, where it divides into a number of small branches. There is no second village on this river or its tributaries, and apparently not much land fit for cultivation. The water is fresh at, or a little above, the village.

14. On descending the Gadaguina we went eastward for about a mile and a-half, and entered the river called Oa or Ogoda-guina. For the first mile and a-half it is 250 to 300 yards broad; then it divides into three branches. The water of the two going west is quite salt and was therefore not followed further into the mangrove. The east branch we followed up about three miles, and then camped for the night, when it breaks up into a number of small divisions containing fresh water at the foot of some low wooded conglomerate hills. There is no village on the Oaguina, and we accordingly returned to the coast. It was intended to make a further ascent of the Robinson River, and the boats returned to its entrance for that purpose, but by the time we got there so many of the party suffered from fever that it was necessary to return at once to the schooner.

15. On the 19th there were only two men of the schooner's crew not laid up with fever, so that there was some difficulty in manning even a small boat. In this I went along the coast eastward to visit two strong tribes living there. About five miles from our anchorage we came to the point on which formerly stood the village of Dedere. Its inhabitants killed, a few years ago, some men engaged in fishing, and the village was burned by one of Her Majesty's ships. The natives received no injury in person and built a new village on the point at the eastern side of the bay some four or five miles from Dedere. This village is called Burumai, and was the first one visited here. Makao, chief of Burumai, met us at Dedere Point and came with us in our boat to the village. When we got there we found all the men, women, and children of the place sitting on platforms under their respective houses. The houses still look new, are well built in two rows, and are sixteen in number, and about a hundred yards from the sea. The point consists of slightly uneven sandy ground. There is no stockade. The population is about 100. Their planting lands are low and wet, and hence they live almost exclusively on taro. They have no cocoanuts. The demeanour of chief and people was perfectly friendly, and it was decided that we should spend the night in this village.

16. An hour or two after our arrival in Burumai some men came in from Boru, a large village at the head of Baxter Bay, and it was thought well to visit their tribe as it was the nearest community on the coast. Accompanied by Makao, chief of Burumai, and about half-a-score of his people and some of the Boru men, I walked to the village of Boru, some four or five miles' distance. Both Burumai and Boru speak the Domara language, with certain local differences. As it was desirable not to frighten the Boru people, and to show them that they were trusted, I carried no gun, and I could follow the general line of a discussion that arose as to whether I carried a gun (ipisi) concealed in my clothes. The truth of the matter is that there one could travel without a gun from Burumai to Boru under the exclusive escort of the villagers with as complete safety as one could go along a street in Brisbane. But that could not have been done a month ago in Cloudy Bay. On this occasion, however, I was not at the mercy of the natives, for I did carry a six-shooter, which they could not see, although Makao fraternally led me by the hand all the way from Burumai to Boru.

17. Boru is built on level sandy ground a few yards from the beach. It has sixteen houses and a population somewhere between 250 and 300. The houses are arranged in two rows, and are of the usual build and character. There are no fortifications. They have a small grove of cocoanuts, the only one in this part of the country. Keno, chief of Boru, a man of cool calculating disposition, with a square heavy under-jaw, which is extremely rare amongst Papuans, was absent, but soon returned to welcome me. I was offered food—an exceptional occurrence in these villages—and my reception altogether was entirely satisfactory.

satisfactory. Keno said he understood times were changed, and that natives would be punished now if they committed murder. He accompanied me back to Burumai, leading me by the hand in a brotherly manner all the way: a mark of regard one would not, being alone and bearing in mind the fate of Rochefort and McTier, when led by the hand, have accepted from either Makao or Keno, had one not felt oneself to be physically much stronger than either of them. It was found that the dreaded people of Vea are not unknown even to Boru, the inhabitants of the latter place denouncing Vea as "bad." On the 20th we said good-bye to our friends of Boru and Burumai, the chiefs of which very kindly led me hand-in-hand from my quarters to the boat.

18. On the 22nd I went to Domara, where it had been arranged by Mr. Moreton and Tuari I should meet the chief of Domu. The two men, one of whom was Ino, son of Tuari, that had caught the two prisoners Keropi and Abau, received each two tomahawks, two knives, two cloths, and five pounds of tobacco, with which they were well satisfied. Tuari, the chief, told me privately that he and his son had caught the two men, and should get all the reward; but the spirit of individual independence was too strong for the authority of the chief, and another man came forward and claimed to divide the pay with Ino, on which Tuari was silent; no one else had anything to say, and the payment was in the presence of the whole community paid to Ino and the other claimant. Tuari at once took over Ino's share, but he did not touch even a stick of tobacco given to the second man, who is a commoner in the community. In the evening Nauni, chief of Domu, arrived with Radyiau, the new chief of Merani, accompanied by a number of men and some four of the Merani women with their children. Their reception gave them confidence; they slept with Tuari, who was paid to provide them with food. It was arranged that I should go with Nauni to Domu next day.

19. On the 23rd I went from Domara to Domu. Bohu, chief of Maregadaguina, the village visited on the 16th, in the houses of which we left some tobacco, arrived at Domara. They had found the tobacco, and had heard of our peaceful attitude towards Domara and the other villages visited, and he came with some of his people to be put on the list of the friends of the Government. He was invited to be of the party to go to Domu, to which he consented in a state of great fear, hoping he might get out of the engagement somehow. At the moment of embarkation he had to be searched for, and when found he said his fear was so very great that he could not go to Domu. Nauni, chief of Domu, was made to take Bohu by the hand and lead him into the boat. Ino, son of Tuari, was also of the party. The prisoners had been brought ashore that morning in order that the usual preliminary magisterial inquiry should be held into the charge against them. We had met them as we went to the place whence the boats were to start, at the east end of the village, as they were marched to the quarters we had left at the west end, and in which the inquiry was to be held. They were in irons, and in charge of a European officer. As we rounded the point, and came in sight of the west end of the village, it was noticed that the officer in charge of the prisoners fired a shot, and waved his hand, while he paraded in an excited manner in front of the house in which the prisoners were to be detained. It was at first glance apparent that one of the prisoners had escaped. It was not deemed advisable under the circumstances to direct the attention of the chiefs and their followers to what had happened. It was noticed that as soon as the people that had gone to see us embark came up to our quarters, they at once dashed off at the top of their speed along the beach towards Domu, the direction the escaped man was certain to take. When they had run thus more than a mile along the beach our guests noticed that something had happened, but on our part nothing whatever was said, as the probability was that if we manifested any anxiety or the smallest excitement they would all dart into the forest and leave us the moment we landed. The journey was continued, however, with a knowledge of the necessity to be specially on guard against surprise, as the party consisted only of three Europeans, and these not armed for an encounter, as it was desirable to appear in such a manner as not to cause distrust in Domu. It seemed on the whole best to proceed and to take then no notice whatever of what was going on. We went west along the coast for about seven miles from Domara. Then we landed and went about three miles inland over level land covered by forest, but with strips and patches of mangrove here and there until we reached Domu.

20. Two of Nauni's men met us as we landed and accompanied us to the village. The people were all present there sitting on the platforms under the houses. The village is called by the Domara people Domu, by the Aroma people Domulu. It is built on level ground, consists of thirty-one houses, has no stockade, and no tree-houses or platforms for defensive purposes. The population is probably about 300, but to the same community belong four other small villages near to Domu. They can thus trust to their numbers, and do not require defence works. Their planting lands are good, but they said they had little food this season. In no community have I seen so many people suffering from such severe sores as those by which many of the Domu people were affected. They received us in a quiet friendly manner, although they are closely connected with the people of Merani and Isimari, and were almost certainly assisting those when they charged our line on the 4th. As we sat and talked there I noticed Radyiau, chief of Merani, join our circle. He was left at Domara to give evidence in the inquiry; and it was my intention to take him and his people back to Merani next day. It was no surprise that Radyiau should go to Domu, as the Merani people were principally in refuge at that village or its dependencies, and it was perfectly plain that the moment the prisoner escaped, the Merani people then at Domara would flee to the forest. But what did appear strange was that Radyiau should then make for Domu, where he knew I was, and that he should join my own circle. His presence there did not cause any excitement, and he accepted my invitation to smoke as if nothing had occurred. The explanation of all that was, no doubt, that he had already learned that the prisoner had been recaptured. It was Keropi that effected his escape, said to have been the principal actor in the murders. The officer in whose charge he was says he slipped his irons in some way and darted for the bush. He had to cross about 150 yards of clear ground before he reached cover. The officer fired at him three times, but fortunately inflicted only a skin wound. The behaviour of the Domara natives was excellent. They followed up the chase in the very best style, started the prisoner and ran him into water about the west end of the lagoon, surrounded him, and in less than an hour had him again in irons. The officer in charge of Keropi gave them ten pounds of tobacco as a reward, and I gave them a similar amount, over which they were jubilant. The most unfortunate part of the occurrence, therefore, was the fright and flight of the Merani people then assembled at Domara. We returned to our boats after a stay of about a couple of hours at Domu, accompanied to the beach very courteously by Nauni. It was concerted with Radyiau that he should collect his people again and bring them if possible next day to Domara, whence they would be taken to their own village for re-settlement there.

21. On the morning of the 24th, Bohu, chief of Maregadaguina, and Makao, chief of Burumai, paid their respects and started for home, and I took leave of Tuari and Ino and went on board the steamer to prepare for leaving Cloudy Bay. As it appeared to me very important to have someone there to represent the Government for a few months, at least, until the Merani people are re-settled, I left at Domara a Polynesian of great experience here, Maka by name, originally a teacher of the London Missionary Society, and subsequently Government interpreter. He is engaged at a salary of £10 a month and rations. His instructions are to make Domara his headquarters, to visit all the villages of the vicinity periodically; to see the Merani and Isimari tribes re-settled, and to give their neighbours to understand that they are not to be molested.

22. Before the murder of the two unfortunate men in question, this part of the country was but little known, and it had a very bad reputation. Nothing looked more hopeless than the task before us when we first arrived there; but eventually everything turned out to my satisfaction except in one particular. The result of the encounter of the 4th was much more serious than I anticipated at the time I wrote my former despatch. It was thought then that owing to the excellence of the cover selected by them the natives had not suffered much; but as a matter of fact the field they chose was such that they could not see well what injury they were receiving, and consequently persisted longer in their endeavour to reach our line than would otherwise have been the case. According to the two prisoners, and their account has been confirmed by others, the following were the casualties:—

Onaki, of Merani	...	...	...	...	shot in the neck.
Barau "	"	...	...	...	" " body.
Kaia "	Isimari	...	...	...	" " stomach.
Ori "	"	...	...	...	" " body.
Bina "	"	...	...	...	" " hip-joint.
Bonami "	Merani	...	...	...	" " shoulder.
Togari "	"	...	...	...	" " groin.
Mawa "	Isimari	...	...	...	" " leg.
Duma "	"	...	...	...	" " hip.
Vafero "	Merani	...	...	...	" " leg.

According to Nauni, chief of Domu, the six first-named are dead—two were killed on the spot, and four died soon after. This deplorable loss of life is to me the source of the deepest regret. I am perfectly well aware that I could not be relieved of responsibility in respect of it, by pleading honest and virtuous intentions, should it be thought my judgment was at fault in adopting the line of action deliberately undertaken and carried out by myself and those acting under my orders. That the course of proceedings was under the circumstances the best that could be carried out, I entertain no doubt or misgiving whatever; but it may not be easy to communicate that opinion to those unacquainted with this country. We had to deal with a tribe that considered itself stronger than any power that could be brought against it; which told us with mockery and defiance they had killed the white men, and replied by threats and menace when asked to surrender the murderers; and who attempted to surround and cut us off when we proceeded to execute the Queen's Warrant. The authority of Her Majesty had either to be asserted or to succumb to raw savagery. Had we tried to retreat when these savages advanced to the attack we should not have been suffered to retire, as our opponents, before the order was given to fire on them, were diligently and skilfully executing a movement to prevent our escape. Had Merani and Isimari not been severely handled they would have concealed their loss and scored a triumph, on which every tribe in Cloudy Bay would have refused us assistance and disaffection would have shown itself disastrously far beyond that district. I cannot, therefore, but feel that the course events took was the best that could have happened, although I most sincerely deplore the loss of life. Unfortunately, in dealing with savages, punishment on a mild scale, carried out in a way that might by many be called merciful or benevolent, is only pain and suffering inflicted in vain. As I have pointed out before and as was recognised by your predecessors, punishment inflicted on a people in the condition of such savages as those of Cloudy Bay must, to be effective and merciful, be carried out with the strong hand once for all.

23. I enclose a sketch map of the country (*see* Appendix Y), with which the Government has become fairly well acquainted during these proceedings, prepared by Mr. Cameron. I should be much obliged if you would kindly cause this to be handed to Mr. Tully, Surveyor-General of Queensland, in order that it may be printed, as the data have been procured at great trouble, and this part of the Possession will not in all probability be so carefully examined again for many years to come. The district covered by this map is peopled by men of the ordinary Papuan type. The language most widely understood is that of the Domara tribe, of which a fairly extensive vocabulary has been secured (*see* Appendix X); but its grammar I could not master in the short time at my disposal. The vocabulary prepared will enable one to visit all the villages inspected by me. There was no European or other foreigner acquainted with the Domara tongue, but at Domara, as at most of the coast villages in that part of the country, there are a few persons acquainted with at least a small number of words of the Motu language, a fact that bears out the contention of the Rev. W. G. Lawes that Motu is the most widely distributed of all the dialects of the Possession. Domu and Merani speak the same tongue, although they are several miles apart; while Merani and Isimari, separated by 150 yards, speak different languages, and form a united community. Maregadaguina speaks the Domara tongue; but the Riguina villages speak a language of their own. I had no opportunity of securing any vocabulary except that of Domara. The others would be of interest to the ethnologist and philologist, but they will hardly be required for administrative purposes. All these tribes intermarry, the price of a wife being on an average about a pig, one or two tomahawks, and one or two garden knives. There are no skull trophies in any of the villages, and, strange to say, they are not cannibals. Their weapons are the spear and the stone club. The stone adze they do not use except in making sago. The women are tattooed before marriage, and all, even the smallest girls, wear the grass petticoat. The men dress the same as at Port Moresby. They bury in the earth. I declined the invitation of Makao, chief of Burumai, to sleep in his house, because his son had just been buried under the house below the spot where I should have had to sling my hammock. All the coast tribes have large double canoes made by themselves out of great hollowed logs, with nearly square ill-shaped ends, but carrying

carrying the most picturesque sail afloat, lance-shaped below, deeply crescentic at the free end above. The people are not free from leprosy, and suffer much from ringworm. To my surprise I saw no case of elephantiasis.

24. For the settlement of a European race, the Cloudy Bay district is clearly quite unfitted. There are some small tracts of good land as at Merani and Domu, but these are limited in area, the best situated on the river banks, which gradually slope down into sago swamps. The climate is by far the most insalubrious I have met with in the Possession. Some idea of its unwholesome nature may be formed from the fact, that of twenty-five men employed in one way or another in connection with these proceedings, all except two suffered from fever, and some of them seriously. I should have extended the inspection of the country further before leaving, only that a single boat's crew of men, fit for work, could not be raised out of the complements of the "Hygeia" and "Merrie England." Our stay could not for reasons of health have been prolonged, even had the task in hand not been finished. Scrub itch is so troublesome in Cloudy Bay that Europeans could hardly tolerate it. There does not seem to be much timber of value in the district; but the trepang fishing-ground is the best and most extensive I have seen in the Possession. Excluding the small patch of cocoanuts, perhaps three or four acres, at Boru, there are not a hundred coconut-trees in the entire district. There is, therefore, as far as can be seen at present, no great commercial future before Cloudy Bay. No indication of mineral wealth was observed beyond a single specimen of cinnabar ore found in Merani, the history of which could not be obtained. In the same village were also specimens of obsidian and of jade—some of the latter being shaped into adzes.

25. I should not conclude this Report without acknowledging the zeal of the officers employed there. To their untiring efforts and regard for instructions I owe the success obtained. Their obedience was tested in a way that I was not for some time aware of, and which reflects on them the highest credit. When I went from Merani to search for the chief of Domara, orders were given to avoid collision with the natives during my absence; but to carry out this order several of our party had to retire before a crowd of the Merani and Isimari men, and to use speed in getting under the cover of the stockade. Had they resisted then they would have driven off the assailants; but the affair would not have been decisive, and our task would have been much more difficult. Both officers and men have suffered greatly in health, but the former without a murmur.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Brisbane.

P.S.—The two prisoners, Koropi and Abau, were safely lodged in gaol at Port Moresby on the 26th instant; but there will be much difficulty in procuring the attendance of witnesses and interpreters for their trial.—W. MACG.

APPENDIX E.

DESPATCH RESPECTING VISIT OF INSPECTION TO ISLAND OF KIWAI AT MOUTH OF FLY RIVER.

No. 113.

British New Guinea,

S.S. "Merrie England,"

Fly River, 9th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on the evening of the 21st November I arrived, in the "Merrie England," at the mouth of the Fly River. Next morning we proceeded up the channel between the islands of Kiwai and Mibu, and anchored about three miles from the village of Kiwai. We had some communication with the natives of the village of Saguana, the first village we saw as we ascended the river, but none of them would go with us as guides. We landed at the village of Kiwai on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, and from that time until yesterday my attention has been devoted exclusively to Kiwai Island. This place is important from its position with reference to Queensland and the Fly River respectively, also by size, the varied nature of its products, and the number and character of its inhabitants. It therefore appeared, on these grounds, to be very desirable that as complete an examination as possible should be made of the island, which would also serve as a convenient point of departure for administrative action in this part of the Possession. Accordingly a more complete report has been prepared than it is customary to forward, dealing with many small matters of detail that may of themselves be deemed trivial, but which would probably be of some interest and value to those that may come here for commercial or other purposes.

2. Kiwai Island is about thirty-six miles long and about two and a-half miles broad, containing therefore about ninety square miles. Speaking roughly, its general direction is from south-east to north-west. It is perfectly flat, probably no part of it is two yards above high water mark; considerable areas are something below the mark of high spring tides. The south-east two-thirds of the island are being encroached on by the water, and this encroachment is so general round the whole coast of this portion of the island as to suggest to one that the land is probably slowly sinking. The north-west third is not being reduced in area; it is about eighteen inches to two feet above high water mark. The whole island is covered by dense scrub and forest, but probably possesses no valuable timber of any kind.

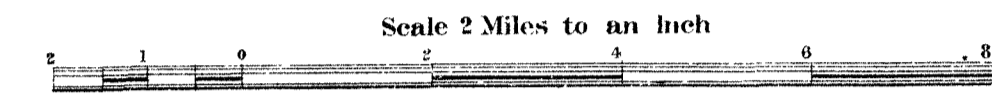
3. In describing the several villages, a beginning will be made with the first one presenting itself to the traveller proceeding up the river on the western side of the island, and others will be taken in their order advancing up that side of the island, round its north-west end, down the east side, and round its south-east end to Saguana, the point of commencement.

4. We went to the village of Saguana on the 25th ultimo; we left Kiwai village soon after midday, and pulled with the tide to Saguana in about three hours. We were accompanied by Daida, chief of one-half of the Kiwai village, by a leading man named Marika, and by Budia, missionary of Kiwai. As soon

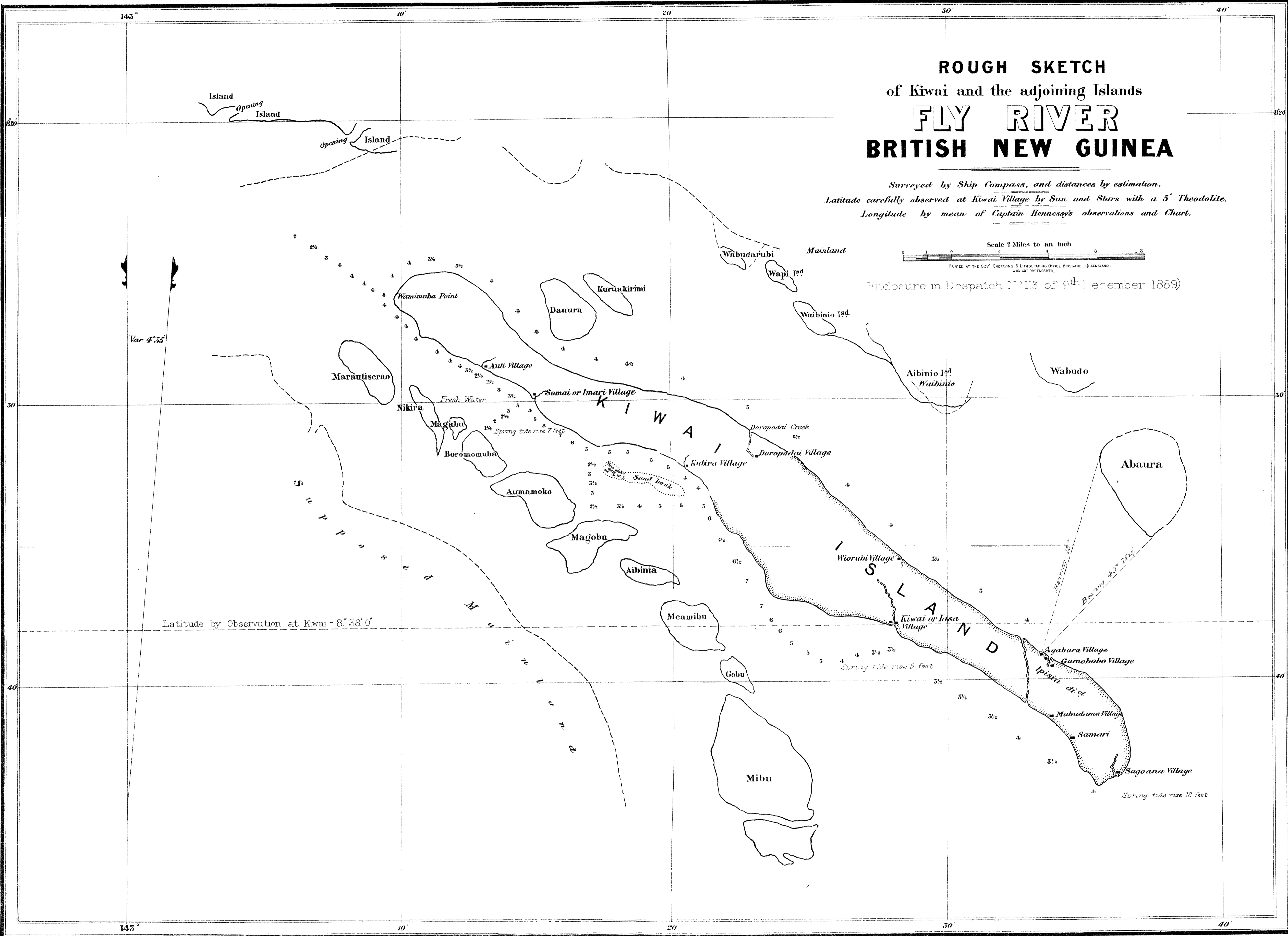
as

ROUGH SKETCH
of Kiwai and the adjoining Islands
FLY RIVER
BRITISH NEW GUINEA

Surveyed by Ship Compass, and distances by estimation.
Latitude carefully observed at Kiwai Village by Sun and Stars with a 5' Theodolite.
Longitude by mean of Captain Hennessy's observations and Chart.



Inclosure in Despatch 1313 of 9th December 1889



as we appeared within sight of the village of Samari on the way down a fire was lighted on the beach, according to Daida, to warn all the people who might be away from the village of our approach. We were threatened by a thunderstorm coming from the island of Mibu, and Marika repeatedly did his best to ward the heavy shower from us; he turned himself towards the dark cloud, looked extremely serious, stretched out his right hand, extended his index finger, and muttered something half audibly which I could not understand. We reached Saguana and got our luggage housed about one minute before the shower reached us, and it then lasted only three or four minutes, so that doubtless Marika must have thought we were greatly impressed by his power.

As we approached Saguana several men came to meet us on the beach; they were unarmed and helped to carry our luggage ashore. Our boat was taken up a creek on the north side of the village within one hundred and fifty yards of the houses, but we had some difficulty in getting down it at dead low water. We hired a small house about thirty feet long, in which we had comfortable quarters. The chief, Sagigi by name, was absent when we got there but arrived about half-an-hour later. Saguana has two houses each about two hundred feet, and two small buildings about thirty feet long; they were built close to high water mark. The women and children did not run away, and were not secluded during our stay. Sagigi conducted us through the houses and showed us everything. About half the people wore a piece of cloth or clothing of some kind, often in grotesque fashion, the whole attire sometimes consisting of a satin hat or knitted cap. They were all very friendly, and seemed to be a frank, active, healthy people. One of our party shot some birds near the village, and a spurred plover was given as a present to Sagigi; the bird was not dead, so the chief set about killing it in his own way. He first broke its legs, then its wings, and as it was still alive he did not seem to know what to do next, when one of our party took the bird and killed it. They possess from one to two thousand cocoanut trees, which bear well on their sandy soil; they grow many sweet potatoes which also seem to suit their gardens, but some of them we thought rather fibrous. They brought us cocoanuts, sweet potatoes, crabs, and bananas, which we paid for in tobacco. The chief received a new shirt as a present, which seemed to give him much pleasure. The population is probably about 250. There is a deserted mission house at Saguana, which evidently has not been occupied for some considerable time; they have now no teacher.

5. On the 28th ultimo we started from Kiwai village in the morning and pulled with the tide to the village of Samari in two hours. We were under the guidance of Daida and one of his men. A small creek runs up the north side of the village, up which our boat went at low water to the landing place close to the houses. A number of unarmed men came down to meet us and conducted us towards the house of the chief, Gariamau, who came out and met us and led us to his quarters. He occupied a space of about 10 feet on the end of a house about 50 feet long, from the remainder of which it was separated by a partition with one door. He is a large-made man, quiet, and dignified, and received us perfectly naked, although many of his people wore cloth or fragments of cast-off clothes of some kind. As many men and boys as could be accommodated in the chief's apartment thrust themselves in, and tobacco was industriously consumed. The chief received a present of a shirt and five sticks of tobacco, and his wife cooked me some sweet potatoes which, it appeared, Gariamau really intended to give me as a present, but he could not resist payment in the form of a half of a stick of tobacco when offered to him. They brought us cocoanuts, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, and mangoes, which we paid for in tobacco. There are at present in occupation some half-a-score of houses from 30 to 50 feet in length, some of which are not in very good repair; but a very fine house was nearly finished, then completely roofed in and receiving the flooring, over 250 feet long and 27 feet broad. I was conducted through all the houses, in which I saw their women and children. They were at first greatly frightened, and at the first house started to run out at one end of the building as soon as I appeared at the other. But the distribution of a few pipefuls of trade tobacco proved an irresistible attraction to make my acquaintance, and I was warmly invited to go through the other houses. When we were in the village a number of the people—men, women, and boys—started for Ipsia, where there was to be a dance. Some of them carried drums, and every man and boy had a bow and a sheaf of arrows. A remarkable feature of Samari is an intelligently constructed arched bridge, about 50 feet long, which crosses the creek close to the village. First of all the trunk of a tree has been laid across the creek from bank to bank, which would, however, be covered at high water, and be impassable for women and children; it has served as scaffolding for the erection of the bridge; then a row of forked sticks has been pushed into the mud right across the river alongside of the tree trunk. The length of the forked sticks increases gradually towards the middle of the creek, when they reach a height of 10 or 12 feet above the water. A small tree is then laid in the forks of these uprights from side to side of the creek. Poles are then laid in pairs on this transverse beam, the lower end sunk in the mud, inclining at such an angle as to form an X, the shorter upper part of which is thus V shaped, and forms the framework of the pathway. A floor is put into the point of the V over the transverse, and bars are tied along from the one upright to the other forming the railed sides of the bridge. As a bridge for a creek without a current, this structure forms the simplest and most graceful-looking bridge I have seen, but manifestly the upright forks, on which the weight of the whole mainly rests, would be a great weakness in a river with a strong stream. Samari has a house for a missionary, but it is unoccupied. They have several hundred cocoanut trees, and had abundance of food. The population is probably about 400.

6. After leaving Samari we went the same day to the neighbouring village of Mabudamu. It consists of two houses about 120 feet long, but we saw none of the people. Daida told us they had all gone to Dudi to fish. There were many yams and other things in the houses, as could be seen by peeping through the closed doors; but it was evident from the state of the grass that there had been no one living there for several weeks. The name of their chief is Kamiru, and him I met at Kiwai; a quiet, very friendly man.

7. The village next in order is that best known as Kiwai. The inhabitants often call it Iasa. They say the name of one portion of it is Kiwai, the name of another Iasa. They also divide it into Gebara Sapua, the north side, of which Daida is chief, and Pedeia Sapua, the south side, of which Kanani is chief. It contains some half-a-dozen of the large houses, about 150 to 200 feet long, and some six or eight smaller houses. A small creek comes from the bush through the middle of the village, but it is of very little use for boats, as it has no channel in the muddy foreshore, which is half-a-mile broad. Kiwai is of all the villages on the island the most unsuitable for trading boats on account of this mud flat. I spent altogether

altogether about five or six days in this village, but it was our headquarters for thirteen days. We occupied two small houses belonging to the London Missionary Society, kindly put to our disposal by Budia the teacher. We consequently know the inhabitants of this village better than those of any other here. When we arrived the population looked very small for the house accommodation, and we were informed many people were absent on a fishing expedition to some of the neighbouring islands. When we returned to the village on the evening of the 28th ultimo we found that the fishing party had arrived in from forty to fifty canoes. There must have been at least 300 people on this expedition. The whole family had gone—husband, wife, children, and dogs. When we arrived first we were met on the foreshore by the missionary and Kanani, and a number of the people received us kindly; those that returned from fishing seemed to be very glad to see us. During the whole of our stay we were treated in the most friendly manner, and came to entertain much respect for many of the friends we made there.

8. Of this village it is mentioned by Captain Everill, in July, 1885, that he and Mr. Douglas clothed one of the chiefs in blue serge and a cricket belt, and then to their dismay found that this man had suggested to the villagers, when unsuccessful in pig-hunting, that they should eat the missionaries. A still more exciting account of these people is given by Mr. Theodore Bevan in his fifth expedition. This gentleman visited the village in December, 1887, and wrote as follows:—

“When these Kiwai natives want a little amusement they indulge in the pleasures of the chase—*i.e.*, of wild pigs, or of inland tribes. For the former purpose they have a well-trained breed of dogs, which they value so highly that they do not eat them, as a rule, until after they have died a natural death. In the latter event, they put on their shell ornaments (groin and breast plates), paint themselves red, yellow, and black, and tie on feather head-dresses. Then they depart in their canoes, and when their destination is reached take to the bush and hunt wild natives. From tree-tops they eagerly scan the horizon for signs of smoke. Their human prey is in this way betrayed by his own camp fire, hunted down, and decapitated. Jubilantly the Kiwaians return to their district, and after cooking and eating the heads, hang up the skulls as a trophy. At these cannibal feasts a kind of kava is drunk. This is prepared from an indigenous root chewed by virgins of about thirteen years of age. While it does not exactly intoxicate, its effect is not unlike that of opium.”

If the condition of these natives was as depicted only two years ago by Mr. Bevan, a wonderful change has indeed taken place since then. It was most curious to see the expression on the faces of some of the Kiwai men to whom the above passages were translated into their own tongue. Some roared with laughter; others looked at it much more seriously, and said it was *karokaro auera* (“bitter language”), and “*warame*” (not true). There are no skull trophies visible in the village; the teacher who is there now has been in the village, he says, for about two years, and he has never heard of a head having been eaten there. There is not a kava plant in or belonging to the village. It is used on the mainland, but is a curiosity at Kiwai, and as such I have heard of one plant of it at Sumai. The people of this island do know how to use it, but they say it is never chewed by women. They also say that there really are people a long way off on the mainland that eat men, but that they themselves used to clean the soft part off the skulls by sharp sticks. This is a good example of how difficult it is to obtain accurate information in respect of native matters. It is not improbable that Mr. Bevan was told much more than the truth, and I may possibly have heard somewhat less. For my part, however, I do not believe that the people of Kiwai were cannibals then; they certainly are not so now.

9. More than half of the Kiwai villagers wear cloth of some kind. They have plenty of food, and were always ready to sell us coconuts, of which they have many hundred trees in bearing, bananas, yams, sweet potatoes, sago, and sometimes a pig; they are as fond of tobacco as their neighbours. We had an opportunity of witnessing a great dance there, which was held in one of the large houses and lasted four nights; many people from other villages on the island took part in it. This assembly was not one got up on account of the food supplied, as is the case at so many native meetings of the kind, but simply for the purpose of doing one dance a night, which lasts without break or variety from about 9 p.m. to daylight.

10. At Kiwai there is stationed the only missionary on the Fly River; he is a native of Saibā Island, by name Budia. He is a quiet, unpretentious, kindly man who is much liked by the people; but he has a depressed, discouraged look about him, and seems to feel that his time and labour do not yield such results as he might expect. He has considerable knowledge of the Kiwai language, but does not speak it fluently. His library seems to consist of a few printed copies of eleven hymns in the Kiwai language, translated, he informs me, by the Reverend Mr. Savage, and the Gospel according to Mark, in the Murray Island tongue, which, however, differs in first principles from that of Kiwai. I saw also a few verses of the Gospel of Mark printed in the Kiwai tongue, and these are of course very useful to the missionary. At one service there were between fifty and sixty natives present, but the average is less; they were well-behaved during service, and some of them seemed to attend to the words of the teacher. A weak point in the service is the singing. In previous reports it has been pointed out that, in the central districts and towards the east end of the Possession, the children and young people sing beautifully, and this proves a great attraction to them and others to attend service; but it is not so at Kiwai, for only some three or four natives even attempted to sing; no women and very few children came to service. It does not appear that any school classes are being held at present at Kiwai.

Kiwai village is recommended as headquarters for any person intending to reside for a time in this locality, on account of its central position, and also because the people speak very distinctly and are extremely good-natured in teaching one their language. They are also on good terms with all the villages in the district, to which they will readily act as guides. The population probably exceeds 500.

11. On the 29th we went up the river to the village of Kubira, having the Kiwai missionary with us. It is situated on the beach on the south bank of a small creek; we got there about low water, and found about two hundred or three hundred yards of deep soft mud between the river and the village. Through this came some of the natives wading knee-deep, and dragged our boat up the creek some two hundred yards beyond the village, where we got out, and were shown to the house of the chief, who arrived in about a quarter of an hour after us; his name is Gamodo. He is a weakly-looking mild-spoken man of about fifty-five, very kind in manner. He took us over the three houses of the village, each from 150 to 200 feet in length and sheltering a population of probably 300. The women and children were at first greatly frightened, but after a little recovered their composure. The usual present of a shirt was made to the chief, and they sold us some coconuts, sweet potatoes, and one yam, probably because it was bad, which

we did not observe in time. They possess a few score of cocoanut trees, much breadfruit, and they say they have plenty of sweet potatoes. They use a language which is different from that of Kiwai, but many of them understand the Kiwai tongue, so that an interpreter is not necessary. They seem to be a quiet and friendly people, and came eagerly down to meet us without arms of any kind.

12. At Kubira I met Nopio, chief of the village of Doropodai, who was there with a few of his people. They speak the same language as Kubira, opposite which they live on the other side of the island. They informed us that they had suffered from sickness in their village, and had consequently gone to sojourn in the bush for the present, and intend to build a new village for themselves. I have heard subsequently that they had a quarrel recently with some other tribe, in which some of their people were slain.

There is no mission-house at Doropodai or at Kubira.

13. On the same day we went as far as Sumai village. This is the place called by D'Albertis Para, and by Captain Everill Sumaat and Sumanti, &c. Inquiries were made in vain for days as to the whereabouts of a village with the names given by Captain Everill, but no one had ever heard of such a place. The natives of the village call it Imari; Para is the name of their land; but as the village is known further down the river as Sumai, and as the inhabitants recognise it as such, it appears to me best to call it Sumai on the map. Captain Everill's nomenclature is no doubt peculiar; from his not using the system of spelling, &c., adopted by the Admiralty and the Royal Geographical Societies.

14. Contrary to usual custom, both men and women came out to meet us as we approached the houses of Sumai. Of course the men were unarmed. The village stands on the bank of the river, on the mouths of several creeks that open there into the main stream. It consists of about half-a-dozen large houses and a few small ones. We had our quarters in the vacant missionary premises, to which the natives brought us food, consisting of sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, coconuts, and sugar-cane. The two chiefs, Kóresa and Atai, were absent fishing on the island of Somógi. Sumai possesses some two or three thousand cocoanut trees, which are very productive. The people have plenty of food. Several women were at work preparing sago, which, I was informed, was always done by them and not by the men. The trees had been floated into the village and turned out on the banks of creeks or the river, where the women hacked out the trunk with wooden adzes with burned ends, and washed out the starch in the semicircular leaf-stalk of the sago tree.

In front of one house there was a small heap of human skulls, and some of our party saw a second. This is probably the collection seen by Captain Everill in 1585, and from which specimens were then purchased. It need hardly be said that none have been bought on this occasion; but effort will be made to have them buried and to convince these people that white men do not deal in human heads, or use such trophies. The population of Sumai may be over 500 people.

15. On the morning of the 30th November a visit was paid to the village of Auti, about a couple of miles up the river from Sumai. The men came down the river bank to meet us and conduct us to the house of the chief, whose name is Dugi. A large number of the women came to receive a pipeful of tobacco, and the people did not seem either afraid or distrustful. They have five large houses, each about 150 feet long; and they possess several fine small cocoanut plantations, containing several thousand trees. Dugi's quarters consisted of an apartment made up of about 15 feet of a house cut off from the main hall of the building by a partition with one door. On each side of this door there was a trophy, consisting of about fifty grimy smoke-dried human skulls. Both chief and people were very friendly, and sold us a considerable quantity of yams, of which they appeared to have very many, the soil on this end of the island being richer and less sandy than at Saguana, where they are more dependent on sweet potatoes. The usual present was given to Dugi as chief, and I, as usual, received none in return. The population of Auti is not much less than that of Sumai.

16. As the village Doropodai was empty we did not stop there, but passed down the east side of the island to the next village, Wiorubi, which contains a large population, probably 700 or 800. We unfortunately did not reach there until dusk, a bad hour at which to approach a native settlement, especially in a steam launch. We were accompanied by Gurka, a leading man from Kiwai, and by Atai, one of the Sumai chiefs. Gurka proposed that he should go ashore first, as all the natives were keeping out of sight and did not respond to our shouts. As he approached the houses several men appeared from behind trees, and, recognising who we were, at once laid past their bows and arrows. They promptly put a small house, about 30 feet long, at our disposal, and the chief Buruma, with a large number of his people, came to meet me as I landed, and led me by the hand to the chief's house, which was the place put at our disposal for the night. This village is on the banks of the river, and has the advantage of having a sandy foreshore; hence, probably, its name Wio, signifying sand, and Arubi, people. They have perhaps a thousand cocoanut trees, but have lost many by the washing away of the soil similar to what occurred in recent years at Kiwai, Saguana, and Ipisia. The kindness and curiosity of these people were so great that the men very inconveniently thronged our quarters, and it was a great relief when they finally retired to rest. In the village proper of Wiorubi there are four houses, each about 200 feet in length, and four smaller ones. At two or three places along the coast they have large garden houses which they use periodically, but they are at present unoccupied. The chief of Wiorubi is a remarkably good-natured, kindly man. I was gratified, when sitting with him and some of his men on the doorsteps in the morning when my people were busy packing up, to hear one of the Wiorubi soliloquise, as he looked at my men, "Auo miro mere"—these very peaceful men. The chief was so anxious to convince me that he is a man of peace, that it is difficult not to think that he or his people have been at some mischief lately. I gave him a new shirt and five sticks of tobacco, and he presented me personally with five coconuts and accepted payment for them. Wiorubi possesses a large population, quite equal to that of Kiwai or Sumai.

17. On the 26th November and 8th December visits were made to Ipisia. At this place there are two villages about half-a-mile apart, the combined population of which would probably reach a thousand souls. This district is called by the natives themselves Ougara. The southern village is situated on a creek about a quarter of a mile from the beach, and contains some four or five large houses, over 200 feet in length. Its name is Gamobobo, and its chief is Abi. He was away fishing at Abaura Island, so that I did not see him. The northern village is on a sandy beach; its name is Agabara, and its chief is Buni, a rather slender, active, intelligent man of about forty-five, who wears at home a scarlet hat, white coat, and black trousers. Buni is clearly the best dressed man on the island. He paid me an official

official visit at Kiwai village. On that occasion he wore a coloured napkin on his head tied under the chin, leaving only his face exposed; a full-dress heavy black cloth coat, buttoned up to the chin with bright buttons, bearing the crown in the centre and "Bristol Constabulary" as a legend, with "24 C" on the collar, and a pair of brown tweed trousers. He and his people received us with much kindness, bringing us quantities of sweet potatoes and bananas for sale. The Agabara houses are five or six in number, none of them exceeding a hundred feet in length. These two neighbouring villages possess probably a few thousand cocoanut trees, of which perhaps less than one thousand are bearing.

18. After completing the inspection of the island, and visiting every inhabited village on it, I have concluded that the total population of the island does not exceed 5,000.

19. The products of the island are varied. It is, however, no field for the botanical collector, there being great sameness in its vegetation; but it is of great interest to the agriculturist. The number of cocoanut trees grown is far less than would seem from the river to be the case, because they usually grow in only a very thin fringe on the river bank. They do not seem to make copra of the nut, but they use it largely in their diet, and freely sell them to travellers at about ten for one stick of tobacco. They make fibre sometimes from the husk, but not often, as other fibres are easier to prepare.

20. Large quantities of food are grown, of which no doubt much could be exported. They have very many sago trees which they plant and cultivate. They have enumerated to me twenty-five varieties of sago trees, but it may be suspected that these represent rather the sago tree at different stages of growth than really different varieties of trees. They all use sago as a stand-by, whatever other food they may have in use. As mentioned above, it is prepared by the women; it is put up in small rolls about 2 inches in diameter, called "dou tarame," and in large bundles about 1 foot or 9 inches in diameter and about 3 feet in length, wrapped round in leaves and stiffened by the midrib of sago leaves tied on to it; these bundles are called "dou siahu." It is eaten roasted in leaves or on the coals, or made into a pie with clams in the shell. Clearly all the sago grown is not manufactured, as at the north end of the island there are many trees that have flowered and are dead. It appears that the tree requires a long period—probably twenty years—to come to maturity, as they say if a man plants a sago tree for his child he will eat it when he is grown up, but the man himself will not eat of it.

21. Next to sago, the most important article of diet is the banana. The cultivation of this plant receives from them much attention. In the vocabulary enclosed there is a list of no fewer than thirty-six different varieties. From personal experience, I can affirm that these distinctions are not fanciful, but indicate real substantial differences. About twelve or fifteen of these varieties have been sold to us, and some of them are decidedly superior. I have noted that the first eight on the list are generally considered the best by the natives themselves, but I have eaten of several of the others and considered them good bananas. This would no doubt be a fine field for the banana grower of Queensland from which to obtain new varieties. Whether they could be made an article of export cannot at present be stated. There is every reason to suppose that large quantities could be grown by the natives. One kind of banana, named "sime," is used for making fibre by these people. In the vocabulary will be found a list of the names of eleven different kinds of fibre prepared and used by these natives. Some of these appear to be valuable. I am forwarding a parcel herewith, addressed to the Hon. the Minister for Lands, who takes a keen interest in this matter, containing samples of seven different fibres. I should be much obliged if you would cause the parcel, with the accompanying letter of advice, to be delivered to their address.

22. In the vocabulary will be found a list of twenty different kinds of yams cultivated at Kiwai; some of those, especially the three first on the list, are remarkably good, but several of the others are of first-rate quality. The kinds called "kodoruti dogodogo" and "kodoruti keakea" would probably, from their size and shape, be best suited for the market. They are not abundant at some of the villages, while others have large quantities. A list of ten different kinds of sweet potatoes cultivated by the same people is given in the vocabulary. The two first are best suited for export, as far as I can judge; some of the others are too stringy. They are grown most abundantly in the south end of the island at Saguana and Ipisia. Taro is also cultivated, but we have not seen it much in use. Many breadfruit trees grow on the islands, the seeds of which are eaten, but the pulp is usually thrown away.

23. Two vegetables are cultivated and eaten here which I have not seen in use elsewhere. One is called "guguba," has large five-lobed leaves, which are eaten cooked. We found this not unpalatable, the taste and feel being that of a plant belonging to or allied to Malvaceæ. Unfortunately no flower of it could be found. The other is a shrub grown usually in the potato gardens, with leaves nearly like those of the ash, but smaller; its name is "gesere." Of this no flower could be procured. The root of a creeper called "turio" is also eaten, but it is seldom employed as an article of diet. As dessert fruits they have the papaya, seldom grown, however; a Baringtonia, mangoes, and a litchi; but they have no member of the orange family, though they have melons; they also eat mushrooms. Large quantities of sugar-cane are grown and eaten, but, although probably good varieties for the cane grown could be procured here, I have not collected specimens, or even their names, because it suffers much from the borer. Great care would therefore be required in selecting and propagating specimens for export.

24. As animal food, they have in the south end of the island turtle. At Saguana, eight recent turtle backs are laid down in a row near the chief's house. Up towards the north end of the island, they obtain a fresh-water turtle. Fish they catch usually in a small basket shaped like a candle extinguisher, about 18 inches in diameter at the lower end, and about 3 to 5 feet high; they chase the fish in shallow water and put this implement over it, then press the sides together to secure the prey. This fish-catcher is called "gonia." At times they secure large quantities of whitebait on the sand flats of the river. About 150 people—men, women, and children—were one day to be seen catching these fry in front of the village of Kiwai; its name is Bürkuma. Specimens have been secured for scientific identification. Large quantities of small clam-shell are used as food and for making lime when they require that article for paint, &c. They have numbers of pigs in their villages, and they kill a certain number of wild ones in the bush.

They possess no knowledge of pottery and have no pots. They employ as bucket, basin, bowl, and plate, a large slipper-shell, which they procure through Mowatta, as I am informed. Its name is "wedere," and the consequence is that the Kiwai native has no other name than "wedere" for all our pots and pans and different kinds of dishes. They use a knife or dagger of cassowary leg-bone, obtained from Dudi. Water is carried in great bamboos or in cocoanut shells, arranged about half-a-dozen in a long narrow basket

basket slung over the shoulder. All cooking is done by roasting on the coals, or the article to be cooked is rolled into pandanus palm or some other leaf, and roasted in that way on the fire. In this manner they cook pies and such things as mushrooms, and the vegetables "gesere" and "guguba," mentioned above. Men, women, and children go to the gardens; if they are inland, the husband goes ahead with bow and arrow and the others follow; he sometimes takes a fair share in carrying in supplies.

25. They seem to use no arms except the bow and arrow. They have no shields, but we saw a very few short-handed heavy stone clubs. The bow is made of a piece of bamboo nearly an inch thick, about two inches broad in the middle, and tapering to the ends. The inner surface is on the convex side. The string is a piece of bamboo about one-fourth inch broad and half as thick. The shaft of the arrow consists of reed, the point of palm wood or bone. They do not seem to employ poisoned arrows. They carry bundles of arrows that must sometimes be counted by the score. Some of them are very old and worm-eaten.

26. They know betel nut, lime, and pepper, but they do not use them, just as they know of the *Piper methysticum*, which, also, it is not customary to employ, and they do not cultivate. I have not seen a person with stained teeth on the island. I do not know of any stimulant they possess, unless we may call by such name their home-grown tobacco, which they cultivate in considerable quantities.

27. The women, down to the smallest little girl, wear a dress made of the different kinds of fibre, and generally coloured yellow, reddish-brown, and brownish-black. The yellow dye is procured from the root of a plant which seems to be a kind of turmeric; the reddish colour is got from a red clay brought from Dudi (the mainland on the right bank of the river); and the black colour is given to the fibre by burying it in mud for about a week. The dress is called "wapa." It consists of two parts, front and back. The fibre in each is about three feet long, and the two parts united by a woven belt which, in dressing, is first of all fastened on the right side. The back portion of the dress, consisting of a large handful of fibre woven into the girdle at the top and free below, is brought through tight between the legs and passed under and over the band in front; the front portion is then simply doubled over the band to form a ruff in front. Women wear their hair short. Neither man nor woman tattoo. They do some carving on drums, &c., which they call "titi," and this therefore becomes their word for "writing." For the male sex the fashion of the country is that they be absolutely naked; but at least half of them wear more or less clothing of some kind. Indeed, clothes and tobacco are the two things they desire above all others. These people were greatly amused at the dress worn by the Port Moresby natives of my party when got up in their national uniform of a yard and a half of packthread; while, on the other hand, our otherwise equally nude natives were shocked at the indecency of the Kiwai people who did not wear a string. The paper mulberry plant is not known to Kiwai, and they have no native cloth and no name for cloth. The cloth-like part of the young coconut tree they call "sugu," but strange to say they have not applied that name to cloth, and consequently they are in great difficulties sometimes for want of an adequate expression. For dances the men paint themselves in red, black, and white. The black is from the charcoal of a cork-like plant, all pith, called "paramuti uibu"; the red is clay from Dudi, and the white is a clay from Mavataserao, or the burned shell of the small clam called Ipa. They wear long petticoats, made of the same materials as the women's wapas, and elaborate feather head-dresses, which cannot be described here. Besides the paints already mentioned as used in ornamenting the body, it should be mentioned that the septum of the nose is pierced in both sexes. The women wear in the septum a short piece of bamboo which hardly at all projects at the sides, about three-fifths of an inch in diameter, so that it gives a square appearance to the point of the nose, and makes all the women very much resemble each other in feature. Men sometimes wear a piece of clam or pearl-shell in the septum, but generally they wear nothing in it. The lobes of the ears seem to be distended in early life until they burst, and then a long flap, about half-an-inch broad and perhaps four or five inches long, is left, and is worn turned up behind the ear so as to project in front. A row of small holes is pierced round the margin of the external ear, in which they insert small quantities of worsted or coloured fibre. They do not seem to practise any other form of mutilation, except that a few have scars on the back. Circumcision is unknown. The most prized decoration is the polished end of a conical shell; some of these are about three inches in diameter, and are worn suspended from the neck. Good specimens they will not sell at any price. Some have belts thickly and neatly inlaid with a double row of small white cowry shells; others wear belts and bands thickly studded with dogs' teeth. They often wear shell armlets, and also armlets and leg ornaments plaited from pandanus and other leaves. A kind of mint is the only scented plant in use; this they wear behind their ear or stuck into their armlets. They have few flowers, the most conspicuous being the double red hibiscus, which they call "the flower"; they have a very considerable variety of crotons and dracænas, which they cultivate largely for ornamentation at dances. They are very fond of the feathers of the cassowary, birds of paradise, cranes, and white and black cockatoos, from which they construct quaint head-dresses.

28. They have no music except what is supplied by the drum and the human voice; their greatest effort seems to consist in the plaintive chanting of about half-a-dozen notes, repeated all night long at intervals of a few seconds to the tap of scores of drums. It would take me too far into detail to describe the succession of great balls at which I was an invited guest.

29. It is not easy to procure any insight into the ideas of such people in regard to another world than ours; but this much they have told me at Kiwai:—Every man, woman, and the smallest children, every dog, every pig, every crocodile, has a soul or spirit, *Urio*, which does not die. It leaves the body during sleep, and leaves it perhaps permanently, or it may be only at night, after death and burial. These spirits wander about at night, and there are many people here that tell me they have seen them. After the decease of the body all the *Urio* are evil spirits, and all their doings are only malicious.

30. On Kiwai the dead are buried in the gardens. A fence, about 6 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 5 feet high, is put about the grave. On this a roof is put, or some flat boards are laid on the ground to cover the grave inside this fence. Over some of the fences are cocoanuts, shells, women's clothes, &c. When the fence decays they plant coloured dracænas over the spot.

31. The Kiwai men deny that they buy women as wives, or sell them. They admit that they may give the father of the bride a pig and a pair of tomahawks, but that is a present, "nirimigari," and not payment, "wisa," for the woman.

The number of wives varies from one to three. For example, Kanani has one only; Daida has two; Kamiru has three; and Arusa, a commoner, has two; and Paira, a chief, has but one. All

All the villages intermarry, apparently without any restriction whatever.

A list of fifty-six villages will be found in the vocabulary, with which the village of Kiwai alone claims to intermarry; but the table seems to me to embrace all the villages, the names of which they are acquainted with in this part of the country.

It does not appear to be the usual custom for men to marry women of their own village. It is not so common here as in the central and eastern portions of the Possession to see the father attending to the child. When the infant is very young it is carried in a small basket of the same kind and size as that mentioned above as used for carrying coconuts full of water, slung over the left shoulder. From the time it is about a year and a-half old it is always carried astraddle on the neck of the mother, with its tiny arms clasped round the forehead, like a little frog on the top of a house post.

In the afternoon the women come into the village with a basket of food on the back, a great bundle of firewood on the shoulders above the food, and, nestled on the neck, the little child, clasping the mother's head, which also bears the weight of the food and firewood by a band passing round the forehead.

32. About one-third of the width of one of the great houses is left as a passage up the centre from end to end. There is a door at each end and sometimes two or three small doors in the side of each, but the interior is always half dark. The two sides are divided by stakes into stalls about ten feet wide, separated from each other by posts extended up to the thatch, but not by partitions; on these posts horizontal frames are built, sometimes as many as three or four above each other, into which are stowed the different articles of property of the family, such as food, firewood, shells, paddles, tomahawks, &c., and the dividing posts between the stalls are covered by baskets, women's dresses, and yams, &c. Each stall contains its family's hearth, on which a fire is kept burning day and night to cook food and drive away mosquitoes. The roof is formed of palm leaves, sewn together by the small ribs of coconut leaves; the floor is made of the rind of a palm called *Te*, opened out and laid down, the outer smooth surface uppermost. The family sleeps on a mat of sewn *paudanus* leaf spread on the floor. We spent one night within a yard of one of these great houses, and there never was a moment during the whole night when there were not several women's voices and crying children to disturb one. The cooking is done by the women on the stall fireplace. They use a wooden pincers, usually of bamboo, with which they constantly and neatly keep turning the food they roast, so that it is evenly done and not burned.

One peculiarity of these large houses is that the approach or stair leading up to them—for of course, like all houses in this country, they are built on posts—is extremely bad, all but impassable to boots, consisting of boards laid down irregularly, usually slanting and worn smooth and slippery.

33. As far as concerns sanitary matters these people do not appear to be unhealthy; although it is rare to see a man of five-and-twenty or over perfectly sound. The most common disease is hydrocele or varicocele. These maladies, all but universal here, are hardly met with in those districts where the cord is used as an article of dress. Their absence in the central and eastern districts is doubtless to be attributed to the mode of dress used there. Contrary to expectation, I have seen here only some two or three cases of elephantiasis, and these on a very small scale. D'Albertis evidently mistook hydrocele and varicocele for elephantiasis, and, being ignorant of the language of the people, has given the name of the part most commonly affected, *Muopu*, as the name for elephantiasis, with which it has nothing whatever to do. The natives do not distinguish between hydrocele and elephantiasis, but call both *Auo muopu*; not one case of elephantiasis of the leg has been met with. Next to hydrocele comes umbilical hernia, which is extremely common in both sexes. The frequency of these diseases is, no doubt, chiefly owing to the hot, moist, relaxing nature of the climate. Here, as of course all over New Guinea, the children suffer from yaws of the usual type, which very frequently leave one very large "mother" yaw as an ulcer. The local name for yaws is *Dewara*. It is very disappointing to find that loathsome skin disease, *Tinea desquamans*, already firmly established here; probably about a fourth of the population suffer from this most malignant form of ringworm. Oddly enough, it is called by the same name as tobacco, *súkuba*; this may be owing to the scales resembling tobacco teased out and dried and prepared for the *Waduru* or bamboo pipe. *Chloasma* is recognised by the name of *Korpaguti*, and *Tinea cincinata* and *Eczema marginata* as *Poa*. For none of these diseases do they seem to possess any remedy whatever.

Fortunately itch and venereal disease are as yet unknown. So far as observed the natives do not suffer from fever, but my party did not by any means enjoy the same immunity. The hot season is probably unfavourable to strangers; a very moist climate, with a temperature during the day from 85 degrees to 90 degrees Fahr., with frequent very heavy thunderstorms.

34. These people do not seem to be great travellers, judging from their canoes, which are small, with a very long remarkably slender outrigger, which is placed at a great distance from the canoe. They can carry only a very small sail, and go only before the wind. They are fit merely for going along the banks of the rivers, and could not live in any considerable seaway.

35. As enclosures to this despatch are forwarded a vocabulary of the Kiwai language (*see* Appendix X) and a map (*see* Appendix Y.)

The vocabulary has been drawn up chiefly at the village of Kiwai, and contains probably about twelve hundred words. No one can know better than I do that this long list, prepared in about eight or ten days without the assistance of any person knowing English, must contain many ludicrous errors. Doubtless it will be found, in spite of shortcomings, useful to others. I know such a work would have been most acceptable to me when I arrived here, unable to obtain from any quarter a single word of the language of Kiwai. This dialect is spoken with provincial differences in all the villages of the island, except *Kubira* and *Doropodai*, two villages that use a language of their own, which, however, it is not necessary to learn as many of them understand the Kiwai tongue.

Unfortunately for the learner, the Kiwai language is very rich, and its grammar irregular and complicated; but a knowledge of its rules of grammar is hardly necessary for ordinary travelling purposes. It will be noticed that in counting they have only two numbers, but use a separate word for "ten." In one house I noticed the midrib of a palm leaf with about a hundred small pegs stuck into it, which on inquiry I was told represented the tally of a large number of bunches of tobacco leaves suspended on a rope to dry. The owner could not express the quantity in numbers. The innumerable compounds and combinations of "og" and "or" make this language the most difficult I have yet tried in New Guinea. It will give some idea of the polyglot nature of this Possession to mention that this is the fourth vocabulary I have attempted to compile within less than three months. This one, however, appears the most important at the present moment, and I would therefore ask that if this despatch and its enclosures

enclosures are printed, some 250 copies of the vocabulary should be struck off separately for the use of officers of the Government and others. It would be of advantage to sew the copies with a few leaves of blank foolscap for additional words. I am sorry that I must send my original copy of the vocabulary, which contains hundreds of erasures and corrections, but it is really quite impossible for me to prepare a clean copy for printing.

36. The map has been prepared by Mr. Cameron, and will if printed be very useful. With regard to it I need notice only two points. The place marked on the Admiralty chart as Tree Island, and lying south of Kiwai Island, is not there; if it ever existed it has been washed away. On this point I can speak positive assurance, as I have been round the island twice and once across it. The string of small islands that lie round the island of Kiwai are all unoccupied from Mibu right round to Abaura. There is not a single permanent village on them, but they are great fishing resorts; they appear to be too low for permanent settlement.

37. From what precedes it may be gathered that Kiwai Island, low and swampy, with a population so evenly distributed, numbering probably not far short of 5,000 souls, or, say, 50 or 55 to the square mile, is not a place for white settlers. The island will, however, have a commercial future of considerable importance if the active trading proclivities of its people are encouraged and respectable traders come into contact with them. This despatch and its enclosures will supply ample testimony to the intelligence of the natives and to their knowledge and skill as agriculturists. It is impossible not to respect a people who cultivate thirty-six kinds of bananas, twenty kinds of yams, ten kinds of sweet potatoes, &c., and who use eleven kinds of fibre, and drain their gardens by ditches four yards apart. It should be possible to make such men good subjects of the Government if their rights are protected.

38. I cannot close this despatch without expressing the deep regret I feel at the collapse of missionary effort on the Fly River. Budia, the worthy Sabai missionary stationed at Kiwai, is the sole and only member of the Mission in this part of the country. The position of the London Missionary Society in this district may be described as holding the fort with a single sentry. It has been mentioned that there are decaying remains of mission houses at other villages, and it was noticed that we occupied the mission house at Sumai. This station is, I understand from the natives, the one that was last left vacant. What the reasons are that have given rise to this disappointing state of matters I am unable to say; but in all probability ill health may have played a disconcerting part in reducing the Mission here to its present proportions. I have no means of comparing the work of the Mission here at present with what it was formerly doing; but from what I have observed operations must have been carried on much more actively at some former time than is now the case. Only earnest and steady work will make an impression on these people. I sincerely trust that mission work may soon be energetically started among them either by the London Missionary Society or by some other body. Several of the tribes have informed me they wish to have resident missionaries.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Government House, Brisbane.

APPENDIX F.

DESPATCH IN FURTHER REFERENCE TO INSPECTION TOUR OF FLY RIVER.

No. 122.

British New Guinea,
S.S. "Merrie England,"
Fly River, 24th December, 1889.

SIR,—It was my intention to report the further course of my inspection tour of the Fly River, when the task was complete, so that one despatch might cover the whole subject; but, fearing the occurrences that have taken place might be presented in an exaggerated and distorted form, I have thought it best to submit at once the official account of what has been done since my despatch No. 113 of 9th December was written.

2. On the 10th instant it was arranged with Kóresa and Atai, chiefs of Sumai, that they should accompany us next day to the island and village of Daumori, some twelve or fifteen miles up the river from Kiwai Island. They said they could put us in friendly communication with the people there. The steam launch was to start from the "Merrie England" for our destination, but the two chiefs did not come off in the morning as they had promised to do. I went to the village myself and sent for them, but was told they were ill. Wading through the mud I went to the houses and asked to be conducted to Kóresa and Atai. I was taken through the house in which they lived and saw they were not there. Some said they had gone to Auti to sleep; others said they had gone to the "bush." It was quite clear they had hid so as to not go to Daumori. All others at first refused to go with us, saying the Daumori tribe was "boso" (bad), and would cut their throats; but after a little one man said he would go, and, finally, four got into my boat and we steamed away for the island.

3. Daumori seems to correspond to the Long Island of D'Albertis, but that gentleman's map is so diagrammatic that it is difficult to make certain on this point. It is the only island in the river, with the exception of Kiwai, which we have found to be permanently occupied. It has an area of perhaps five or six square miles. It and Kiwai alone of all the islands appear to be sufficiently elevated to be made the fixed abodes of man. Daumori is probably about a yard above ordinary high-water mark. It is covered by forest which has evidently been growing for generations, and is cleared only where the tribe has its planting land.

4. Soon after we came in sight of the island the warning smoke signal could be seen rising from a banana plantation. As we approached we saw no other sign of life and no houses were visible, but after following the bank for a few hundred yards a native was seen cautiously peeping from behind a bush.

bush. Our Sumai guides held up their hands and waved a felt hat, the only article of clothing among the four, and they shouted for Arāwa, the chief. He was concealed in the bush within call, and soon replied to our invitation to come to us. In a few minutes forty or fifty men assembled on the bank near to us, at what was evidently the landing place, and they put a canoe in the water to come off to the launch and to bring us some bananas.

5. I landed at once and was introduced to Arāwa the chief. He is a man of about thirty, the most timid of his tribe, but possessing a loud voice and great volubility of tongue. He has a high nose, small eyes, and a pointed chin; wears his hair in small matted curls about as thick and as long as a lead pencil. He wore the remains of a cotton singlet and is covered by ringworm. Two or three older men called themselves "missionary," a word they had evidently learnt from Kiwai; but whether these men are priests in their tribe, or merely meant that they should receive from us special consideration through this assumed title, was not clear. I asked Arāwa to take me to his house, upon which he took me by the right, and one of the *soi-disant* missionaries by the left hand, and led me along a path two or three hundred yards long to the village, which was not within view on the bank of the river or from the launch. Some of Arāwa's immediate relations followed us, but the others nearly all remained with my party at the landing place selling their bananas. A young man was sent on ahead to tell the women and children to leave the houses as I was approaching, so that I saw none of them. The village consists of six houses, each from 120 to 150 feet long. It seems to have had only one extremely long house at one time, the burned posts of which were still visible in their places. The houses were not in a good state of repair; and neither they nor their surroundings are kept clean. The houses are entered not by an irregular staircase as at Kiwai, but by a single notched stick laid at an angle from the ground to the house. The interior is divided into stalls or compartments as at Kiwai, not separated by partitions. Arāwa's quarters were not separated from the rest of the building by any screen or dividing wall. I was offered coconuts, bananas of different kinds, and roasted sago. The chief was presented with a new shirt, of which he was extremely proud, and a few sticks of tobacco. Several of the words of the Daumori tongue are the same, or nearly the same, as those of the Kiwai language, so that it was possible to conduct a broken conversation with Arāwa, and we pledged ourselves to perpetual peace and friendship, which should also include all our followers.

6. Besides the tattered garment of the chief they had a few small strips of dirty cloth among them, enough to show that they would greatly value cloth. They do not tattoo, but they pierce the septum of the nose and the ears as at Kiwai. They are completely naked. They shave about an inch of the head right round the margin of the hairy scalp, and many of them wear small cord-like curls, similar to those mentioned already in the case of Arāwa. As arms they use only the bow and arrow, of which they have great quantities in store in the houses. On what might be regarded as the front wall of two of the houses a coloured shield or sign was suspended, carved rudely out of soft wood. One of these was purchased afterwards. It seems to be made for the prow of a canoe, and represents a grotesque human face.*

The only diseases observed were ringworm, hydrocele, and the never-failing two or three cases of lupus eating away the nose and cheeks and upper lip. In disposition the people were lively and friendly, appearing to be not distrustful or suspicious. They live by cultivation, their crops consisting chiefly of bananas and sweet potatoes, of which latter, they assured me, they have plenty, although I did not see them myself. They must have fifty acres of land planted in bananas, and many of these are of fine flavour, several of the varieties new to me. They have a few coconuts trees, but would have no coconuts for sale. The breadfruit tree grows there very well, but the fruit is very poor in kind. They had one plant of a small variety of *Piper methysticum* of which they know the use, although it is evidently not frequently employed as a beverage. They have some large-meshed fishing nets, which they use for catching turtle in the river. Of these there were a number of skeletons in the village. They are very fond of tobacco, which they smoke from the same sort of pipe as that used at Kiwai; the charge of tobacco, nearly as much as would fill an ordinary clay pipe, is put into the hollowed end of a tube ("aturupo") about ten inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter; this is inserted into the closely fitting hole in the side of a piece of bamboo ("wadura") about twenty inches long and perhaps three inches in diameter; the hole for the aturupo is near a closed joint in the bamboo, and at the other end a hole about an inch across has been made in the joint partition. When the tobacco has been lighted the end of the aturupo, containing fire and tobacco, is taken by a person into his mouth and he then blows the smoke into the bamboo which expels the air through the opening at the other end. When the bamboo is full of tobacco and smoke the aturupo is removed and the smoker applies his mouth to the hole for its reception and inhales as much smoke as his lungs can hold. At Kiwai the figures carved on the waduru are scratched into the bamboo; at Daumori the idea seems to be to produce them in low relief, which is done by scratching and painting all parts of the bamboo except the portion of its original surface left to represent the designs of the artist. They have some knives and axes among them and express no wish for iron tools.

7. This tribe being inclined to be peaceful and being good agriculturists, and fond of tobacco and clothes, could no doubt be got to sell food or anything they could grow. For such traffic the Kiwai dialect (see Appendix X), forwarded in my despatch No. 113 of the 9th instant, will be found sufficient. The population cannot be under 300.

8. On the 12th the s.s. "Merrie England" was anchored in the river 51½ miles from its mouth, in latitude 8 degrees 25 minutes south and longitude 142 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east, between the island of Sumogi and the south bank of the river. I was informed by the Sumai people that went with us to Daumori that there are two or three very savage tribes on the mainland of which they were much afraid, and near to which they could not dare to go. It was not therefore deemed advisable to ask any Kiwai natives to go further up the river with us. On the morning of the 13th we heard some natives shouting near the river bank right opposite to us. From the presence of several hundred coconut trees seen in the bush there from the steamer it seemed certain there would be some tribe in the vicinity, although no house could be seen. As the steamer was likely to be stationed here for some time, it was felt to be very advantageous to open up communication with this tribe, if possible. I accordingly went on shore in the dingy and found two natives standing there, who were with some difficulty prevailed upon to wait for our approach. They were assured that our intentions were peaceful, and they promised to sell

us

* Although they do not tattoo they inscribe certain figures on the skin in raised cicatrix. The patterns were: (See Fig. 1.)

us food, and said our people might shoot birds there. They understood a few words of the Kiwai language, from which, however, their own tongue seems to differ greatly. The same day I proceeded up the river, but the tribe remained in communication with our party until I returned and went to their village, which had been previously visited by Captain Hennessy, on the 21st. That visit may best be related here, although somewhat out of chronological order.

9. We landed opposite the steamer and found the village completely hidden from the water, though it is not more than three-quarters of a mile from the river. The intervening ground is about 1 to 2 feet above high-water mark, and is covered by trees not more than twelve or fifteen years old. That this ground has been cultivated formerly is clearly shown by the age of the timber on it and by the fact that it is covered by ditches from 3 to 4 feet wide, and as deep. The village stands on the bank of a small creek, on ground certainly not more than 2 feet above high-water mark. It consists of one enormous house and two or three small ones. This great house is by very much the largest we have seen, and therefore merits some notice. Including the public unappropriated verandah portion, on which the chief, &c., sit, its length is about 520 feet; in width it is more than 30 feet inside. It rests on five rows of posts, the central row consisting of sticks about 2 feet in diameter. More than one-third of the width is devoted to a clear passage along the middle of the house from end to end; the sides are divided into quarters for different families in the usual way, by a few upright posts only. The floor consists of the palm-tree called "te" at Kiwai, split open and laid down with the smooth black polished outer surface upwards. The roof is, for the width of the house, rather low, probably little over 20 feet; it has a curve that makes it look both roomy and graceful. The thatch is of palm leaves sewn together, and is in perfect order. In each family quarter there is a fireplace, and a sort of frame or crate on which the goods and chattels are stored. Not a speck of dust or dirt was to be seen in this huge abode; not a shell or billet of firewood seemed to be out of place in any compartment, but all was a perfect model of cleanliness, order, and regularity. The entrance was ornamented by two carved and painted boards about 12 or 15 inches broad, and 10 or 12 feet high, put up as door-posts, bearing figures of the human foot, hand, and arm, &c. There are so many side doors into this house that, contrary to custom, it is fairly well lighted. Rows of ornaments, consisting of palm leaves, variously wrought, were suspended from the roof-tree from end to end. When we came within sight of the village some ten or twelve men were sitting on the end verandah, evidently armed, for we could see some of them carry the bows and arrows inside the house. Their demeanour was coldly friendly. A few of the women and children were observed retiring from the large house, and none remained in it when we got near it. The veranda is ascended by a single notched stick, and is about 8 feet from the ground. They told us that Damo, the chief, was absent; some said he had gone to Anti. After a little they were shown a shirt that had been brought for the chief, but as he was not there to receive it, the shirt was folded up and laid past again among our other things, in the belief that it might cause the chief to make his appearance. It was not an easy matter to get more than a distant glance at the interior of the house. I started away alone to go to the far end, thinking that their marked timidity and suspicion would not be increased by my going alone, but as I advanced the people inside the house disappeared in front of me, except some three or four, who beckoned to me to go no further. Those that could be reached received each a pipeful of tobacco, for which they did not appear to care unless I would turn back, which was indicated to me by a wave of the hand, accompanied by "Tarémã, tarémã," which with them clearly corresponds to the Pacific Islanders' "Tabu." Near the door five conch shells were laid on the floor in a row, the largest at the ends; in front of these lay, also on the floor, two small ornaments, consisting of a brown bean about an inch and a-half in diameter, with a row of small red seeds set in gum round its circumference, and with a single white feather about a foot long with scalloped edges stuck into and rising from the centre. It was manifest from this and other things that mysteries of some kind were in course of celebration in the village. Near the middle of the house there was a small fane, which occupied on each side an ordinary division or compartment, but was completely closed in by a partition of palm leaves. In front, from about 4 feet from the floor, this little temple was open as high as the roof. On the upper edge of the front partition were hung bunches of the young sago leaf split up into ribbons, and on these were suspended near the top three eggs of the "megapodius tumulus." This was all I was allowed to see, as besides the repeated friendly warnings I had already received, a man—one of those that received us on the veranda—came up to me and took me by the hand to lead me away, pointing to the temple and pronouncing "Tarémã" in an undertone. It was impossible to proceed further, or to not comply with the desire of our hosts so earnestly expressed, so curiosity could not be gratified by seeing what was inside the shrine.

10. Soon Damo, the chief, who had no doubt been in hiding, arrived, coming through the house which he had entered by a side door, and not by way of the road he would have come had he been at Anti or any other village. This man had been taken on board the steamer by Captain Hennessy, and had received much attention, but he remained, like Arāwa of Daumori, the most timid, suspicious, and distrustful man of his tribe. Damo is a man of about thirty-five, with a very nervous manner, shown by the twitchings of his facial muscles. He wore an old jacket of dungaree, the only cloth I saw in the village, and which he speedily divested himself of to put on the new shirt with which he was presented. He brought and tendered me some very fine small red bananas. After his arrival his people became somewhat less restrained in manner, but all through they manifested a suspicion and distrust which could not be completely broken down. Every man wore the shooting gauntlet; they did not carry bows and arrows, but every bow was strung and stood leaned against the dividing posts in the house, with great bundles of arrows, all ready for instant use. The reason for all this cannot easily be found, but it seems probable that these are the people who were wantonly robbed and plundered by some of the "Ellengowan's" party, as related on pages 39 and 40, vol. II. of D'Albertis' "New Guinea." At that time their village appears to have been on the river bank. Very probably it was to be out of sight of travellers on the river that it was shifted back, so that now there is nothing save the existence of a number of cocoanut trees to suggest to the traveller that any natives reside in the vicinity. There is much communication between the different villages here, so that the doings of the "Ellengowan" must have been known to them all. We met at this village, the name of which is Odagositia, a number of men from the Namira and Baramo tribes. Much danger is caused to peaceful travellers by acts like those mentioned above, as described by D'Albertis. It must be said, with much regret, that no doubt similar difficulties and dangers were prepared for the future by the Royal Australasian Geographical Society's expedition to the Fly River,

River, a considerable quantity of whose "curiosities" were taken away without the consent of the owners. (*Vide* "Voyage of the 'Bonito,'" by William Bauerlein, a small work kindly sent me by the Editor, and which seems to have been written by an intelligent, honourable man.) Of course such acts cannot be committed in the Possession now, as the actors would be dealt with in the police court, but it will take some time of fair dealing and kind treatment to efface from the native mind the impression left by carrying off those so-called curiosities, which are to their native owners neither more nor less than the family jewels and heirlooms, and which they can seldom be induced to part with even for the much-coveted steel axe or new shirt.

11. The people of Odagositia live, like their neighbours, by agriculture. The staple portion of their food seems to be bananas; they have apparently considerable quantities of sago; they have, say, two or three hundred cocoanut trees in bearing. Their cultivation, from the extensive drainage the land requires, is somewhat laborious. Our party have seen some of the tribes at work digging these ditches with sticks. Men, women, and children participate in the task.

12. Like all other tribes in this part of the country, the men of the Odagositia tribe are naked, but the women wear the same dress as women at Kiwai. Their ears and the septum of the nose are similarly pierced and ornamented. On the shoulder, over the deltoid muscle, generally the left, there is on the men a tribal crest, put in by a raised cicatrix, about a third to half an inch in width. Its form is thus: (See Fig. 2.) In addition to this crest, the significance of which they could only explain in their own language, and which, I regret to say, I could not understand, some of them had on the breast, above the mammal, a second crest in cicatrix—*m*—about two inches high and two and a-half inches broad. Some have only one of these over one breast, but others have two, one on each side. These are not so common as the first one, which is also carved into some of the posts of the house. Quite a different crest was represented, also in raised cicatrix, on some men in Odagositia from Namira. Neither in Daumori, Dago, or Odagositia, did we see any skull trophies. They know what the betel-nut is, but it is not commonly used.

13. We parted from the tribe on good terms, but it will take several future visits to disarm their suspicion, and great care should be exercised by travellers in coming into contact with these people as they are powerful, distrustful, and warlike.

14. On the 13th we started up the river to form a small depôt of coal as far from the steamer as possible. We made about forty miles the first day, and camped on the left bank of the river; the steam launch, and two boats in tow, anchored about a hundred yards from the shore. At the west end of Daumori Island the river is about four miles wide, twenty miles further up it is about half as much, and where we anchored, opposite the village of Tagota, it is about one mile. Up to that point the left bank is very low, covered by forest, but without any sign of native habitations. At seventy or eighty miles from the mouth of the river the right bank is one or two yards above the river for, perhaps, half a score of miles, and on this are a number of different villages visible from the river. On one island, nearly opposite the lower end of the high bank, there are many banana plantations. No cocoanut trees are seen from Odagositia until this high southern bank is reached, but there, near to each village, there is a small grove of cocoanut palms. Between Odagositia and this group of villages we saw no village and no natives, but the position of each village as we came within sight of the elevated bank was indicated by the warning signal of smoke. We came to an anchorage at a little before 6 p.m., and most of us attempted to sleep on shore, as our boats were too small to supply sleeping accommodation, but the millions of sand-flies and mosquitoes ashore rendered sleep impossible.

15. On the morning of the 14th, when the order to get ready to start was given, it was learned that the launch and the boat full of coal were ashore, high and dry, on the mud, about ninety or a hundred yards from the bank. About half-past 6 o'clock two canoes were seen coming from a spot on the right bank of the river opposite to us, where, from seeing a column of smoke, it had been concluded, the previous evening, there was a village. Each canoe contained four men, and signals were made to them to come out to us. When they got about midstream, however, they began to sheer off, and lay off and on. When looking at them with a glass and wondering what they could have in view, I noticed a long canoe come round the bend of the river about a mile and a-half above us; this canoe contained eight or ten men, and was followed by others in Indian file to the number of eight. As a great sandspit lay between us and them they had to sweep round its southern side, which they did in splendid style, rowing like one man, so that the paddle-stroke was heard distinctly in our camp. Two large canoes put off from the village and joined them, and three canoes appeared near the left side of the river, less than a mile below us—this made altogether a force of fifteen canoes, in which there was something over a hundred men, surrounding us on three sides. Our position was a very awkward one. Besides the three white men of my own party there were three Europeans in charge of the steam launch, and we had six coloured men. Four Europeans were on the launch at the time, and were completely imprisoned there, as they could not wade through the mud that lay between them and the bank of the river, and there was not a particle of water near the launch; they complained also that they had not ammunition. Four Polynesians waded out in the mud, sinking at each step up to the groin, to float the whaleboat before the assailants could reach us, so that we should have something afloat in the event of our being beaten from the field. The Polynesians, on account of the depth of the mud, had to go out to the boat without their rifles, so that, practically, there were only three Europeans and two Polynesians on the bank of the river to meet the attack. This force should be ample to face a hundred natives if they remain steady and in open ground, but the danger was that the natives might land a force both above and below us, to attack from the bush behind, in which case our position would at once become untenable, and retreat to the one boat afloat would have been dangerous and difficult, as the strongest man could not wade out the eighty or a hundred yards that lay between us and the boat under ten minutes. The determination was at once adopted not to suffer the aggressors either to approach to close quarters to see the badness of our position, or to land on our side of the river. When the canoes rounded the end of the sandspit nearest to us they proceeded to make a demonstration, which under different circumstances would have been a most interesting and delightful spectacle. They formed themselves, at from 800 to 1,000 yards from us, into a circle. All stood upright in their canoes, raised, waved, and dipped their paddles with regularity, while the wet paddles, their feather head-gear, breast

breast and pubic shield-shells gleamed and flashed in the morning sun. The canoes darted hither and thither as if performing a circus dance or a Highland reel, and all these movements were accompanied by the chant of a pæan that sounded as if composed to imitate the cooing—soft, plaintive, and melodious—of the pigeons of their native forests. Fortunately this canoe choral dance lasted long enough to give time to issue a few simple but necessary directions. When it had been continued about five minutes a man in the canoe that came out first made signals to the others as to where they were to attack, on which they all started at full speed for our position. A long Martini-Henry rifle, which was ready for the purpose, dropped a bullet at 700 yards a few feet ahead of the foremost canoe; of this they took no notice, but a second bullet dropped between three canoes coming up together made them hesitate, and a few more sent them all back to about 1,000 to 1,100 yards, where they appeared to wish to remain and consult on the situation. But this could not be allowed. Several bullets at 1,100 to 1,200 yards were sent close to the canoes, sometimes passing between the men and striking the water behind them. A well-directed shot from the launch caused the leader in the small canoe to return from his original position, about 700 yards from the launch, to about 1,000 yards, and there he remained and seemed disposed to pass round to the three canoes below us, which were in full view from the launch, and were reported to be landing to attack us in the rear. A bullet from the long Martini-Henry rifle, planted two or three feet from the prow of his canoe, caused the leader to turn the opposite way, but he evidently saw the advantage he would gain by communicating with the force below, and he still lingered on at about 1,200 yards. The four men in the canoe were all standing up, and the canoe was broadside to us, when a bullet aimed straight for the canoe passed between the two men in the middle and struck the water a few yards beyond. This settled the matter with the leader, who retreated, at once and for all, straight to the village; a few more shots at the same range drove all the others nearly across the river, where they could do nothing, and, after some consultation, they landed and drew up their canoes. The three canoes below, seeing the discomfiture of the main body, did nothing, and a few shots caused them to fall back to some distance and two of the three soon retired and went away down stream. The third kept hovering about for several hours, but could not be induced to approach within 1,000 yards. It is quite possible that some of the canoes were struck, and some of the natives must have had rather narrow escapes, but it was believed that none were struck.

16. What induced the natives to concert this attack is not known to us. It may be that, noting the diminutive appearance of our steam launch as compared with the "Ellengowan" and "Bonito," they thought we should be weak in proportion, and fall an easy prey. They saw us anchor the previous evening, and no doubt knew, what we did not know, that the receding tide would leave us in difficulties in the morning. At 8 p.m. on the previous evening we sent up, in concert with the steamer, two or three rockets for the purpose of checking our time and position, and it was thought that the inhabitants of the village opposite would be frightened if they entertained any hostile intentions towards us. Their conch-shells were blown during the night, but as we had seen that done in this part of the country at dances, this circumstance did not cause any apprehension. As I have no intention of ever allowing the men for whose safety I am responsible to be attacked with impunity, it is probable that these natives, had our boats been afloat, would have had a reception that would have been a lesson to them and all their neighbours, to not molest peaceful strangers in future; but the course to adopt, under the circumstances, was clear and imperative. The launch did not float off the mud till 5:30 p.m. It was then too late to proceed further up the river, and we had to anchor for the night in midstream, about half-a-mile from the village. A great clamour arose within it as we approached within 500 or 600 yards of the village. They were evidently hurrying off the women and children, expecting we were coming to retaliate by an attack on them. A watch was kept all night, but we were not disturbed.

17. Next morning we got under way at grey dawn, but we had some difficulty in finding the deep channel which lies there at the south side of the river. As we got near it we saw four canoes which seemed to be watching us. To these signals were made, when three dropped down stream and one tried to come to us, but we could not then stop and it soon dropped behind. We put up a white flag as we came near the village to which we had driven our assailants of yesterday, and a man was soon seen on the bank of the river who was waving a large piece of house thatch as a signal to us. Shouts of "Miro" (peace) were exchanged, and he was beckoned to come off to us. He suddenly disappeared, but returned in a minute or two with another man who assisted him to float a canoe, in which they started for the steam launch, then about 200 yards from the bank. The man in the stern of the canoe propelled the craft; the man in front sat pressing something to his breast with both hands, which we at first thought was a dog, but which turned out to be a small pig. Every half moment or so he bent his body forward and inclined his head, as if doing obeisance. When they reached the launch he handed me the pig, which was accepted, and a red napkin given in return; they also received some tobacco, which they knew and called by the same name as the Kiwai people. It was really most amusing to see the sickly smile that passed over the face of the bowing man, who doubtless heard the whistle of rifle bullets the previous day, but had never before heard of a Government, when he was informed that we were the Government, and that "the Government is peace." They were asked to sell us some bananas, and shouted to their friends ashore to that effect. A number of men immediately appeared, each with a bunch of bananas, and four of them launched a canoe and came off to our boats in the stream. Meantime I pulled ashore and asked for the chief, but he was not produced for some time. They were not got up for fighting, only two or three young men were painted, hardly any wore the bow gauntlet, and none carried arms. From the launch, however, they could see some men with bows and arrows, crouching behind the bushes and grass, a few yards from us. That of course was to be expected, and is not indicative of any plan of treachery, but was merely precautionary. For some reason or other the two men that came off first did their utmost to prevent others from going out to the launch, but in this they were not successful. The name of this village is Tagota, the name of its chief, Gruo. They do not understand the Kiwai language, but we had no difficulty in purchasing bananas. Here, as in every part of the Possession with which I am acquainted, the word for pig is "boro," or "boroma," but there was immense difficulty in making them understand I wanted a big pig, and not one offered about the size of a rabbit, for a tomahawk. At last, however, we succeeded in effecting a purchase. Before we left the bank Gruo appeared, and was induced to approach, shake hands, to promise peace and friendship, and to accept a few sticks of tobacco. They were nervous, loud, and noisy, but on the whole not unfriendly.

It

It was all but certain that on our return they would either be very friendly or else have some new plot laid for us. The former was the case. A canoe had been stationed two or three hundred yards above the village containing the two men that first came out to see us to watch for us as we descended the river: they boarded us as we passed, and I was met on landing by Gruo, who received me in the most brotherly manner and conducted me at once to his house.

18. The village of Tagota consists of about six or eight houses, about 100 feet long. They are built on a grassy bank between one and two yards above high water. They are of the usual style inside and outside. The ascent to the house is by the sort of irregular stair in use at Kiwai. The main doors are here as elsewhere in the gable ends, but there is about three to four feet of the gable wall across the lower part of the door so that dogs, pigs, and children could not cross it alone. The chief's house was empty with the exception of a few invalids. We passed through it to a kind of common divan at the far end, cut off from the rest of the house by a partition wall. Gruo, a man of about fifty, was accompanied by one of his old men, who was extremely courteous and attentive to us, and his sons and relations soon followed us to the number of thirty or forty, the majority of the people remaining to trade with the boat's crew. I was offered food, different kinds of bananas and sago, and had an opportunity of seeing that they are very fond of tobacco, which they smoke in the same way as at Daumori and Kiwai. Gruo was presented with a shirt, which was immediately put on him, and three sticks of tobacco, which was all begged and given away in about two minutes. Our visit was necessarily a short one as we were likely to lose the tide soon, so we parted on the best of terms, they expecting us back in about ten days. They wear no clothes and had not a particle of cloth in the village save what they got from us. The septum of the nose and ears are pierced in the usual way. Over and below the shoulder joint the Tagota crest is displayed in raised cicatrix, of the form: (See Fig. 3.) It is worn by all the adult males as far as I could see. It is about four inches broad and six long. They have some very fine banana plantations; many of their bananas, of which they have a great variety, are of excellent quality. They may have about a score of cocoanut trees. One near the landing place has a ladder by which it can be ascended as a look-out. On another large tree near were two paradise bird plumes on poles, which, as pointed out by D'Albertis, may be to attract other birds. A fishhawk was sitting on the top of one of these poles as we passed the village going up the river.

19. About half-a-score of miles above Tagota we saw a few natives at a spot on the left bank, not far from D'Albertis' "Howling Point." Above that spot we did not see a native. The river from a little above Tagota to the place where we formed our coal depôt, about 180 miles from the mouth of the river, and thus embracing a distance of some fourscore miles, is very monotonous. The islands in the river (except the very recent ones, on which the fresh-water mangrove is the only tree) and the banks are covered by a dense vegetation consisting of a groundwork of large trees with lawyer canes and other creepers, forming an all but impenetrable undergrowth, which often runs over the tops of the tallest trees. There is little if any of all this country (except a few small mounds of red clay) more than a foot above the river. It is, therefore, as a rule too low for human occupation. The forest produces no food for man. There are many breadfruit trees, but they have no fruit: there are, as far as I have seen, only two sago trees on the river between our coal depôt and "Howling Point," a distance of about sixty or seventy miles, and there is not even one cocoanut tree. For European settlement such a country, as far as can be judged, is quite unsuitable—but, of course, no man can speak of the country beyond a mile or two from the river, the greatest distance to which we could penetrate. It may be doubted that such forest and swamp could be surveyed at less than £10 or £15 a mile; and it is hardly probable that any Government or private company would expend that on such an unpromising speculation. In short, it may be stated generally that wherever the country is sufficiently high and dry for human occupation it is already in the possession of a numerous warlike race of agriculturists whom it would take an adventurous, extensive, and wealthy lot of European settlers to displace. I am not, however, prepared to say that a rice-growing population might not be settled in many parts of this great delta: on the contrary, it is probable that people from the rice-growing regions of India, for example, might be able to cultivate many places on this river that now produce only bush and scrub, and eventually it may be turned to account in that way. But the day is probably far distant when the experiment will be tried, as it would be costly and attended with great risks.

20. Our coal depôt was formed at a spot, the latitude of which was fixed by Mr. Cameron at south 7 degrees 53 minutes 16 seconds; the longitude about 141 degrees 47 minutes east.

At that point the river is 599 yards wide: the rate of current midstream was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, and at fifty yards from the banks, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the depth is about five to six fathoms. The influence of the tide was not observed above about 120 miles from the mouth. At the highest position of the "Merrie England," fifty-one miles from the sea, the tides are very irregular as to time and rise and fall, the latter varying from about 6 to 12 feet.

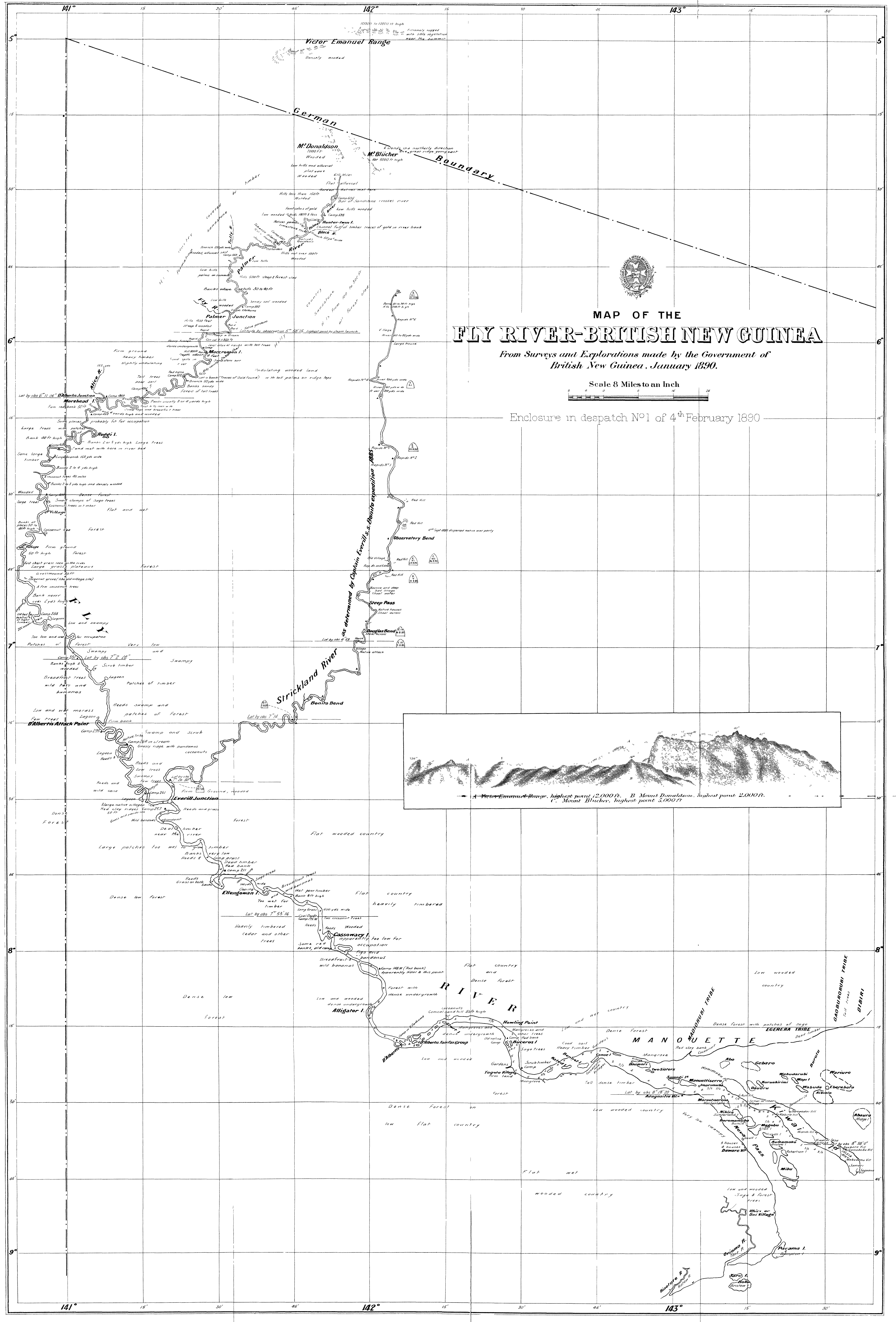
As a waterway the Fly River will supply excellent means of transport, as there is probably no part of it where at least three or four fathoms cannot be found, although the deepest channel is sometimes rather crooked. Owing to the rapidity of the current and the width of the river a moderate breeze against the current sets up a troublesome short sea in the lower stretches of the river, which will make navigation always difficult for small undecked vessels.

21. On the 18th instant we began our return journey. After passing the village of Tagota we opened friendly relations with the tribe of Bisiséra, whose village is about three miles below Tagota. They sent the three canoes that were to attack us from the rear or on the left flank on the 14th. We had no time to land at their village then, but they brought us out some bananas and kindly showed us where to find the deep-water channel when we went into shoals on the wrong side of the river below their village. We have thus got on peaceful relations with all the tribes with which we have come into contact. The steamer was reached on the 20th, and we hope to be able to start up the river on the 26th.

22. The heat has not on the whole been oppressive for this latitude. The average day temperature in the shade has been about 85 degrees Fahr., but of course it is a moist heat which is disagreeable to an extent not expressed by the thermometer. Each day there have been several showers and squalls, often preceded by thunderstorms, and it generally rains heavily at night for an hour or two, but on the whole the weather could not be called wet. Those that land for collecting purposes suffer from scrub-itch, mosquitoes,

(Enclosure in Despatch N^o 122 of 24th December 1889)





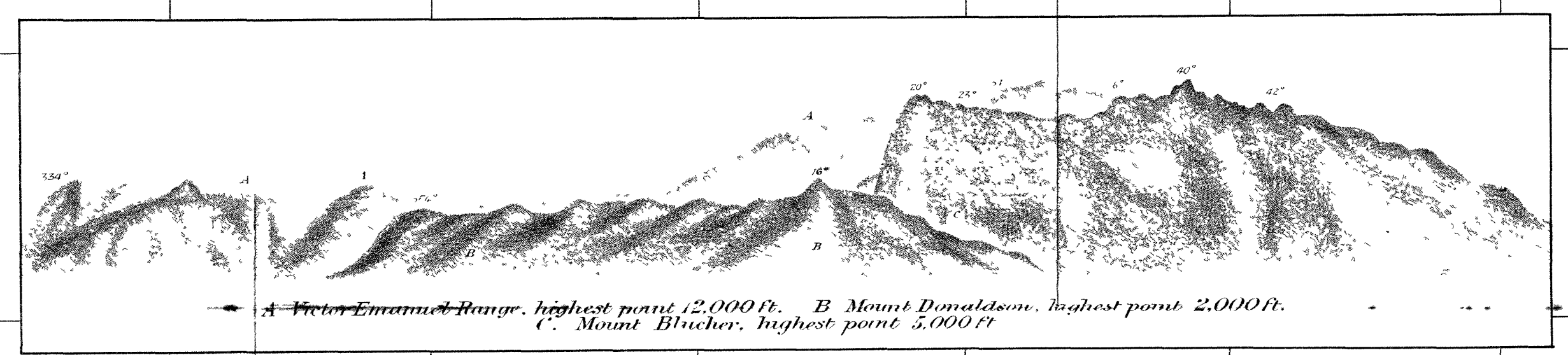
MAP OF THE FLY RIVER-BRITISH NEW GUINEA

From Surveys and Explorations made by the Government of British New Guinea, January 1890.

Scale 8 Miles to an Inch



Enclosure in despatch N^o 1 of 4th February 1890



As determined by Captain Everell's s. Boino expedition 1888

MANOUETTE

Strickland River

German Boundary

Victor Emanuel Range

M'Donaldson

M'Blucher

Palmer

Palmer Junction

Morehead I.

Reggi I.

Macrossan I.

Ellengowan I.

Ellengowan I.

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MANOUETTA THIBE

mosquitoes, and especially from sandflies. Birds are only of rather common sorts, and are not plentiful. The flora is extremely limited and unattractive. Flowering plants and shrubs are almost wanting, and even the native villages possess, as compared with other parts of the Possession, very very few showy plants. The health of the men has been fair; only two or three of the party that went up the river suffered from fever, short sharp attacks; and two or three of the ship's company had short attacks daily.

23. A map of the country traversed is in course of preparation, but as many particulars may be added to it yet, as well as extensions, it is not forwarded with this, but will be sent with a subsequent despatch.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Government House, Brisbane.

APPENDIX G.

DESPATCH GIVING DETAILS OF AN EXPEDITION UNDERTAKEN TO EXPLORE THE COURSE OF THE FLY RIVER AND SOME OF ITS AFFLUENTS.

No. 1.

Kiwai Village, Fly Estuary,
4th February, 1890.

SIR,—I left the s.s. "Merrie England" on the 26th December near the village of Odagositia, some fifty miles from the mouth of the Fly River, to continue my inspection of that great stream. The steamer had orders to proceed at once, starting the same day, to Port Moresby, calling on the way at the Mission Stations of Motu Motu and Yule Island, and thence to Cooktown to carry mails, &c. Captain Hennessy had strict injunctions to go down the river only when the tide was rising, and not to proceed underway even then after the tide was half made. This precaution was deemed necessary to make certain that the steamer should not get aground in the river, and be so left at low water.

2. The party to ascend the river were, besides myself, eighteen, consisting of Mr. Cameron, magistrate for the district; Mr. Douglas, engineer; two Europeans, being a fireman and a blue jacket from the "Merrie England"; Charles Kowald, George Belford, three Papuans, and nine other coloured men. My Private Secretary, Mr. Hatton Richards, who had previously accompanied me as far as the coal depôt, about 175 miles up the river, was suffering so severely from fever that it was not thought advisable he should be of this party. We travelled in the steam launch, which had in tow two whaleboats. This transported us and all our supplies for a period of about six weeks. We started with fine weather and a rising tide, and having consequently no sea to contend with, made the splendid distance of about fifty miles the first day. As soon as we came in sight of Bisisera and the villages near it, columns of smoke from the several settlements announced our arrival in the neighbourhood. At the village named above, a canoe was launched to communicate with us, but as it was very desirable to take advantage of the rising tide as far as possible, we could not stop nor go near to that village. A halt was, however, made at the village of Tagota, a few miles further up, the abode of the tribe that formed the main body of those that attacked us on the 14th December, and from them we purchased a pig and a supply of bananas. The old chief Gruo, who was no doubt the tactician of our assailants, was waiting on the river bank and welcomed us cordially, giving a pressing invitation, as we would not spend the night then, to be sure to stop and trade with them as we returned. None of them carried arms or showed the least suspicion of us on this occasion. We halted for the night about half-a-score of miles above Tagota. The day had been fair, the temperature in the shade about 85 degrees; at night there was a heavy squall and a thunderstorm and the temperature fell to about 75 degrees. We all slept on board the launch and boats, but it was made quite plain by the experience of a single night that the health of the party could not be maintained if this were made a general practice.

3. Our journey was continued on the 27th, and being under steam from sunrise to sunset, and burning coal, we covered fifty miles, and slept on the left bank of the river where there is a small mound of red clay covered by trees and small bamboos. We had camped at this spot before, and found it could not have been visited by natives in the interval, as a small axe forgotten then was found by us where it had been left. This was the highest spot, say, 150 miles from the mouth of the river, at which the influence of the tide was felt with certainty. We had fair weather during the day but some showers at night from the north-west. Two men were seized by fever, but the attacks were cut short by appropriate remedies.

4. On the 28th we got over the twenty-six miles that in the morning lay between us and our depôt of coal; we found the current so strong in the river that the launch could not make good way. Coal also ran out, and we had to fell wood to take us over the last six miles; we found the coal had not been touched by natives. On the right bank of the river we noticed a large number of old hunting camps among the trees, which had previously escaped our observation. This part of the river is that on which D'Albertis' red creeper is most abundant. Hardly any of it was in flower during the early part of the month, and even now it was not abundant. Each plant of it would have from thirty to fifty large bunches of brilliant scarlet flowers, but there are often several miles between two plants of it on the bank. It will be difficult to propagate elsewhere. The day was fair, but there was a severe north-west squall about 5 o'clock, after which the night was fine; two men suffered from fever.

5. Sunday, 28th December, was spent in camp; all the coal except about two and a-half cwt. was put on board, but it was found it did not exceed a ton and a-quarter altogether. A fine specimen of the spotted cuscus was obtained, which will be found in the official collection, and a few game birds were procured. Opportunity was also taken to as accurately as possible estimate the quantity of water coming down the Fly River, at a spot just beyond tidal influence and at a time when the stream was probably about an average volume. The average depth straight across from our camp to the opposite bank was found to be thirty-nine feet; the average current at the rate of 3.25 miles an hour; and the width of the river 600 yards. Our estimate of the quantity of water coming down in twenty-four hours was, in round numbers, 180,000,000,000 gallons. To put it in a simpler form and to make the significance of these figures more comprehensible,

comprehensible, it may be stated that the Fly River sends down fresh water enough to supply twice the present population of the globe with sixty gallons a day a head. This volume of water was far from being clear, but on the contrary contained a considerable quantity of mud. Samples have been taken to enable one to form a rough estimate as to the probable amount of deposit brought down, but the necessary weighing and drying apparatus is not at command at present for making this calculation. The day was again fine, with a fresh north-west wind until 4 p.m., when a squall of rain came on us. Nearly opposite our camp here there grew two coconut trees on the left bank, the first we saw after passing the Tagota lands. On this day the party was free of fever.

6. Our progress up the river was continued on the 30th, past what was believed to be the Ellangowan Island of D'Albertis, and although the current was strong against us at certain places, about thirty-seven miles was put behind us, but through very disappointing country. Not more than a third part of it is dry enough to grow good timber. At many places there are considerable reaches where wild cane and reeds grow from the edge of the river to a depth of sometimes several hundred yards. But the river is very tortuous, and manifestly when it is flooded the water which runs over the banks marks out a nearly straight course for itself, one result of which is that there is all along the districts within five or six miles of the river much more dead or dwarfed timber than large healthy forest. Ellangowan Island is about three-fourths of a mile long; at the lower end there is a clump of forest, then half-a-mile of cane and reeds, and the upper half is forest-clad. There is only one single island in the river between it and the point at which the Strickland River enters the Fly. At several places there are many wild bananas and breadfruit trees, seldom bearing fruit. There are a few cedar and a few malava, many nutmeg and other inferior trees; at a few points there are a number of sago trees; grass there is none. We saw no recent trace of natives, but on the right bank above Ellangowan Island there is a "clearing" that may have been occupied by the village spoken of by the Royal Geographical Society's Expedition in 1885. On this day no one was reported on the sick list. The temperature in the shade did not exceed 86 degrees, but we experienced the usual afternoon squall about 4 p.m. from the north-west.

7. Without finding any change in the character and aspect of the surrounding country, we reached, on the morning of the 1st January, the spot where the Fly gives off the branch named by the Geographical Society's Expedition "the Strickland," in honour of Sir Edward Strickland, then (1885) President of the New South Wales branch of the Society. This gentleman, since deceased, took an enthusiastic interest in the geography of British New Guinea, and his name will doubtless be handed down to posterity in this river. This junction was really discovered and established by that expedition, having been unaccountably missed and misunderstood by D'Albertis, as will be shown further on; and as there are two other junctions with large rivers at higher points on the Fly, we found it convenient to give them separate names, and I have therefore called this one Everill Junction, in honour of the leader of the Society's Expedition. Its position is—latitude, south 7 degrees 26 minutes; longitude, east 141 degrees 18 minutes. Apparently D'Albertis went up the Fly in 1876 without noticing the Strickland at all, while our launch on the other hand was going up the Strickland without noticing the Fly. In fact, but that it was deemed well to make sure that no river or branch entered in the bend on the right bank, we would have gone up the Strickland and have missed the Fly altogether. The explanation probably is, that D'Albertis went up near the right bank and we near the left bank. The Fly is about 1,000 yards broad just below the Everill Junction; it is under 300 yards, and the Strickland exceeds 400, just above it. The Strickland was evidently considerably flooded, as its water was yellow and very muddy and its banks full, while the Fly was of a dark bottle-green colour. Opinions were divided as to which was the larger river, and measurements were made of each as we returned, but under circumstances, as will be seen, that could not be considered decisive.

8. We determined to proceed up the Fly, as the Strickland had been so recently traversed. The country on both banks of the Fly, below Everill Junction, and along the left bank of the Strickland as far as we could see, is elevated two or three yards above the level of the river, and is forest-clad. But the land lying between the two rivers and along the Fly on both sides for the next forty or fifty miles is chiefly swamps and lagoons, with patches of trees here and there. The river for the above distance is deep and runs at a speed of about two miles an hour. After ascending the river about a couple of miles we saw a great column of smoke on our left, evidently arising from clearing ground for planting purposes. This must have been at a distance of seven or eight miles from the river, beyond the swamps lying near it, and at a place where there was dense forest; soon after we got sight of a large village, which from our position looked as if situated on the river bank, a few miles ahead of us. Then we came to a clump of bamboo from which smoke was rising on the right bank. We stopped and shouted out "Miro." Some natives shouted in return, but not "Miro," and three or four could be seen crouching on the bank under cover. Endeavours were made to get them to come out to us as they had a canoe tied to a tree on the bank, but we were not successful. One old, stiff, and infirm man came down to the canoe and took from it a bow and a great bunch of arrows, and retired under cover, and in a minute or two the others, seen to number about a score, retired out of sight. To our great disappointment it was found that the village was in a straight line about a mile and a-half from the river. It is built on a long ridge of red clay, which is not less than fifty or sixty feet high, and may be two or three miles in length; but a great swamp lies between it and the river, and we were unwilling to lose so much time as would be necessary to visit this tribe. The village contained about thirty houses of from fifty to seventy yards in length. A mile or two further up we saw a second village on a small hill some sixty or eighty feet high, and covered by coconut-trees. It seemed to be about the same size as the other one, and was as far from the river, and apparently more difficult to reach from that side than even the first village. No more natives were seen in this neighbourhood. These people seem to be agricultural settled communities; they evidently do not much frequent the river as we saw only one canoe on their part of it, on the way up and down. They occupy the only area of any considerable size in this part of the country that is clearly above flood mark. We camped at 1 p.m. about eight miles above the junction, on the right bank, where there was a small piece of dry ground, to celebrate New Year's Day. Rain began about 2 p.m.; and we had one case of fever. Birds were plentiful hereabout, but difficult to get: there were geese, ducks, hornbills, parrots, cockatoos, &c., in large numbers, but no pigeons. We slept on the bank and had no disturbance from natives.

9. On the 2nd January we proceeded up the river thirty-seven miles, although there was extreme difficulty in keeping up steam, even at a low pressure, on soft inferior wood; fortunately the current was not strong against us. In the forenoon we saw three natives in a canoe. We were near the left bank and

and they close to the right one, at a spot where the river was nearly 400 yards broad; they darted into the long cane on the edge of the river and disappeared at once. This district would be extremely dull and uninteresting were it not for the presence of a lovely water-flower which grows in great abundance in the lagoons. I am not aware whether this plant has been described scientifically or not; the flower is, when fully opened, about ten inches across; it has from sixteen to twenty petals, of a delicate pink, from four to five inches long, and from three to four inches broad. In the centre of the flower there is a bright-yellow receptacle, the upper surface of which is flat and contains from twenty-four to thirty-three seeds, when ripe, as large as French beans; round these are placed from four hundred to five hundred stamens. Each flower and each leaf is on the end of a separate stalk, about four feet long and three-fourths of an inch thick. The leaf is circular, over two feet in diameter, of a deep green, the stalk attached to the centre below. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this magnificent plant when it is seen in hundreds and thousands on a large lagoon. Seeds will be forwarded to the Public Gardens of Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne. It is found only over a small district for about thirty miles along the Fly River, beginning about seven miles above Everill Junction. The appearance of the banks of the river here at spots where there are trees is also assisted during December by the pretty blossoms, very abundant, of a large tree, which is evidently a *Lagerstræmia*; it has beautiful purple and pink flowers. Seeds of this tree have been procured, and it may be possible to propagate it in Australian gardens. On this day we passed on the left bank, at about thirty miles above Everill Junction, two small plantations of cocoanut-trees; one was close to the river and contained forty trees, on some two or three of which there were a few nuts. At this point there are some low grass-covered hills, thirty or forty feet high, and there are evidences of former occupation by natives, but no person was seen near this by us either going or coming. In the afternoon we passed on the right bank about twenty square miles of swamp and lagoon which possessed no trees of any kind nor any solid ground. A little above this we noticed on the right bank a mile or two above us one or two natives, who had a small canoe in the cane at the edge of the river. It was our intention to go to this canoe and put into it some small present for the owners, if we could not have communication with them, but before the canoe was reached we noticed another nearer to us at the other side of the river, close to a small shelter-house, from which came a little smoke. Our course was shaped there, and some articles left at the spot, one or two natives who were present running away into the bush. There was but little property present, and the evening meal roasting on the coals consisted of some very inferior bread-fruit. Meantime the natives on the right bank, who from their voices seemed to be women, began to wail and lament in a most piteous strain; they evidently thought they were cut off, and that we had killed their friends on the left bank. To our disappointment we could not find their canoe to put any present into it. Of course nothing whatever was touched by us at the place on the left bank, where we deposited the present for the natives. To get past the large swamp, near which I was unwilling the men should sleep, we had to go on until dark, and it was too late to construct a camp ashore, so that we passed the night in the boats; sleep was out of the question, on account of the confinement and discomfort on board.

10. We landed on the left bank at 5 a.m. on the 3rd to cut firewood. A very little after sunrise the clamorous shouts of a number of natives became audible from a bend in the river about a mile above us, and several canoes could be seen crossing from the right to the left bank. Soon two or three of them could be watched with a glass coming down under the high left bank, we encouraged them by shouts and signals to come to us, as they did not present the appearance of being prepared for hostilities. One canoe came steadily on, containing two men; when within a quarter of a mile of us one landed and the other came down with the current, using his paddle at intervals and shouting out "Sambiō;" we replied "Sambiō," but had no knowledge of the significance of the word. When he came quite close, he most anxiously said "Sambi? Sambi?" in an inquiring eager tone, and we replied "Sambi, Sambi" which seemed to set his mind at rest. This one word, acquired in such a fortuitous manner, proved to be of the greatest value to us; it was the "Open Sesame" of the upper districts of the Fly River. Care, however, is necessary in repeating to natives a word used by them under such circumstances. A good example of this is to be found in D'Albertis' "New Guinea," vol. ii., page 238—certain natives shouted to him "Ogo! ogo!" which he thought signified "peace," so he replied "Ogo, ogo;" it really meant "be off." Our men once fell into a similar blunder going up the river. We were requested to go away, and they replied to the natives "go away," but this was soon noticed and stopped. We had no doubt that it was in the canoe of some of these people we had left a present the preceding evening, and they had noticed that we had helped ourselves to nothing in the way of return. Our visitor was a young man of about twenty-five, who would not have measured more than five feet three inches; his hair was plaited with fibre into a great number of small tails, which were taken over the vertex and hung down the back to below the shoulder-blades. The lobes of the ears were pierced and contained rings consisting of cassowary quills, the small end pushed into the large end. In the septum of the nose he had a piece of bamboo three inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. He wore a necklace of *Cox lachryma* seeds, and cross-belts to match. Round the waist he had a belt an inch and a-half broad, plaited of yellow and black fibre; below this was a string to which was attached a tuft of grass which was pendant posteriorly, and in front supported a marine shell about four inches long, which was used as a receptacle and instead of a fig-leaf. His skin was partially ornamented with daubs of charcoal, and he suffered from *Tinea Desquamans*. He had a well-formed crescent cicatrix done in his skin, about three inches long, in the line of the breast-bone with the nipple on each side on the concave edge near its centre. He wore a bow gauntlet of wood, and had a bow and a sheaf of arrows in his canoe. The canoe had no outrigger, was about ten inches broad, and nearly as deep, about twelve to fifteen feet long, sharp at both ends, made by the stone adze. His paddle had a handle ten or twelve feet long, the blade about eighteen by ten inches. He put off his gauntlet and deposited it in his canoe before he stepped into one of our boats. He received an empty bottle, a piece of red cloth, and a small looking-glass. These, and finding himself alive and untouched, intoxicated him with delight to such an extent that he hardly knew what he was doing. With flashing eye, dilated nostril, and heaving chest he jumped on to one of the thwarts of the boat, stood on his toes and jumped as high as he could for two or three minutes shouting at the top of his voice and waving his arms to the great risk of his treasures, the existence of which for the moment he seemed to forget. He roared and shouted to his friends to come quick to us, and hopped and sang and shouted until he was somewhat exhausted. Then he wished to see everything, but appeared to be sorely puzzled by the steam launch. Soon some of the other canoes came down to us, and we made some purchases from them and were on the

best

best of terms. Most of them had the hair dressed in the same fashion as the first arrival, but some had it cut short. They were all dressed nearly alike. They had no arms save the bow and arrow. We understood them to say that their village was up the river some distance. They accompanied us some two or three miles, but could not keep up with the launch, and we could not lose time to tow them, so we had to part company. About noon we passed what was supposed to be the "Attack Points" of D'Albertis. On the right side of the river there was a large morass, the left bank was two or three yards high, grew soft wood, and had remains of many native camps. On a large palm-tree there was a representation of the human figure by a native artist done in colours, red clay and charcoal. This was the only drawing of the human form observed during the tour. It was about three feet in length, and has some claim to originality at least. (See Plate No. 1.) The artist had been more successful with a crocodile; has succeeded so well as to deprive his production of much interest. As we could make no way with the launch until the boiler flues were better attended to, we had to come to a standstill at 1:30 p.m., after accomplishing only some fourteen miles. We had still the same weather: fine in the forenoon with a shower or two late in the afternoon, a temperature in the middle of the day of about 85 degrees in the shade, but coming down to under 75 degrees at night. At this stage of our journey it was not deemed prudent to sleep on the bank in separate tents without some certain rallying ground to retire to in case of a night attack by natives. Accordingly a small fence was built about four and a-half feet high, composed of split logs laid down horizontally the one above the other. This fence, according to the nature of the ground, assumed varied forms, usually that of a triangle, the open base being towards the river, on the edge of the bank, right opposite and close to which the launch was tied up. Sometimes the fence formed three sides of a square. Fortunately its use for defensive purposes was never put to the test.

11. At this camp we first became acquainted with the superior qualities of a certain tree as firewood for the launch. This tree is found all along the entire course of the river from the highest point reached by us down to Kiwai. The wood is light, easy to cut, and extremely easy to split. As it is of the greatest importance for any party ascending the river by steam to become familiar with this kind of firewood, specimens have been secured for proper scientific determination, but that for practical purposes may not be of so much use as a more simple though less exact description of the tree. It is generally, if old, lofty; it has a trunk branchless until half or two-thirds of its length from the ground; bark grey in colour from the presence of small lichens; leaves a light green, which often make it conspicuous in the forest, opposite, about four or five inches long, and about two and a-half inches broad, rather thin and uneven; flowers very small and white; fruit in size, shape, and colour like a half-grown coffee berry. It is a porous timber, not resinous. With this wood we were able to keep up steam in the launch as well as if burning coal; but before we knew its value, there were great difficulties, and much time was lost in procuring fuel that would not burn and sometimes was thrown overboard.

12. On the 4th of January we continued our journey and made thirty-two miles, fixing our camp in latitude 7 degrees 3 minutes south, 331 miles from the mouth of the Fly and eighty-eight miles from Everill Junction. The width of the river varied from 150 to 350 yards, and the current remained at from two to three miles an hour. Its course was exceedingly tortuous and much of the banks were very low and swampy. About midday we noticed on the right side of the river some low hills thirty or forty feet high and a few cocoanuts on one of them, and one native house was clearly visible a couple of miles from the river. This was inferred to be the vicinity of the village of the people we had met and fraternised with on the preceding day. About half the country hereabout is too low and wet to grow timber. We had no rain during the day, but two or three thunderstorms during the night. In the afternoon a canoe containing three men was noticed under the left bank of the river; as soon as they observed us they tied the canoe to a pole and darted into the long cane and could not be induced to come out again. The canoe contained their bows and arrows, and the flowering shoots of wild cane made up in bundles, no doubt as food, &c. We left a present for them in the canoe, but touched nothing.

13. On the 5th instant we made some twenty-six miles, crossing our boundary at the 141st degree of east longitude. The river continued of the same monotonous character, but the weather became somewhat modified. The mornings broke very cloudy, the sky completely overcast by dull, grey, leaden clouds which looked very threatening, but as the sun rose these became dispersed and towards noon formed large white cumuli, which in the afternoon were transformed into great black thunderclouds, which remained in activity until near daylight. The district is not inhabited and not fit for permanent occupation, being so low and wet. Nevertheless not more than two or three men a day had any febrile symptoms.

14. On the 6th we met on the banks of the river about 370 miles from its mouth the first real grass patches we had seen. The banks began to be firmer, higher, and better defined, and the country generally became much less swampy, but was still low and wet. We had no case of fever on the 6th. Soon after leaving camp on the morning of the 7th we came on a small canoe recently tied up at the edge of the river. A plane-iron and some small things were put into it, but we did not find the owners of the canoe. A little further on we saw a place where it was evident a canoe had been made and had been launched only a few days previously; from all this it was concluded that there must be a village somewhere in the vicinity. The river was now very low and the sloping banks looked as if they were of sand, but they had only a little sand on the surface and were so soft that it was very difficult to land on them. In the forenoon, as we rounded a sharp bend of the river, we suddenly caught sight of a village on the left bank about a mile and a-half from us. The bank of the river was some forty or fifty feet high, and there were sixteen or seventeen houses from thirty to fifty feet in length. To our utter astonishment, one of the first things to catch the eye was a long line of men marshalled in single file on the brink of the bank in front of the houses. There were probably about a hundred people in this line, every man with a bow and a sheaf of arrows and all got up in gala outfit. As nearly every man wore a head-dress of the wing and tail feathers of the white cockatoo stuck into a framework which crossed the head from ear to ear, forming a high arched gloriole, and as many of them were painted of divers colours, the effect produced was at once grotesque and imposing. It need hardly be mentioned that our arms were carefully examined and prepared before we reached the village which wore such a threatening aspect; they kept their rank until we were nearly opposite the village. Fortunately the river was about 300 yards wide there, and we were able to steam up at from 175 to 200 yards from the occupied bank. We kept shouting out "Sambio" and making signals to the natives to come to us. We dropped anchor just above the centre of the village, so that we should have the command of the river if it were disputed with us. Our pacific demonstrations soon produced

produced a great commotion among the natives, and after a little a few men shouted "Sambio" to us, but at the same time made significant signals to us to pass on our way and leave them. The waving of red cloth, the cutting of sticks by knives and tomahawks, and other devices employed by us, aided in all probability by the present we had in the early morning put into one of their canoes, and then no doubt already in the village, created a desire on the part of some of the older men to communicate with us, and several of them came down to the water's edge with canoe paddles, evidently with the intention of coming out to us. They were stopped after some of them were actually afloat, and the young men, bent on fighting, again became predominant. Their arms consisted exclusively of the bow and arrow; on the left arm they wore well-made gauntlets made of cane plaited on split bamboo; the upper end of this gauntlet reaches to the elbow joint, and into that end are stuck great plumes from three to four feet long of the black feathers of the cassowary or of the white cockatoo. A number of the young men started to wave these plumes by a peculiar motion of the left arm, brandished their bows and arrows, started the war-chant, and rushed down to the canoes and seized the paddles, and began to strike out for our boats. But the majority were manifestly of a different opinion and kept back, so that these young braves, finding themselves not supported, disembarked again, and some of the older men began to paddle out towards us. When about half-way across they halted, and with anxious looks shouted out in an inquiring manner, "Pu? Pu?" This was at once understood by us to mean "gun," and we replied by standing and holding out both arms, and vociferated "Sambio." Three canoes came out nearer to us than any of the others; there were two men in the first one, and they laid their arms down in their canoe; so did two of the three men in the second canoe, but the third one stuck to his bow for some time, making anxious inquiries about "Pu? Pu?" He also was assured, and laid down his arms in the canoe. The third canoe contained four men, two of which paddled, while two held their bows with arrows fitted to the string and pointed towards us. For some time these two men could not be induced to disarm, but at last when they were only some thirty or forty yards from us I made it plain to them that they must either go back or lay down their arms, or we should quarrel. They understood what was meant and turned their backs towards us, and about a minute later laid down their arms in the canoe. Finally one man came near enough to enable me to hand him some small present and some others followed; everything progressed quite satisfactorily until steam began to hiss from the launch, when the natives fled at once and could not be induced to return. We therefore manned the whaleboat and pulled ashore to them. The majority of them remained at the foot of the bank to meet us, but a considerable number stood at the top of it with bow and arrow ready, so as to cause some anxiety to those on board the launch, who were in fear of our being attacked at a disadvantage. Conspicuous amongst the natives were two individuals; one was a tall man with red eyes, covered with white paint (lime made from mussel-shells) from the top of his head to the sole of his foot; another was painted half white and half black. The white man kept aloof from us, and appeared to have considerable influence. He kept the bank above us all the time we were there, with bow ready and arrow fitted. I learned afterwards that this white man had been told off to receive, in case of an attack on us, the first rifle bullet, from the hand of a sure marksman on the launch. We bought a few things from them, but were very nearly rupturing relations. I offered a native a small knife for a plaited belt; he took the knife to look at, and another man got it from him to examine and scampered up the bank with it. I demanded it back, but that only made him run the faster; then others became afraid and also began to run away; but not thinking it advisable to shed a lot of human blood for a sixpenny knife, I went on as if nothing had happened, and they all came back and continued to trade with us. We parted good friends, and the white man followed us some distance up the river holding out both arms, without his bow and arrows then, shouting out "Sambio." We could not procure any food from these people. They were clothed exactly similar to the people we met with on the 3rd, but they wore fewer ornaments of the *Coix lachryma*, and many more of the teeth of small animals; their hair was dressed in the same fashion, and they wore a small marine shell, or instead of the shell a small nutshell a little larger than a walnut, and fastened by a string which went round the hips and was suspended to the belt. The women were at first sent to a house at the far end of the village, but soon found their curiosity irresistible and stole round into a house right in front of us to have a good look at the strangers. They wore petticoats, down to the smallest girl, similar to those in use at Port Moresby. They were soon discovered in that house by the men, and one man rushed at them with a stick and dispersed them, driving them back into the bush. Houses are not good in this village; they are built on piles, are about thirty feet square, but have no gable ends. We saw in the vicinity of the village one or two insignificant garden patches, containing wild bananas, sugar-cane, and sweet potatoes. In the village are six grown cocconut-trees. They had probably about a score of canoes; these were twenty to thirty feet long, without outrigger, having a breadth of perhaps twelve or fifteen inches; they have a long projecting prow, which is flat above for about four or five feet, and ends in a point about six inches broad. The paddles are the same as those seen with the tribe below. In travelling, they all stand erect in the canoe, and how they manage to maintain the equilibrium is perfectly marvellous. They understood and used the word "Sambio," but they also employed another which seemed to mean "peace"—"Magisio." Some of them were chewing betel-nut, using it without lime, but they can and do make peace from a large mussel-shell found in the river there. That these people had come into contact with Europeans before was evident from their fear of the "Pu." In all probability they and D'Albertis have crossed each other. In the afternoon we had rain from about 2 o'clock until after dark. About 3 p.m. we noticed a canoe with three men near the left bank of the river; they paddled round a sharp bend and disappeared. On rounding the same corner we saw a waving column of smoke rise from the left bank of the river about a mile and a-half from us; two canoes were paddling towards the village ahead of us, as if it were a matter of life or death with them. It could soon be made out through the rain that there was a village there consisting of at least a score of houses about twenty to thirty feet long. A crowd of men came down to meet the two canoes, and soon formed themselves into a group near the centre of the village, all armed. We shouted out "Sambio," "Magisio," waved cloth, &c. The river was about 250 yards wide, and we steamed just past and dropped anchor about 200 yards from the village. As we could not induce the natives to come out to us we manned the whaleboat and pulled ashore to them as they responded "Sambio," "Magisio." A large number of them came to meet us and received us really heartily, without any of the sullen suspicion of their neighbours below, and without any interrogatories as to "Pu." We did some trading with them, but could obtain no food beyond a handful of unripe wild bananas. They either have no pigs or wilfully misunderstood us when we asked for one. The number of men here appeared to be greater than

at

at the village below. They, speaking generally, seemed at both places to be healthy; there was no elephantiasis, only a trace of leprosy, very little hydrocele; a few suffered from ulcers, and many from the loathsome ringworm, *Tinea desquamans*, which I saw here with great regret. There were few gardens, and those insignificant, near this village; the people, however, were all in fair physical condition. They seem to live chiefly by fishing, hunting, and on forest produce, bread-fruit, and sago. They are not settled agriculturists. They use in their domestic arrangements plaited baskets, net bags, buckets made of the cover of the flowering branches of palms, and they make fishing nets of different forms and sizes. For procuring tools for working wood they are in a most unhappy position; they are too far from the white man to procure iron, and there is no stone of any kind in their country. Hence they value very highly the most worthless remnant of a stone adze, and with these they will not part on any consideration. Of course under such circumstances it will be readily understood how much they would desire to procure a steel tomahawk. But I repeatedly failed to obtain a piece of pubic shell, or an old head-dress for a tomahawk. These ornaments are apparently held in reverence by them, probably as heirlooms. They cannot be purchased. This was either not known, or was disregarded by D'Albertis (see Blue Book, c. 3617, 1883, pages 7-27), but in this respect D'Albertis was probably no worse than the Royal Geographical Society's Expedition on the Strickland (see Lindt's "Picturesque New Guinea," page 178). On the 7th we camped on the left bank about three miles above the second village. During the middle of this day the highest shade temperature observed was registered at 90 degrees, and at night the thermometer fell to 72 degrees, a figure at which we saw it again several times, but it never fell below that. Two men were ill of fever. The distance done was twenty-five miles.

15. On the 8th we ascended about twenty-five miles and camped at a spot 423 miles from the mouth of the river, on the right bank, about thirty feet high. The river was at this time low, and frequently mud-spits blocked up half the channel. The banks were, speaking generally, rising, but they were highest at the water's edge and sloped away into swamps. There is but little large timber; no trace of permanent occupation by natives; the country is there almost exclusively forest-clad. We had thunderstorms late in the day. On the forenoon of the 9th we re-crossed the 141st degree, in latitude south 6 degrees 21 minutes. Early in the afternoon of the same day we reached what we supposed to be Raggi Island. It was not an island in the then low state of the river, all the water going down the channel on its east side. The temperature was again 90 degrees in the shade about midday, but fell at night to 73 degrees. The country here, judging from the flood-marks on the top of the highest banks, is not fit for permanent occupation, although the banks are decidedly higher than further down the river and trees larger. There is no forest food except a few sago trees and a certain number of inferior bread-fruit trees.

16. On the 10th we reached the spot at which the Alice enters the Fly. To the point of land lying between the Alice and the Fly, D'Albertis has given the name of "Snake Point." I have taken the liberty of departing in this instance from his nomenclature, and have named this place, in honour of the distinguished man who first travelled there, D'Albertis Junction. One ascending the river will know from a large island in the channel that he is approaching D'Albertis Junction. Going up we noted that what appeared to be a large branch entered the river on the left bank, about three miles higher up it was found that this branch left the river on the left bank and thus formed in the river a large island. The upper end of this branching of the river is shown in D'Albertis' map, and as Captain Everill has pointed out, D'Albertis ("New Guinea," vol. ii, page 260) seems to have thought that the Alice left the Fly below D'Albertis Junction and entered it again at Everill Junction as the Strickland. But surprising as it is at first sight that D'Albertis did not observe that this branch of the river forms an island, and that he should have thought it was the Alice crossing the channel of the much larger Fly to form an independent river on the other side of it, it is still more wonderful that Captain Everill should partially utilise this strange suggestion and express the belief (Lindt's "New Guinea," page 178) that the Service River—a high branch of the Strickland—ends in and is identical with the branch which D'Albertis describes and figures as running south-south-east from the Fly just below D'Albertis Junction. D'Albertis was busy as a naturalist, and it is not really wonderful that he did not notice this island as he probably was otherwise engaged at the time; but the existence of the island makes the whole matter as plain and simple as possible. To this island I have given the name of the Premier of Queensland, and it will be found on the map as Morehead Island. D'Albertis Junction is in latitude south 6 degrees 11 minutes, and about eight miles east of the boundary between British and Dutch New Guinea. According to Mr. Cameron's traverse, which has been carried out with great care and has at various points been tested and compared with astronomical observations, it is 460 miles from the mouth of the river. Both the Fly and the Alice were very low when we arrived there. In size and volume they compare roughly thus:—

	Fly.	Alice.
Width... ..	207 yards	152 yards
Depth average	15 feet	12 feet
Current per hour	1½ miles	2 miles
Gallons in 24 hours	11,000,000,000	8,500,000,000

17. There were no resident natives in the neighbourhood of D'Albertis Junction, but their foot-marks were visible in the mud of the spit between the two rivers. Although both rivers were, judging from the banks and sand-spits, very low, their waters were far from being clean, but that of each was in colour a mixture of light yellow and bottle-green. As the Alice trended towards the north-west and might enter Dutch Territory, and the Fly went north-east and therefore further into the British Possession, it was quite clear that our further inspection should be continued up the latter river. On the 11th we camped on the right bank about twenty-six miles above D'Albertis Junction, a small hill of red clay about sixty feet high. In the afternoon we began to see that we had at last left the monotonous low country we had up to this travelled and were entering a district of low hills. The spot where we camped was about 486 miles from the mouth of the river, and here in the clay of these red hills I saw the first stones I had met with on the river's course—pebbles of quartz, basalt, limestone, sandstone, &c. In this district also trees were larger than any we had previously noticed; but birds were few and forest food was scanty. We had no sickness in camp. Temperature during the day was 85 degrees in the shade, in the early morning 74 degrees. We had fair weather until about 5 p.m., then a slight shower, but there was much thunder to the north of us.

18. On

18. On the 12th we added twenty miles to our distance, making our camp at a spot on the left bank, 507 miles from the mouth of the river, and forty-seven from D'Albertis Junction. We found in the morning that the river had risen from one to two feet during the night, and it continued to rise all day and up to about midnight. It kept all day as nearly as possible the same width, about 210 to 220 yards. The country is thickly covered by timber, and the banks are two or three yards high at various places; but there were no gardens or evidences of permanent occupation by man. In the afternoon, a little below where we camped, however, we came on three canoes recently tied up at different places in the river about half-a-mile apart. It was easy to see that the owners were gone a hunting in the forest near. We received no response to our shouts of "Sambio," but left a small present in each canoe. One of them was on the right bank within sight of our camp, and was visible until it became dark. In the morning it was gone. A good "fighting fence" was built at our camp, but we had no disturbance during the night. The canoes we passed were about twelve or fifteen feet long, ten or twelve inches broad, well shaped, ending in good lines at each end, made by stone adzes and without outrigger. The paddles, the first of the kind we had seen, consisted of about four to six feet of sapling into a split in the lower end of which a piece of bark was tied as a blade. About a mile below our camp a branch from fifty to sixty yards wide enters the river on the left side. The weather was fine during the day, temperature in the shade rising to 85 degrees and falling by midnight to 76 degrees. No rain fell.

19. Monday, 13th January, was memorable to us, as we met on this day with the only aggression offered to us from the natives. Soon after we left our camp in the morning there arose the yelping yell of natives on the right bank. This was understood to probably come from the owners of the three canoes into which we had put some presents the night before. It showed they had been watching us, but we thought they merely wished us to know they were there and had got the few knives we had left for them. We shouted "Sambio," and waved our white flag held ready for such occasions, and a voice replied to us "Sambio." We thus entertained no special apprehension that any attack on us was impending. Some three or four miles by the river from our camp of the previous evening, but by land not nearly so far from that point, a red bank was noticed on the left side of the river, about forty feet high. It consisted of three different layers of deposit, the middle one of which, some ten or twelve feet thick, was composed of sand and shingle, apparently an old river-bed. The moment this was observed it was determined to examine the lower portion of this layer for traces of gold, and the launch was brought up there accordingly. Two men went to the top of the bank to look for some botanical specimens I expected to find there, and they remained up there for some time looking about, until a shovelful and a dishful of gravel was washed. As in these there were "colours" of gold, it was directed that a second trial should be made, especially as I had noticed a very bright small ruby or garnet in the "wash." This second trial was nearly finished when a voice called out, "Look out, arrow there." At the same moment I thought I heard the whiz of some arrows passing near, but the whole occurrence was over in a moment. About half-a-dozen natives had crawled up under cover to the top of the bank and discharged at us not more than half-a-score of arrows, then darted into the bush behind yelping and yelling. It was reported immediately that Lario, a Malay of our party, was wounded. He was standing on the bow of the launch and was best exposed to those on the top of the bank. He says he escaped an arrow in the stomach by bending backwards, and dodged one in the hand, and then when turning round to seize his gun, got one in the back. The arrow struck him over the right shoulder-blade, but although Lario declared he felt the point of it under the skin in the chest, it had penetrated only about an inch, and was stopped by the bone. It consisted of a reed shaft about three feet in length, and a foot long point of palm-wood, without any barb or carving. The force of impact split the reed shaft at its junction with the harder point. One arrow passed so close to the nose of a Papuan of our party that he could not believe for some time that he was not seriously wounded; another hit and went through the boards put up as a protection from arrows on the sides of the steamer, but the palm point broke into three fragments. One of our men says he saw the face of a native, but no one else saw anyone; we consequently did not fire a shot at them. My intention was to stop at the spot and fight it out, or to remain for some time at the next bend of the river, only 150 yards off, and not too near the bank to contend with the natives; but it was found that there was a depth of from four or five fathoms of water there, in which it was difficult to raise our anchor, and it appeared so highly improbable that so small a number of natives would return to face us that it was deemed not worth the loss of time to stop. But all went on dissatisfied, thinking this might encourage the natives to acts of hostility. The spot was named, in accordance with the wish of the wounded man, "Lario Bank." In less than a week he was at work again. About half-a-mile further up the river were two canoes tied to the left bank. In all probability our assailants were people that had just come down the river in these, very probably going to visit and look for their friends below, who had been prevented from going up the river by our presence. Of course it was easy for the party below to come overland and attack us at that spot. But it will most likely never be known who our assailants were. This act of hostility was not allowed, however, to interfere with our usual practice of conciliation, although there was probably no man of our party that would not have preferred to fight the whole tribe that morning. We put a small present into the two canoes, and shouted "Sambio." We had seen on the 7th instant how easy it is to create a peace party in any tribe, and how they can damp and restrain the fighting impulse of the more warlike portion of the community. I therefore had hopes that by continuing our former practice we should overcome the fears of the tribe in whose district we were, and at least be left by them unmolested. There was of course the problematical danger that this line of conduct on our part might be set down as fear, and that our presents might create a desire among the natives to obtain possession of all our property. But that would mean an attack in force on our main camp, which we did not fear as we could hardly be found there unprepared. Some of our party were in the territory of this tribe for two weeks, and they often heard and sometimes saw the natives, but they never disturbed us again.

20. Shortly after leaving Lario Bank we had a good view from the river channel of the Victor Emanuel Range of mountains, first seen and named by D'Albertis. It appeared to be about sixty miles from us in a straight line, in a north-easterly direction. We had now got quite clear of the flat monotonous country hitherto traversed, and traced our course among low rounded hills a few hundred feet in height, covered by forest, with usually a few very tall palm trees projecting from the summit clear of all other foliage. These hills are composed of red clay or of rough sandstone. In the channel of the river

river were large spits or islands of small stones and pebbles, consisting of granite, limestone, conglomerate quartz, slate, basalt, flint, petrified coral, and shells. One fine sample of petrified palm was found. Specimens of all have been obtained and will, in the hands of Mr. Jack, no doubt be made to tell truthfully and instructively their own story. The river varied in width from eighty to 300 yards. At one place a sandstone bar extends out from a little hill and runs almost right across the river, but a passage wide and deep enough for our small launch was found without trouble close to the right bank. The current of the river was now much stronger, being in many places not under three or four miles an hour. In some of the rapids it was difficult for us to make our way at all. In the afternoon we entered a rapid about a mile long. Here the river divides into two branches of perhaps nearly equal size, so that a large island is formed in the centre. This island is about three-fourths of a mile long and about a quarter of a mile broad. It is covered by old forest, and the two channels of the river unquestionably maintain permanently their positions there. This island I named "Macrossan Island," in honour of the Minister for Mines of Queensland. It is about sixty-three miles from D'Albertis Junction and 523 miles from the mouth of the Fly. It was found possible to identify many places on D'Albertis map as far as D'Albertis Junction, but beyond that the course given to the Fly by him so little resembles the river that it appears to be purely diagrammatic and not to have been laid down from any traverse of the stream. Certain it is that not one point on it can now be identified, and consequently his furthest distance cannot by us be determined; but as it is quite impossible that he could have missed Macrossan Island had he ascended the river to that point, and as his steam launch could not have crossed the rapid there, which with a considerable rise of the river had for some distance only five feet of water at its greatest depth, it is quite plain that D'Albertis' steam launch never reached this island. On this day we passed a few small gardens on the river bank, containing wild bananas, sweet potatoes, some sugar-cane, and a few taro. A considerable portion of the country here is sufficiently high to be habitable; but the higher grounds, a continuation of the low hills already mentioned, are of little or no use for agricultural purposes; and the alluvial land forming the banks of the river exists in only small patches where it is sufficiently elevated to be above high water mark, and it contains far too great a proportion of sand to grow many heavy crops of any exhausting nature. We had fair weather during the day, but a thunderstorm at night. The temperature at midday was about 86 degrees, in the early morning 74 degrees. We saw no natives after leaving Lario Bank, but there were many recent traces of them which left us certain they were in our vicinity. We camped on the left bank, a few hundred yards above Macrossan Island, and as after the attack on us in the forenoon there was much reason for exercising special precaution during the night, a different style of "fighting fence" was built. It formed three sides of a parallelogram forty feet by ten feet; the steam launch was at the water's edge opposite the open side of the fence. Two long sticks were fixed at about two feet from the ground running the full length of the fence about seven feet apart. To these our hammocks were made fast at each end, and our "fly" tents were put up as a roof so as to cover in the whole structure. As our fence was about five feet high, and as our hammocks were comfortably swung and our tents sufficient by such an arrangement to form a double roof, we thus spent the night dry and comfortable, and without the least fear on account of any attack from natives. This kind of fence we built regularly after this night. At first it took about two or three hours to form camp, but after the men once understood it they put it up in less time. In addition to this we felled some small trees round our fence so that people could not approach without being detected by the watch.

21. On Tuesday, 14th, we had a hard day and made only seven and three-quarter miles; the morning was wet, but rain ceased by 10 a.m. The country passed through was hilly, but no hill over 300 feet high, all forest clad. The hills where cut into by the river were all of rough soft sandstone. At about four miles from the previous night's camp we came to a shingle island in the middle of the river; the river was rising and the volume of water on the two sides of the island seemed nearly equal. As a precautionary measure, I landed on the island and walked up to examine the heads of the two rapids. It was thought the launch could ascend the western side if not hampered by any boat in tow, and with full steam kept up; they were accordingly dragged up by the men. The launch started with a high steam pressure, and made splendid way until almost at the upper end of the rapid, but even then she advanced slowly and triumphantly reached deep water in the large pool above the island. In some unaccountable way the launch, while waiting for the boats to be taken up and attached, was allowed to drift so far that the current got a hold of her and swept her down the narrow curved rapid she had ascended; in a moment she was driven in a slanting direction on to the shallow water on the left side of the stream, caught by the keel on the large stones in the bottom, heeled over, and fortunately became fast without capsizing. All efforts to dislodge her were at first ineffectual. Soon a bank of stones formed on one side of the launch on which there was not a foot of water, while on the other side there was about five feet, running with such force that no man could keep his feet in it; our whole force could not move her. The boats were directed to approach from the shallow side and take out the firewood and supplies, and when this was done the men at once pushed the launch off into the deep water and she was carried down stream to the end of the island where steam was got up. She again faced and ascended the rapid, reaching the pool above in safety. On this shingly island we found some interesting geological specimens; it gave fine colours of gold on washing. During the day we passed some canoes tied to the bank; in these we left some small present; we saw the footprints of natives, but no person. Towards evening we reached the lower end of a rapid about a mile and a-half long. The banks were some two or three yards high here, the trees large at many spots, but so closed up by a meshwork of "lawyer" cane that we shirked the labour of constructing a camp and passed the night afloat, anchored in midstream, where the river was nearly 200 yards broad; but although it was considerably swollen we were in only five feet of water. Fortunately we had a fair night and no one suffered from fever.

22. In the morning after getting firewood on board we started, doubtful that we should find sufficient water for the launch, and afraid the force of the current near the upper end of the rapid would be beyond her strength. After a long struggle the little craft reached the head of the rapid. At one time we were actually losing ground, and threw out our anchor, intending to stop there to get up the highest pressure of steam she could carry, but the anchor dragged, on which she steamed up to it and at a snail's pace made way. About a mile and a-half further up we came to another rapid with a large shingly spit on the left bank. Here also we found fine colours of gold by washing. We pushed on our way until about midday, when we found ourselves at the lower end of the rapid about a mile and a-half long, the

appearance

(Enclosure in Despatch N°1 of 4th February 1890.)

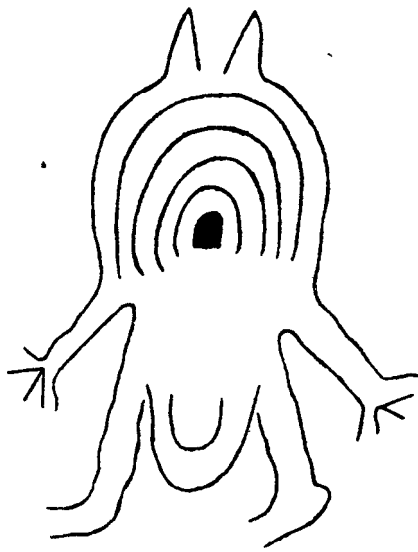


Plate N°1.

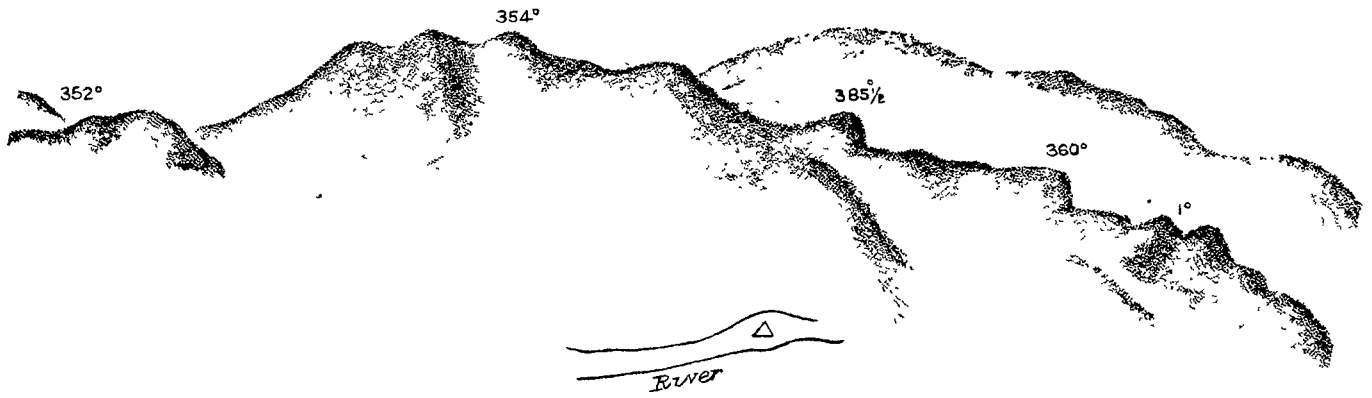


Plate N° 2

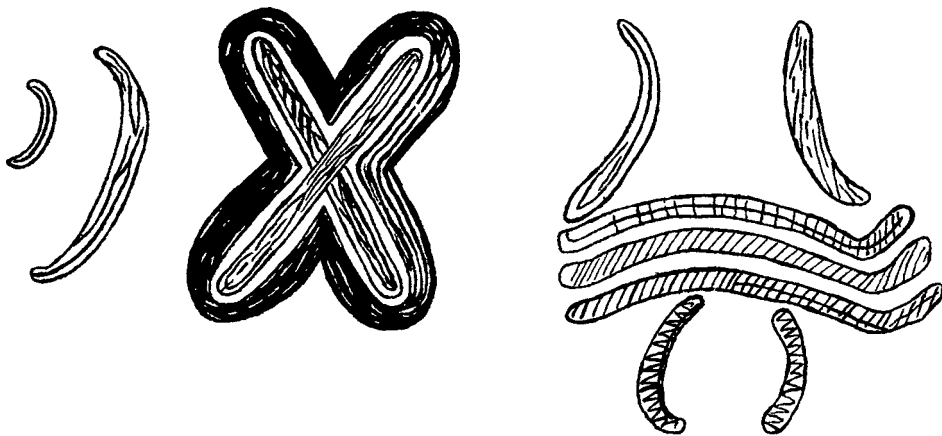


Plate N°3

Plate N°4.

(Enclosure in Despatch N°1 of 4th February 1890.)



a. Victor Emanuel Range, highest point 12,000 ft. b. Mt Donaldson, 2,000 ft. c. Mt Blücher, 5,000 ft.

appearance of which at once seemed ominous. We left the launch at the lower end and dragged the boats up the left side of the stream, where there was a dry bed of shingle nearly all the way. There was a deep pool at the head of the rapid, and a point of bank about three or four yards high on the left side projecting into it which caught the eye as we approached it, and before we arrived there it had been selected as the spot at which a permanent camp should be built, and probably the launch be left for some time while we proceeded further by boat. But I was disappointed to find that a stone adze had been used on this point by strong and diligent arms; that the trees large and small over about an acre of ground had been felled, and sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar-cane, and taro planted there three or four months ago. It was impossible, therefore, to camp at that spot. I waited there, however, for the arrival of the launch, but instead of the steamer, Mr. Cameron came to say they thought the risk was so great that they should not attempt the rapid with the launch, as it was swift, narrow, crooked, and at some places had not more than five or six feet of water. I returned to the steamer, re-examining the water on the way, and decided I should not be satisfied unless trial were made to ascend it. One boat was fully manned to keep in the shallow water opposite the steamer, to be ready to render assistance in the event of accident; certain articles were transferred from the launch into the boats, and the little craft was well prepared by Mr. Douglas for the struggle. It was very disappointing to see that even at the lower end of the rapid the current was so strong that she made very very slow progress. Still she crept on; several times she seemed to remain in the stream quite stationary, then she would move a little ahead; at other times to us, anxiously watching her from my boat, she seemed to go positively astern. During the whole time, Mr. Douglas had steam kept up over 85 lb. (at 90 lb. steam blows off in her), and in about an hour and a-half had actually got within 200 yards of the end of the deep pool above the rapid. Then, however, no progress was made for about ten minutes, and the signal had actually been given to return, but they did not observe it on board, and almost immediately the launch began to move slowly but distinctly ahead. She had reached the smooth unbroken upper end of the rapid, and it was expected every moment that she would shoot into the pool beyond, but to our surprise and disappointment the current in that smooth water proved stronger than the more impetuous-looking stream below, and the launch came to an apparent dead halt. For about a quarter of an hour she remained steaming full speed within two lengths of herself; she was tried to one side, then to the other, but in vain, and finally was clearly losing ground. It was now getting late in the afternoon, and the order was given to let her go down stream. My own idea was to let her go down stern first, steaming at half or three-quarters speed ahead, so as to keep her under control, until carried to the end of the rapid. They, however, threw out the anchor with a large quantity of chain and shut off steam altogether. She dragged the anchor, and in this way descended the whole length of the rapid. This plan was perhaps the better, but it was far from being free from serious risk, for had anything given way, the launch would certainly have been swept ashore and capsized before the engine could have moved to save her. I was now fully satisfied that the limit of steam navigation in the Fly River had been reached. Our launch was drawing only three and a-half feet, with a maximum length of thirty-seven and a greatest width of seven feet, and could thus in smooth and shallow water be pushed about by the men, but there she had reached her highest point. As there was no suitable spot on which a permanent camp could be built ashore, it seemed better not to form one, but to select a spot where the river was so broad that the launch could be anchored so far from the banks as to be practically beyond the reach of arrows. Such a spot was found near the right edge of a deep pool about half-a-mile below the rapid the launch had tried in vain to ascend. On the left side the water was deep and about 100 yards wide; on the right side there was about thirty yards of water, then about eighty yards of bare shingle over which natives could not come without being exposed, and without making a noise. The launch remained at this spot for ten days, and was not molested there in any way during that time. This spot is about seventy-five miles from D'Albertis Junction, and 535 miles from the mouth of the river. Latitude, by observation, 5 degrees 58 minutes 15 seconds.

23. On the 16th of January a division was made of the party, and stores were put into my boat for nine or ten days. There were left in the launch Mr. Douglas and three other Europeans, one Papuan, and four other coloured men—a total of nine. In the boat went two Europeans—viz., Mr. Cameron and myself—two Papuans, and five Polynesians under the leadership of Mr. Belford, in all ten. The night had been wet and the thermometer fell to 74 degrees, and the morning was fair but the sky overcast by such threatening clouds coming from the north-west that it was questionable whether it was wise to start. We got away about noon, and the great black masses of cloud became dispersed without rain. We reached our furthest point of the previous day without difficulty, but neither saw nor heard any natives near the, speaking comparatively, very large garden there. About a mile further on we met with a rapid where the current is so fast near the banks and the water so shallow in the middle of the channel that our launch could not have passed it. We got through it by walking our boat up the middle. We have always found that when the banks are high at both sides and covered by trees, and the current too strong for the boat near them, that we could "walk" her up in the middle, that is, drag her by hand, walking alongside of her. This part of the river is hemmed in by low forest-clad hills on each side, none of them over 300 or 400 feet high. At about four miles from where we left the launch, we found that the Fly River divides into two branches. In magnitude they are so nearly equal that we could not determine which should be considered the Fly and which the tributary. One river has from the junction a south-south-west, the other an east-north-east course. On reaching this point on the return journey measurements were made to enable us to form a rough calculation of the volume of water coming down each, and to test their dimensions comparatively. Results were:—

	Fly River.	Palmer River.
Average depth	2½ fathoms	3 fathoms
Width	130 yards	120 yards
Current per hour	3 miles	2½ miles
Gallons in 24 hours	14,760,000,000	12,770,000,000

At the time this measurement was made, both rivers were beginning to rise, but the flood coming down the east-north-east branch was passed by us and had not arrived at the lower reaches of the river, while that of the other more rapid running stream was already there. It is thus quite possible that under conditions similar to each river the decision as to volume might be reversed. On the somewhat unsatisfactory data

data thus at command the east-north-east river was considered to be the branch, and it was named by me the Palmer, in honour of Sir Arthur Palmer, of Queensland, a gentleman who has done much to facilitate the work of this Government. To the junction of the two rivers, the Fly and the Palmer, we gave for convenience of reference the name of "Palmer Junction." The two rivers differ greatly in character. The Fly maintains a broad channel, the southern 200 yards of which at and for half-a-mile above Palmer Junction is composed of shingle uncovered by water, save at very high flood time. The Palmer, on the other hand, is narrow, deep, and much more sluggish, far better fitted for navigation purposes than the Fly. It is the reverse of the state of matters at Everill Junction, where the Fly is narrow, deep, and sluggish, and the tributary broad, more shallow, and more rapid. We determined at once to ascend the Palmer, because although the two rivers were of equal size the Palmer offered us the best direction, and promised to be more passable. We did not regret our choice. After making about seven and a-half miles, four on the Fly below the junction, and three and a-half on the Palmer, we formed camp on the left bank. We built a fighting fence and suspended our hammocks inside it so as to have secure rest. At night we had heavy rain with thunder, but the health of the party was good. The banks of the river where there were no low hills were as a rule thirty to forty feet high, and were probably above flood mark, but the soil was largely composed of sand. Birds were numerous here, but not worth shooting for collecting purposes, as they were moulting.

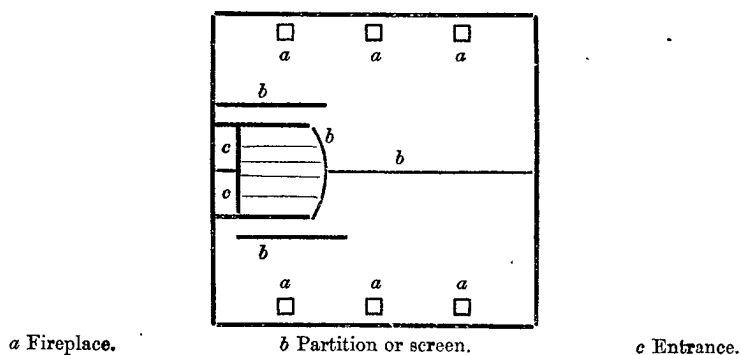
24. On the 17th we proceeded ten miles up the stream. The river was on an average from 120 to 130 yards broad, varying from one narrow turn between two hills, where it was about sixty yards, to a maximum of 250 yards. The banks were generally from twenty to thirty feet high. The country consists of low hills all under 300 feet in height and all forest-clad, almost entirely with trees met with on the New Guinea low lands generally. One branch about thirty to forty yards wide entered the river on the left bank. The formation was still sandstone. We lunched on a shingle spit in the middle of the river, where as usual we found faint traces of gold on washing the shingle. We saw no mark whatever of human existence on the Palmer until late in the afternoon, when we noticed three natives ascending the river under the left bank about three-quarters of a mile ahead of us. We were making our way against a very strong current up the other side. They paddled and pulled themselves by the overhanging branches of trees about half-a-mile up the river, and then deliberately tied up the canoe and walked into the bush about 600 yards from us. We crossed over and put a plane iron, some red braid, and an empty meat tin into the canoe, and retired, shouting "Sambio." They did not reply. The canoe was of a kind we had often noticed further down the river, and which is left tied up to be used as ferries. It is open at one end and sharp-pointed at the other. This one having been just used had the open end stopped up by mud. It was fastened by a long piece of thin cane passed through a hole near the prow and tied to a tree ashore; secured in this way the open stern end is left in the water, and the mud is gradually washed out, and rain and water run out at the open end. Instead of these canoes rafts are tied up on the banks at many places, evidently to be used as ferries. In this canoe were three paddles, which were made each of pieces of sapling, about four feet long, into a slit in the lower end of which was fixed a piece of bark about the size of a saucer as a blade. - We camped on the right bank, about half-a-mile above this canoe. Temperature during the day was in the shade 85 degrees; an hour after sunset it was 78 degrees, and at 6:30 a.m. next morning it was 75 degrees. We had a fair night and no disturbance.

25. On the 18th we camped about 3 p.m. on the left bank of the river thirty miles from Palmer Junction. During the day the boat was dragged by a long rope, probably not less than half the distance, at all places where the stream was too rapid for the oars. The river fell about five feet during the night. The flood marks on many of the trees were from twenty to twenty-five feet above the then level of the river. There is a decided tendency for the little hills to become lower, and for the banks of the river to become less elevated. The hills are all sandstone, and the alluvial soil of the banks contains much more sand than humus. At about half-a-mile above our camp there is a spot on the right side of the river where the bank is about thirty five feet high, the upper portion consisting of sandstone; then comes a seam of lignite six inches thick, then ten feet of sandstone to the water's edge. Specimens of this lignite, which seems to be useless for all practical purposes, were obtained; also of the sandstone below it. At some places the forms of trees were distinctly distinguishable in it. It is merely a layer of vegetable matter, trees, leaves, &c., which has been deposited recently and covered over by sand which has got a certain amount of cohesion so as now to form a kind of soft rock easily disintegrated. The same sort of process can be seen in earlier stages at scores of places on the recently cut river banks. It is singular how the thick layers of leaves arrange themselves in layers, all in the horizontal position. When covered by sand and mud after undergoing a certain compression this assumes more or less the character of lignite. We had a dry day, but heavy thunder in the afternoon. One man suffered from fever. A great abundance of very long slender cane ("lawyer") was noticeable on the banks. No traces of natives observed except one canoe of the ferry kind, tied up on the bank, which had evidently been unused for some time.

26. On the 19th, partly by the oars, more by the dragging rope, we added ten miles to our distance. The banks were generally below flood-mark. At several places were sago trees, bread-fruit trees, and wild bananas. The river was tortuous, more frequently going east, and not seldom south of east; rapids were very numerous. In the forenoon we passed a large branch nearly 100 yards wide, which entered on the right bank. This tributary I have named the Donaldson River, in honour of the Treasurer of Queensland. It rained during the night, and, quite contrary to usual custom, thundered heavily in the morning, when we started at 9 a.m., and at 11 a.m. we had to anchor for an hour until a thunderstorm passed. During the day we passed seven or eight small gardens, the largest not exceeding half-an-acre. These had been planted some three or four months before, and contained the usual products. The first two or three were on the left bank, the next three or four on islands in the river. In the afternoon we passed two houses on the right bank. It was evident that they had not been occupied for some time, probably not since the gardens near them had been planted. One only was visited and examined by me. The house in question was built on a red hill about sixty feet high, so steep as to be almost inaccessible from the river. Trees had been felled over about half-an-acre by the stone adze, but nothing save a few bananas, weeds, reeds, and bracken grew there. But somewhat to my surprise, for the natives met with from more than 180 miles below this did not appear to know anything of tobacco, there were several plants of this growing under the house. As these were ripe, and the seed falling off, I brought some with me, which will be forwarded to the proper quarter in Brisbane.* It may be of commercial value, as it seems to produce a remarkably small

* This tobacco—the occurrence of which on the Fly River 570 miles from its mouth is a mystery—has been successfully sown in Brisbane, and has been pronounced by London experts as of extraordinary value on account of its fitness as cigar-wrappers.

small leaf. The house was about twenty feet square. The roof was made of palm-leaves, sewn in layers on small saplings. Internally it was shaped like a whale-boat, keel upwards. It stood on piles about twelve feet high, seven of which were the stumps of trees that had grown there and been cut through at the convenient distance from the ground. A ladder of cane crossing upright saplings led through a narrow entrance in the floor at one end into the house. This entrance was divided into two, and I had some difficulty, although not from obesity, in pushing myself through the larger of the two. This house had two floors, one about eighteen inches below the other, both consisted of a layer of palm rind and split bamboo mixed, laid on saplings resting on the posts below. Six holes about two and a-half feet square were cut in the upper floor, and mud and clay put on to the upper surface of the lower floor to form so many fireplaces. The floor is thus arrow-proof. The walls are formed of split saplings closely fitted, at places lined with palm rind. Round the lower part of the wall for about two feet up a layer of sago-leaf midribs has been fixed, arranged horizontally. Half-way up the wall, which is six or seven feet high, are four loopholes in front and two or three at each end. There were none at the back, which was apparently from this and other indications the women's chamber. The entrance through the floor was about four and a-half feet square, but was covered on the inner end. The greater part of it was closed against an intruder by strong cane woven across saplings. This could be removed at the will of the occupants with little trouble, if it were necessary to do so to admit any very large parcel. Down the middle of the house ran a partition of palm rind, extending nearly up to the roof of the house. This partition joined a curved partition six feet high round the inner end of the entrance. About a couple of feet back from the side of the entrance was a similar screen longer than the entrance opening, and six feet high. That on the women's side touched the wall of the end of the house; about a foot intervened between the wall and the end of the screen on the men's side. This arrangement is evidently a defence for the women from the men, and for the whole from outside assailants. The ground plan was something like this:—



To an attack from arrows such a house would be practically impregnable. Inside it were flints, to be used as knives; gum, for fixing the points on arrows; red clay, used as paint; bow of palm-wood; arrow, seven and a-half feet long, with palm-wood point; fire-making stick of cork-wood; rotten arm bagnet, used as basket or pocket; buckets, made of the blossom cover of palms; cooking stones; bamboos for holding water; a smooth round stone for pounding and grinding paint clays; shelves and hooks for receiving articles were put up at several places; castaway women's petticoats; basalt stones selected for the manufacture of stone adzes. At night we camped inside the usual kind of fence, but had three sick in our party.

27. In the morning of the 20th, after a quiet cool night, thermometer at 72 degrees, we started again, the sick all improved. We passed several more gardens but saw no natives. About 9 a.m. we had a fine view of part of the Victor Emanuel Range of mountains. It consisted, examined from this point, about 590 miles from the mouth of the river, of two distinct chains. The nearer was about thirty-five to forty miles from us in a straight line, runs in a general north-easterly direction, is covered by forest to the top, and rises to a height of 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. It is a rugged mountain, but presented a long sloping face towards us which would be easy of ascent. The more distant chain was about forty-five miles away in a straight line, and at this distance, with the light then on it, looked of a deep blue, even surface, less rugged than the nearer range. It rises to probably 10,000 to 12,000 feet, and runs nearly east and west. The outline presented to us was as shown on Plate No. 2. A little above the point where this view of the Victor Emanuel Range of mountains was obtained, a large branch sixty or seventy yards broad entered the river on the left bank. It contained so large a volume of water that the Palmer was very perceptibly less above it. This affluent I have named the Black River, in honour of the Hon. M. Hume Black, Minister for Lands in Queensland. We could not then follow up that tributary, which, as we saw afterwards, would be of great interest on account of the direction it takes. The channel of the Palmer immediately above the junction of the Black River contains a great number of limestone rocks, which makes navigation somewhat difficult. There also real trouble first begins with fixed snags in the channel. The river water was now nearly transparent, and contained very little mud. At noon we reached a point where the channel was almost full of great snags from bank to bank for fully a quarter of a mile, and it was not deemed safe to take the boat any further without first carefully examining the river ahead.

28. A suitable spot being found on the bank where it was over twenty feet high, a fence was built about twenty-five feet long, ten feet broad, and five and a-half feet high. In this fence the fourth side was also built up, and only a small door left which could also be easily closed to arrows. Our hammocks were all swung inside this, and our stores were landed and housed there, as I did not care to take further up the river what we required for the return journey. A good view of two other mountains, distinct from and unconnected with the Victor Emanuel Range, was seen from this point, but as we came nearer them later on, they need not be described here. To reach this camp, which was about 550 miles from where we had left the "Merrie England," we had taken twenty-five days, having travelled at the average daily rate of twenty-two miles. By our traverse of the river the camp was only about 590 miles from its mouth, but our traverse had fallen so far behind the latitude observed by Mr. Cameron that it was thought our position was in round numbers about 600 miles from the mouth of the river, and this camp we called accordingly

accordingly "The 600-mile Camp." In this region the banks are not as a rule more than ten to twenty feet high; there are no hills over 100 feet. The size of trees is very uneven; on some spots they are very large, and at many other places all small. There is no grass country visible, but there are large stretches that may be said to be within the river banks on which reeds grow. The thermometer rose during the day to 90 degrees in the shade, and fell to 74 degrees during the night. Late in the afternoon there were several thunderstorms within sight.

29. It rained heavily during the night from thunder clouds, and as it did not fair up until 9 or 10 a.m., and it was expected the river would rise so as to make it difficult for us to deal with the numerous snags, it was decided we should not go further that day. The men were sent out to shoot, but returned with very poor bags. In the shingle of the bank on which we were encamped Mr. Cameron found on washing some "fine colours" of gold.

30. The thunderstorms of the night of the 21st and the morning of the 22nd caused the river to begin to rise before daylight. Between 10 and 11 a.m. it had risen ten feet. By 9 a.m. it had ceased to rain, and at 11:30 the rise in the river became stationary. At 1:45 p.m. it had fallen fifteen inches, and we then started to continue our journey. To hold the camp, which was really a logfort, there were left two Polynesians and one Papuan. The other seven members of the party went on by my boat. We took three days' provisions with us. We made more way by dragging the boat by a long rope than by pushing her or using the oars. The banks were lower, and the small hills much less high than those we had left from fifty to 100 miles behind us. There was much trouble from snags, but no impassable rapids if ordinary care were used. We had fair weather until the usual thunderstorms set in about dusk, on which we had rain, but the river continued to fall. We saw no trace of natives beyond the stump of a small tree that had been cut by a stone adze, and a pile of small stones and banana leaves that had been used for cooking. We slept in the boat in the right edge of the river, with a broad belt of bare shingle between us and the reeds and cane beyond. We had travelled seven miles and had no time to build a camp. About two miles above our 600-mile Camp we had a very fine view of the mountain ranges in sight, showing very plainly their connection, which may be better understood from the rude lithograph sketch (Plate No. 4), than from a more exact verbal description. The more distant chain, the Victor Emanuel Range of D'Albertis, appeared to be about forty-five miles from us at its most northern end, and from thirty to thirty-five miles at its south-west termination. It is precipitous in the extreme at the high north-east peaks, presenting gigantic cliffs of bare rock, with very little vegetation in the ravines or crevasses between them. There was no forest near the summits. From this side it looked hopelessly inaccessible. It appeared from this point to reach an altitude of probably not less than 12,000 feet on the highest points. The south-west portion of this great range was well forested, but of not more than half the height of the northern part; but one mountain of the south-west portion was excessively rugged and precipitous. This range appears to be exclusively in German territory. Right between us and the Victor Emanuel Range, about ten miles distant in a straight line, lay a mountain range perhaps twenty to twenty-five miles in length. It is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet high, and is covered by forest over the summit. To ascend this no physical difficulty has to be overcome. This range, which is a narrow one, we believe to be in British New Guinea, and I have named it Mount Donaldson, in honour of the Treasurer of Queensland. In between the north-east end of Mount Donaldson and the Victor Emanuel Range there is fitted the bold western end of a very steep and rugged mountain range, which may be fifty miles long, and reaches to a height of probably 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Some portion of the range as seen from this point would appear to be British territory, and was within ten miles of us in a straight line. But it seemed to me clear that the highest part of this range which came under view is in Kaiser-Wilhelmsland. I have, therefore, as a name to it is necessary for convenience of reference, conferred on it the great historical one of Blücher, a German name that is a household word to British ears. Mount Blücher is covered by forest over the summit, but it is so steep on the southern aspect as to be subject to immense land slips. The outline of a recent one was as white as a chalk cliff, about a mile long and several hundred yards broad. There was quite visible the form and dimensions of another still larger, which, judging from the growth of the young vegetation on it, had probably taken place three or four years ago. There would be much difficulty in scaling this mountain from the British side, but it is of easy access from the east end, which was, however, probably two score of miles from us. A large branch of this mountain proceeds from about its central portion in a north-easterly direction, apparently rising in height as it proceeds; but whether it joins the great Victor Emanuel Range farther north could not be seen. The general direction of Mount Blücher is from south-east to north-west. From its length it is difficult to find a spot from which the whole range is visible. Its appearance at a distance of twenty to twenty-five miles south of the mountain was delineated as shown in lithograph attached. (Plate No. 4.)

31. On the 23rd we had a fair day, temperature in the shade was 84 degrees at midday; in the early morning it was 72 degrees. The river had fallen considerably and presented no great impediment to our progress. By noon we had advanced six miles and then found ourselves confronted by a bar of claystone rock, which existed in large masses at each side of the river, and of which there were great boulders right across the stream, some projecting several feet above the water, others barely visible, and many below the surface. We could not venture to take the whaleboat over this obstacle, so we found ourselves obliged to camp where we were. This spot is in position about latitude south 5 degrees 31 minutes, and is by traverse 605 miles from the mouth of the Fly River. On the way up this forenoon several small gardens were passed on the banks of the river, but we saw no natives below our camp. As Mount Donaldson was only from six to seven miles from us, five of us started to try to reach it the same day. As soon as we turned a sharp corner close to our camp we saw the fresh footmarks of two natives who must have come and had a look at us round the bend. Their tracks went up the river and were joined by five more, who had been accompanied by some dogs. When we had made about two miles partly by wading up the river, partly by cutting our way through the bush, we heard when a few yards back from the bank the voices of people in the river. On coming to the edge of the bank we saw two natives, a man and a boy of about fifteen, fording the stream. They were then half-way over, going to the other side. We shouted to them and made signals of peace, but they took no notice beyond staring at us, and went on their way looking over the shoulder towards us. The youth wore a tattered-looking girdle of native cloth and carried a bow and a sheaf of arrows. The man wore a girdle apparently made of grass, and had his hair plaited into long thin pigtails with fibre which hung down his back. He carried a bow and

some arrows and had on his back a netted bag in which was a dead wallaby he had no doubt caught during the day. On the top of the bag but without supporting himself by leaning on the man's shoulders stood a fine large orange-coloured dingo, who also turned his head and stared at us until they reached the other side when he jumped to the ground, evidently accustomed to this method of crossing the river. In nothing did I observe any difference in these people from those seen elsewhere in the Possession, save that they were of a remarkably light bronze colour. When they disappeared in the thick bush on the opposite bank (the river here was about 100 yards broad), it was feared we had seen the last of them, and we went on our way in the bush again. But hardly had we left the bank when we heard the cooey of a man in the river, and on turning back found they had deposited their arms, &c., on the other side and had waded back some distance into the water to speak to us. We could not prevail on them, however, to come to us. They shouted "Nao" and pointed up the river; the word is met with in several New Guinea dialects with entirely different significations, so that it was impossible to say what they meant. Their demeanour was clearly friendly and not suspicious. They were when we saw them first within easy bow shot of us, and no doubt felt they were then at our mercy had we been desirous of killing them. This fact they probably considered and concluded we did not mean to harm them. We tried in vain to get the man to come over for a knife; he only pointed up the river and shouted "Nao, Nao," and went on to talk a language of which not one of us understood a single word. The knife was stuck into the bank and signs made to him to fetch it, but it was not touched when we returned two or three hours later. We then stuck it into a tree near the same spot out of flood reach and with a white paper attached to attract notice. By 3:30 p.m. we had got about five miles from our camp and were still two to three miles from the foot of Mount Donaldson and probably seven or eight from the nearest part of Mount Blücher. We had neither food nor shelter for the night, and a great thunderstorm had already set in on Mount Blücher, which we knew well would soon extend and produce very heavy rain. Not a bird was seen on this short journey, or game of any kind. We therefore had to make our way to camp as speedily as possible. I was not altogether free from anxiety on account of the two men we had left with the boat, seeing so many natives were wandering about in the neighbourhood. During this afternoon our party was split into four, and were far separated: nine were in the steam launch four miles below Palmer Junction; three were in the 600-mile Camp, thirteen or fourteen miles from our whaleboat; two were with the whaleboat; and five of us were travelling in the bush up the Palmer. Yet no attack was made on us or the slightest molestation offered by natives. On the way back to our camp we several times heard the voices of parties of natives, apparently making their way up the course of the river. At one place there were observed the footmarks of fifteen persons. We found that they had been at work all day in a large garden less than half-a-mile from our camp; they were no doubt returning to their village about the foot of Mount Blücher. Whenever we heard them we shouted to them, but none of them came near us. They must have known quite well that our camp was near, but they seemed to have gone on with their own business and to have decided to leave us alone.

32. There can be no doubt that this part of the country contains considerable patches of ground fit for cultivation of a continuous nature. The country is all covered by forest; the banks are ten or twenty feet high, and the channel of the river broad in proportion for its ordinary stream. But how far it is taken up by native occupation it is impossible to say. Clearly there is a considerable native population there; and judging from the size of the garden then in process of making, they are of more fixed habits than the tribes further south. They left on us the impression of being a quiet, inoffensive tribe.

33. On returning to our camp, we had only time to secure the boat in the sandy edge of the pool near the right bank before the thunderstorm broke on us. The men built a small fence on the sand between the boat and the right bank to be some protection to us in the event of an attack during the night as we had to sleep or spend the night in the boat. Before 10 o'clock, however, the river had risen so much that our fence was undermined and we had to tear it down to prevent its falling on the boat. We were then defenceless, but entertained no apprehension as we knew the natives, whom we moreover believed to be friendly, crossed to the other side of the river and could not now venture to re-cross. The river rose so rapidly that I determined not to remain there any longer, but to return if it were still possible at daylight. There was really nothing more we could do. To explore the mountains would take about three months longer, and we could neither spare the time nor had we the means of prolonging our stay; and I did not feel justified in entering on such an exploration without the concurrence of the Government of German New Guinea. More than 600 miles lay between us and the mouth of the river, and we had provisions only for a return journey that would proceed free of accident of any kind to our boats.

34. On the morning of the 24th we found the river had risen some five or six feet in the early part of the night, but the flood from the storms on the mountains had not yet reached us. Mr. Cameron carved into a tree at this point the letters B.N.G. under the broad-arrow. We started on our return journey at 7 a.m. In three hours and a-half, thanks to the rise in the river producing a powerful current, we were at the 600-mile Camp, where we found all well. We had much difficulty in lowering the boat over some of the rapids above this camp, but we let the boat "shoot" all those that were below it. We had embarked all our stores, &c. by 11 a.m., and got underway at once to be able to use the flood in the river as far as possible. At 5 p.m. we reached Palmer Junction, and at 6 p.m. arrived at the launch. On the way down we saw no natives and had fine weather. The launch party had enjoyed fair health, but were not so free from fever as those that continued the journey up the river; Mr. Douglas and one of his assistants we found still on the sick list.

35. There were several thunderstorms north of us during the night of the 24th, but fortunately for us we had no rain. The launch got under steam about 8 a.m., preceded by one of the boats to find the deep water over the rapids. The river was three or four feet higher than when the launch crossed them going up, and she got over without difficulty, but touched a sandstone bar in one of them, which, however, only scraped the keel. About 1 p.m., to our great alarm the engine stopped suddenly. Exactly the same thing occurred in her once before when going round Kiwai Island, and it was felt at once the same thing had happened now as then, the spindle-valve of the cylinder had snapped. Fortunately Mr. Gibson had repaired the old one, doing it as we thought at the time in a most skilful manner. In about two hours Mr. Douglas had put the mended valve in place, and we started again, all expecting every minute that the repaired valve would snap and that we should have to tow the launch and ourselves 500 miles before

before we could procure assistance. Most fortunately, however, this piece of machinery held together and brought us to the mouth of the river. By 6 p.m. we reached our old camp twenty-six miles above D'Albertis Junction. We had two men ill of fever; we saw no natives, being in the district of those that had attacked us at Lario Bank, and who now avoided direct contact with us. There were heavy thunderstorms north of us during the night, and the river was still rising in the morning. We reached D'Albertis Junction about 10 a.m., and found there was now at least four times as much water in each of the two rivers as when we were there before. The rivers had risen from fifteen to twenty feet. In the afternoon we passed Raggia Island, round the right side of which ran now a large quantity of water. On this day, 26th January, we had the first rain without thunder that we had met with on the tour, and this came from the south-west. During the night the temperature fell to 72 degrees. The ground here was soaked with wet as if there had been a great deal of rain. Continuing our journey down stream on the 27th we passed at 10 a.m. two cocoonut-trees at 414 miles from the mouth of the river; we saw none above that point. A little below this we began to meet parties of natives belonging to the higher of the two villages visited on the 7th. They were all friendly and came to the bank to see us, and shouted "Sambio," without arms. A few miles above the village I landed at a native camp to examine a device carved into a tree by some native artist. The principal figure was of the form of a St. Andrew's cross, about two feet long, cut through the bark of the tree and then filled in with lime. It seemed to be a year or two old. The other figures were meaningless to us. (Plate No. 3.)

36. As soon as we got near the upper village a number of men came off to meet us in canoes, eager to procure some more iron tools, bringing in exchange anything they thought we would purchase. But we could obtain no food from them. We remained with them an hour or two, and bought specimens of such things as they had to exchange. They managed somehow, in spite of my vigilance, and notwithstanding the watchfulness of a man specially guarding the contents of the "trade bag," to steal a new tomahawk which was not missed until we left. When we took our departure we were saluted by the waving of arms and by shouts of "Sambio," "Magisio," until we were out of sight. Unfortunately we were met by a heavy squall of wind and rain when we reached the next village further down the river. On this occasion they did not arm themselves, but came to the river bank and soon got into their canoes. At first they made anxious inquiries as to whether we should use the "Pu," but were soon assured, and commenced to barter as hard as they could. Men, women, and children came without fear or restraint to look at us. They beat the drum on our coming into sight, apparently to assemble the people. They had only two drums in the village, and I could not purchase either. It is probably a serious task to make one with stone adzes; at all events a tomahawk would not buy one. At last for an axe an old mended one was obtained, but without the iguana skin on the end. It was with great difficulty that an inferior "cape" head-dress was obtained for a tomahawk. Several of their ornaments they positively refused to part with, and laughed loudly at the bare idea of giving them to us for anything we could offer. When here before one of the great hindrances to trading was the refusal of the natives to deliver over any article sold to us until they had got hold of the price; thus one of us and a native could be seen each holding on to a necklace of teeth and a small knife, each afraid to be the first to loosen his hold. We found by experience that if we did so first we could not then obtain delivery from the vendor. On this occasion they actually, however, got so far that they freely gave delivery first. All the sullen suspicion so apparent at our first visit had completely disappeared, and when we finally went on down the river we were greeted by a storm of applause, the waving of paddles in the air, and ringing shouts of "Sambio." We met several of these villagers on the river below the village, and they showed neither fear nor suspicion, but saluted us as we passed. The south-west wind died away during the evening and the weather cleared up, but the river still continued to rise.

37. Some ten or twelve miles below the second village we came suddenly, on the 28th, on a canoe containing two men, then on one with three men, on opposite sides of the river, apparently looking for fish. We shouted to them, but they paddled quickly down stream, but soon began to respond "Sambio" and to hold up their paddles; we found they had nearly by that time reached a bend in which were several canoes and we could see some twenty or thirty men there. At first they manifested a disposition to retreat into the bush, but we managed to coax some of them out to us. We remained with them nearly an hour and obtained from them some newly caught fish (all shot by a single pointed arrow), arms, and ornaments, &c. Their arrows were the most formidable, heavy, barbed weapons we had seen. Some of them were remarkably large and powerful men. We soon became on the best terms with each other and parted great friends. Three or four miles further down we came within sight of two canoes, one containing seven the other eight men. Standing upright, they paddled down the river under the left bank as hard as they could. We shouted and signalled to them, but they held on their way. We supposed they were exerting themselves to reach some creek up which they would disappear; we gained on them steadily, and after about two miles were right opposite to them, keeping the middle of the river. They had once or twice responded "Sambio," but without losing a stroke of the paddle. At last, when they had turned a bend of the river at the upper end of a long reach, and when we had passed one canoe and were nearly right opposite the other they ceased to paddle and replied "Sambio," but at first would not come near us. They were finally induced, however, to approach a little way, and seeing a knife cut a piece of stick seemed to desire at once to possess it. But these people also called out "Pu? Pu?" and were evidently afraid of being shot at. In a little time good relations were established and some trading was done, we receiving some fish and ornaments, &c. We were on the point of concluding a bargain for a native drum when unfortunately steam blew off and they at once shoved away. They were, however, reassured, and came down stream with us. Somewhat to our astonishment, a third canoe shouted out "Sambio" in front of us near the left bank, and manifested a disposition to trade; then the word "Sambio" was shouted all down the left bank, and we found we had dropped into the midst of a whole nation, which had taken up their abode there since we had passed the spot going up the river. There were scores of groups of five or six large temporary houses, and crowds of men, women, and children on the banks near them. Apparently they had been there a week or two. They were very friendly and eagerly desired to do more trade with us. Our friend with the drum followed us some distance down the river, but he never overtook us. It is difficult to estimate the numbers of that tribe, but they probably amounted to 1,500 or 2,000 souls. For several miles down the river we met with small parties of these people, all of whom manifested the same peaceful, friendly disposition. In all things they resembled the tribes we had already

met

met above and below them. Some excitement was caused in camp at night by the fall of a great rotten tree between our tents. It fell near to the three Papuans, two of whom roared lustily, and grasped their loins in both hands, so that it was thought they had many bones broken. But they were not touched by the tree, although they could not believe so for some time; we camped after dark and could not see this tree then.

38. In our further progress down the river we saw many small parties of natives, all quiet and friendly and seeming to recognise us, or to know all about us. On the morning of the 30th we reached Everill Junction. The Strickland was rising fast, judging from the fact that the surface of the river was half covered by drift-wood; the Fly also was rising, but its greatest flood had been left behind by us and had not yet reached the junction. Measurement of the two rivers, under these conditions, is not, therefore a fair test of their comparative volume. We found them to contrast as follows:—

	Depth.	Width.	Current.
Strickland ...	10·8 yards ...	420 yards ...	3·3 miles an hour.
Fly ..	14 " ...	302 " ...	1·5 " "

This gives the quantity of gallons coming down in twenty-four hours as—

Strickland ...	106,000,000,000
Fly ...	45,000,000,000

The total thus derived is still much less than that found in the Fly at our coal depôt. A great many creeks and lagoons enter the river between those two points, and it is possible there may be considerable tributaries discharging through the lagoons.

39. On the 1st February we reached our old friends of the village of Tagota, who had been anxiously looking out for us. They received us with much cordiality, and we were able to purchase from them a welcome supply of fresh food. They had turned the tools got from us to some account, and were making some fine large canoes. No third party seeing our relations with this tribe could have believed that these were the people that came to seek our lives on the 14th December. We reached the "Merrie England" at Kiwai village, 2nd February, having been absent five weeks and four days. In that time we had travelled, in round numbers, about 1,200 miles.

40. From an administrative point of view the information acquired is important. From the mouth of the Fly to Tagota village the country is occupied by settled agricultural tribes where the land is suitable for occupation. These require and can with patience be brought under some control; and the different communities may, and I doubt not will, become customers for the productions of the white man. Between Tagota and Everill Junction there is a great gap in native settlement; but south of the river there is a large tribe somewhere in the bush between those two points. The tribe at Everill Junction is also a settled community. Above that, however, they are all nomadic in their habits. Between Everill Junction and D'Albertis Junction there seem to be four tribes, all more or less of this wandering disposition, for it is not likely that the two villages that looked of a more permanent nature in that district are more than a sort of central encampment. There is a tribe on the lower reaches of the Alice river, but of these we saw only traces. There is on the Fly only one tribe between D'Albertis Junction and Palmer Junction; and there appears only one tribe on the Palmer River. Three or four of these tribes are, no doubt, sometimes on British sometimes on Dutch territory, and the tribe on the Palmer are doubtless sometimes on the German and sometimes on the British side of the boundary; but none of those above Tagota need receive the attention of this Government at present.

41. From a commercial point of view the country is not of much, if any, value above Everill Junction. Below that point a certain amount of cedar and malava can be got, and probably other valuable woods; but it would most likely not pay to work these at present. The forest produces little or nothing else of value. The small quantity of sago to be found would not establish a trade in that article. Those parts of the country that appear habitable are as a rule at such a great distance from the sea that it is very unlikely that any European would care to settle there, so long as superior inducements are offered by Australia. We found no trace of any precious metal save gold; that is met with in the bed of the Fly soon after the river enters among the first low hills above D'Albertis Junction. It was traced up the Palmer, but in the upper reaches of that river the traces of it became more faint. At the highest point reached there was very little slate or quartz to be seen. We have clearly shown there is gold there. We have no reason or ground for believing that it can be procured in payable quantity. It does not seem to come from the mountains, but more likely to be from a nearer range washed away and now represented by the clay hills so often mentioned. To cut and transport timber from the higher districts of the river seems to be out of the question, on account of distance.

42. The climate met with was rather a surprise. Stated briefly it may be said that as far as we saw there is no rainy season. Daily there are several thunderstorms at different places on the watershed of the river. These as a rule do not begin before 2 or 3 p.m. They come as very violent squalls with stray blasts of wind from the north-west. Generally the rain is over soon after dark, and a fair night and forenoon may be expected. Several times we missed the afternoon storm, on which we invariably had a double portion next day. During the day the temperature reached a maximum of from 85 degrees to 90 degrees, but the latter figure is unusual. It is difficult to see what the causes are that produce a lowering of the temperature during the night to from 72 degrees to 76 degrees, unless it really be that the north-west wind reaches us, flowing over snow-clad mountains in Dutch New Guinea. For my part I was always glad of a blanket in the morning; such a covering I could not tolerate at Port Moresby or in the east part of the Possession at this time of the year. This makes the upper Fly River District rather a pleasant abode at this time of this season, as the night temperature is refreshing and invigorating. The climate, however, is hotter and more moist within a hundred miles of the coast. The upper districts of the river are also much more free from mosquitoes and sandflies, &c. On an average we had about two cases of sickness a day among a party of nineteen. None of these were serious except one, which gave me some anxiety and does not promise a good recovery.

43. Mr. Cameron has prepared a traverse of the river (see Appendix Y) to the furthest point to which we went. This will show that for some distance we followed a course sometimes across the British-Dutch boundary eight or ten miles. Mr. Cameron's plan is on a scale of four miles to an inch. I do not propose that this

this should be printed, but I would suggest that tracings of it on this scale be made and forwarded with a printed copy of this despatch to the Royal Geographical Societies of England, Scotland, New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, where they would be kept as records accessible to any future travellers visiting the interior by the Fly River. At a late date, when the Fly estuary has been more completely examined, it will I trust be possible to prepare a map that will include a large area of country, embracing the surveys of Mr. Strobe Hale, carried out by direction of the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., as well as the traverse of the Strickland, made by the Royal Geographical Society's expedition in 1885.

44. This report might be deemed defective were not a few brief words added on the general subject of the ethnology of the Fly River. I have seen no evidence of the existence of a race in the interior distinct from the coast tribes. Those seen at the boundary between British and German New Guinea were of a lighter colour, but that may not signify much. The dialects of the lower tribes differ from those of the upper in, as far as we know, every word. Of the structure of the languages we know nothing, save that in all every word ends in a vowel. They live in settled communities on the lower part of the river, and consequently are agriculturists. They cannot, on account of the low wet country, and the occurrence of floods, reside as settled communities, after passing Everill Junction, until they reach the hills of the upper reaches of the river. They all use the same arms, the bow and arrow. They suffer from the same diseases. They use, in the lower part of the river, only leaves and fire for cooking or roasting; in the upper reaches, where there are stones, they use those and leaves for the same purpose; but I do not believe there is a clay pot on the Fly River. The women are all clothed, only with local differences in the fashion of their petticoats. The men use the same sort of head-dress from Saguana to the German boundary, and the tattooing on their bodies, if it can be called so, is cicatricial. Necklaces and belts of the teeth of any animals procurable are used over the whole district. They have all the same large breed of orange-coloured dingo. They differ greatly in type and size, but not more so between Saguana and the German boundary than between Saguana and Daumori, the first sixty miles of the river. They are equally shy and timid, yet vivacious, excitable, and always doing very plucky things. Some light is thrown on their disposition by the fact that we went to the boundary and returned without firing a shot at or to a native. This I regard as the most satisfactory part of this inspection.

45. Any future examination of the interior in this direction should be made about June or July, in order to procure information respecting the climate during the south-east monsoon. At that season, too, birds, one of the most interesting and attractive branches of natural science in this country, would be in plumage, and could be collected for scientific purposes. A considerable addition has been made to the official collections, but probably not much that is new to science. These will be all examined in due course.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

APPENDIX H.

DESPATCH REPORTING VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE DISTRICTS ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FLY ESTUARY.

No. 15.

S.S. "Merrie England"
(Off Coast of New Guinea),
25th February, 1890.

SIR,—In continuation of my despatches Nos. 113, 122, of 1889, and 1 of 1890, I have the honour to report that I left Kiwai village on the 9th instant and proceeded to examine the left side of the Fly estuary.

2. On arriving at Kiwai from the interior I was greatly pleased to meet the Rev. James Chalmers, who has been assigned the Fly and neighbouring districts as a field for mission work. I deemed it my duty to afford Mr. Chalmers whatever facilities I could in obtaining some knowledge of the country and people, and was able to find him an opportunity of visiting the several tribes on the island of Kiwai. He accompanied me in the inspection of the left side of the estuary and down the coast as far as Saibai, the point I have now reached.

3. The wind, though not strong, was sufficient on the 9th to create a very troublesome sea on the river along the Kiwai coast, so that so long as the current was running against the wind the steam launch was in much danger of being swamped. It was intended to proceed to Daumori Island and to follow from that the left bank of the river downwards. Owing, however, to the rough water and to heavy squalls which set in late in the afternoon, it was found necessary to anchor and spend the night under the island of Somógi. On the 10th Daumori was reached about 10 in the forenoon. The people received us in a very friendly manner, and were very anxious to obtain tobacco, knives, &c., in exchange for bananas and other native property. We were under the guidance of Daida and Kamira, two chiefs of Kiwai, who had not been to this island before, but whom it was thought desirable to put on friendly and trading relations with this tribe. In this, judging from all appearances, promises, and pledges of friendship exchanged between them and the leading men of Daumori, to be produced when they next meet as proof of the bond of amity established, we were quite successful.

4. Leaving Daumori, the chief of which, Arāwa, expressed a strong desire to go with us, an offer declined with reluctance as we had no means of returning him to his home, we followed the left bank for some four or five miles passing between the mainland and the islands of Dogope, Abo, and Gebaro. Dogope consists of two small islands, low and wet, each about one-fourth mile in diameter; Abo and Gebaro have a diameter each of about two to three miles. All are covered by mangrove and other trees. The whole of the country near the left bank of the river from Daumori to the sea is named by the natives Manouetti. That part of it opposite the four islands named above belongs to an inland tribe called the Madiarubi. They live in the forest at some considerable distance from the river, which they visit only occasionally. We were not so fortunate as to meet with them, but they are easily accessible through their

their relatives of Daumori. Their country is flat, wet, and covered by large forest trees, with some sago swamps and a few small clumps of cocconut-trees. The district presents very much the same physical characters for the next twelve or fifteen miles, which constitutes the territory of the strong tribe called by the name of Egéreba. This clan is closely related to the Doropodai tribe of Kiwai Island, the people of these two and of Kabiri speaking practically the same language. To approach the Egéreba we should, therefore, have brought with us some of the men of Doropodai or of Kabira, but this was found out only when too late. The Egéreba people also live some distance from the river bank and our Kiwai guides did not know where to find them. For a long time no response was made to our shouts, but at last about 5 p.m. we came on a small fire on the river bank where apparently some people were camped making sago. They fled to the shelter of the forest, but after we were carried past them about a hundred yards they replied to our shouts and one of them came rushing from behind some trees and down the sloping mud bank to the water's edge shouting and holding in each hand a piece of green creeper about two yards long. They did not seem to trust the Kiwai natives, and when the launch was turned up the stream towards them they fled again out of sight. A boat was landed and some small present was left in their shelter house. After we had got on board again the spokesman came a second time to the water's edge and invited us to come with some of the Doropodai people, whom they knew, to visit them. They pointed out to the Kiwai people that they should go on to the next tribe about half-a-score of miles further down the left bank of the river, called the Gauoburorubi.

5. As it was getting late we made for the Island of Wariura, which is distant from the left bank of the river some four or five miles, and is six or seven miles long; but the launch could not, on account of mud banks, get within half-a-mile of the nearest side of the island, and we were obliged to proceed round to its southern end after dark to find an anchorage under shelter. It has already been mentioned that the Kiwai villagers are related to the Gauoburorubi tribe. These latter occupy a district on the left bank of the estuary, which is slightly greater in elevation than the low and swampy belt which lies between them and Egéreba on the north side, and of the Dibiri tribe on the south side. The last-named people complete the occupation of the left bank of the Fly to the sea. During the frequent journeys the Kiwai men make to the Gauoburorubi tribe they always camp on and consequently regard as their property a small piece of high and dry ground on the south end of Wariura. The same tribe also claim as fishing ground, and their pretensions seem to be acknowledged by their neighbours, the two islands of Wapi and Kuruagimini, which lie between Kiwai and the district of Egéreba.

6. On the 10th we passed between the large islands of Wabúda and Burutú, and along the channel between the latter island and Aibinio. This last island is regarded as the peculiar fishing ground of the Wiorubi people, a number of whom were temporarily there and on Burutú. The Wiorubi people pass always round the north end of Aibinio, the Kiwai people round its southern extremity. This journey showed conclusively that there are only two islands in the Fly estuary which are permanently occupied, Kiwai Island and Daumori Island. The other islands are not, except at spots here and there, sufficiently elevated to be fit for permanent human occupation. The channel which lies between the left bank of the Fly estuary (Manouetti) and the line of islands near it is full of large mud shallows, which are quite dry at low water. Even for the steam launch navigation was difficult on account of these mud banks. The channel on the south side of Kiwai Island is—at all events at the present time, for it is highly probable the mud banks change their positions—the best one for vessels with any considerable draught of water. There is apparently a deep channel between Manouetti and the nearest string of islands in the estuary, but it is tortuous and unfit for navigation without careful survey and marking. It was found by the "Merrie England" that rapid changes take place in the channel south of Kiwai Island.

7. On the 13th the "Merrie England" left the Fly River for Thursday Island, and we proceeded in the steam launch to take up the right bank of the Fly estuary, at the bend of the river below the village and district of Odagositia. It is the same in monotonous character as the left bank, a few inches, as a rule, above high-water mark, forest clad, with patches of sago swamp and very few cocconut-trees. From this point it is about a dozen miles to what might be considered the mouth of the river at that side. In this district there is only one small tribe, called Dawáre. Nearly all these people were away encamped in the forest, but we made the acquaintance of three of them who were left in charge of some of the houses. Their condition is very much the same as that of the Kiwai islanders, only they are more timid, because they have not been brought so much into contact with Europeans, and they have not been brought under missionary influence at any time. A little below Dawáre village we met some half-a-dozen large canoes full of people from Párama.

8. Shortly after leaving the Fly River we came to a native village called Sui, consisting of some six houses about twenty-five yards long. Here there is a resident native teacher, a native of Saibai, who, however, has not been very many months at Sui and has not effected much. I found the chief had gone to Dawáre with the Párama people to make sago. We spent the night at this village, and found the inhabitants to be orderly, kind people. They lived formerly on their forest lands and were induced by Idagi, the Párama teacher, to come to reside on the beach. They have there about a mile from the village a few hundred cocconut-trees. The houses, which are in fair condition for this part of the country, are built on the high sandy bank that rises to two or three feet above ordinary high-water mark and slopes away into the mangrove swamps behind. All their land seems to be very low and wet. They appear to live on peaceful terms with their neighbours.

9. That morning we went on to Párama (Bampton Island), arriving there about noon. This island is separated from the mainland (called from this to the Mai Kussa River by the name of Daudai, but from Sui up past Odagositia it is known by the local natives as Dudi). There is anchorage for small vessels in two fathoms about a couple of hundred yards from the village of Sui; there is good anchorage in four or five fathoms in the passage between Párama and Daudai, but at low water the whaleboat could not approach within a mile of the mud and sand beach of the village of Párama. This village consists of half-a-dozen houses from fifty to seventy feet long, and a number of new small houses, each apparently destined for a single family. There has been a resident teacher at this place for several years. The present one is a native of Murray Island, named Idagi. As he complained of the conduct of the chief of the village, Gariba, a messenger was sent to Dawáre for Gariba and for Sinai chief of Sui. On the arrival of the chief an inquiry was held into the cause of quarrel. The chief did not deny that he had once threatened

threatened the teacher with his bow and arrow in the course of some squabbles in connection with the land occupied by the mission premises. The chief did not seem to think that his interests had been duly considered in regard to it, but he admitted that the land was sold to and is the property of the mission. It was explained to him that a piece of land is required somewhere for the mission establishment, and he was advised to select suitable land and show it to Mr. Cameron, Resident Magistrate, who would make due note of it. The chief said that he had not been going to church on account of this quarrel, but a reconciliation seemed to be effected. It appeared that the natives in dividing payment for the land had given the chief less than he wished to receive; this will no doubt be easily settled by Mr. Chalmers. About three-fourths of all the people of Párāma wear clothes or rags of some sort, to which they take with avidity. The greater portion of the island is mangrove swamp, below the level of high water. Round the margin there is at many places a belt of soil composed of mud, shells, and pumice stone, which is two or three feet above high-water mark, and grows fairly well coconut-trees, bananas, and sweet potatoes. In the middle of the village there is a small temple consisting of a house about six feet square, inside of which there is a figure about two feet long with a head like that of a man with wings and fish tails and fins projecting from a small central body. This, they say, is to carry off disease from the inhabitants of the village. There is a second village, or a division of Párāma, about half-a-mile round the coast, called by the people of Párāma Paramamaura, and by some of its own people Gagaramabu. The chief is Biriga. It has two large houses and a few small ones. The condition of these people is much the same as that of the people of Párāma village. Some three miles further along the coast there is on Párāma Island a village about the same size as Párāma, called Gasiri. It has half-a-dozen very good houses built on the higher land, close to the beach. Here there is a resident teacher, who appears to be doing good work. He says the chief and nearly all his people attend church regularly. The chief himself was away on Daudai with a number of men planting food, as they have not much garden land at Gasiri. This seemed to be the cleanest and most orderly place next to Odagositia that I have seen in this part of the country. At these villages there are a few fowls, but there are no introduced plants or products.

10. Some seven or eight miles separates Párāma from Yaru Island (called Daru on the charts), and separated from Yaru by a strait a mile wide, and south-east of it is Bobo (Bristom Island). Bobo is about four or five miles in diameter and Yaru about a fourth of that size. Bobo seems to consist entirely of mangrove swamp—a quality that is indicated by its native name of Bobo; but on the west side of Yaru, facing the mainland, there is a bank several feet high, which consists to a large extent of ironstone, and rises into a ridge perhaps thirty or forty feet high. Bobo is, of course, uninhabited; but there are several families resident on Yaru. The chief person among the natives there calls himself Sisa—a name, he says, he got from Mr. Williams, who cut cedar on Daudai, and speaks Yaru. His real name is Gemi. He is a man who is always dressed in good European clothes, and speaks English slang with some facility. I found him to be untruthful and untrustworthy. He says the island belonged to his father, and in this he is to some extent supported by the statements of his neighbours. They were driven off it for some time by the Kiwai people, but Sisa returned to it some years ago, having married the sister of the chief of Tureture, which greatly strengthened his position. There lives at the Yaru settlement a Polynesian, Charles Lifu, who has been there several years, occupying land which he claims on a title alleged to have been given him by some of the men procuring cedar some years ago in this part of the Possession. Sisa did not dispute Charlie Lifu's claim; but it will, of course, be duly and fairly considered by the resident magistrate once that officer has been settled in his district.

11. At Yaru there is at present a considerable fishery. As we approached the island eight luggers and three or four whaleboats went out to sea towards the Warrior Reef to fish for pearl-shell and trepang. In the evening there were anchored in front of the village about a score of boats—luggers, whaleboats, &c. They said that about a score of boats had been fishing off and on for several weeks in the two or three mile broad strait that separates Yaru from the mainland, and with fair success. The water was not, however, at the time of my visit, sufficiently clear to allow diving to be carried on. These boats are, I presume, all registered in Queensland ports, but several bear neither name or number. As yet no law has been passed in the Possession to regulate those fisheries. A draft ordinance has been prepared, and will be forwarded for consideration when this western tour of inspection has been finished and all available data has been obtained to enable one to prepare such a draft as may regulate the fishery without imposing any unnecessary restraint or burden. These fishing boats procure wood and water and a certain amount of native food at Yaru from the natives there, but canoes bring them food for sale from neighbouring villages as far west as Kadawa. Some of the "boys" have been working on board boats, but this appears to be rather exceptional. Others cut firewood or assist in trepang fishing along the coast. I saw no reason to suppose that intoxicating liquors are used at Yaru, nor did there appear to be any other serious irregularity to notice. The strait between Yaru and the mainland seems to be a good harbour, with from four to eight fathoms of water and good shelter from prevailing winds. The mainland from Sui to this place is low, wet, and covered with mangrove. Párāma, Bobo, and Yaru are very similar, so that Yaru does not look as if it would be a healthy site for a Government station, and there is very little planting land there. The entrance to Yaru harbour is shallow.

12. On the 16th February we ascended a river which opens into the sea opposite the south-west corner of Yaru Island. The native name is Oriomo, which probably means river, but I believe it has been sometimes called the "Tait River." The Oriomo is about two hundred yards at about thirty miles from the mouth, and then gradually narrows down to sixty or eighty yards at about thirty miles from the mouth, and at a little over forty miles breaks up into small creeks, which could not be traversed by the steam launch. For the first thirty miles the banks are low and swampy, at first covered by mangrove, then presenting small patches of higher ground on which grew here and there a few coconut-trees. At other places the ground, although still low and wet, was sufficiently elevated to grow cedar and other timber trees. About thirty miles up red clay banks begin and there are considerable ridges, rising to a height of several yards, composed almost entirely of red clay, covered with grass and a few eucalyptus trees. Of soil fit for cultivation there is but little on the Oriomo. On the way up we surprised a number of women who were in charge of some three or four canoes near the right bank. They were timid and kept at some distance in the bush. We made the acquaintance of two tribes on the river, each of which was planting in gardens not far from the banks, although their villages were at some considerable distance. The tribe occupying the left bank is called Dariamo, that in possession of the right

right side is named Keruriamo. Both were friendly and eager to procure tobacco and iron articles. There are at certain places, from thirty to forty miles up the river Oriomo, some sago and mangrove swamps that emit even during the middle of the day most noisome smells, so obnoxious indeed that I should consider the locality quite unfit for human occupation.

13. On the 17th we left the island of Yaru and proceeded along the coast westwards. Some seven or eight miles brought us to a village on the beach which has been built within the last two or three years by the Kunini tribe who used to live entirely in the forest. Their "bush" village was called Kunini, and they give the same name to their new abode on the sea, but they call themselves Kuniniamo. Some of these people could speak a smattering of English, and many of them wore rags of European clothing. They called themselves "Bushman," and said the land belonged to Tureture, and that their own proper land was away in the forest. Their houses were apparently of a temporary character, being built without the usual posts and palm-rind floor. Although they received us in a very friendly way, all the bows were ready strung in their houses, and laid near great sheaves of arrows. They were quite willing to give us as many bananas and sweet potatoes for tobacco as we cared to purchase. The principal chief is ill, and I did not see him, but a man named Topo was temporarily discharging his functions. They have not yet been brought under the teaching of the native missionary at Tureture. Several of these people were in mourning. Their skin had been plastered over with a yellowish, muddy clay, and round the neck were great bundles of fibre, plaited into cord in the middle, and the fibre free near the ends, each cord about two and a-half yards long. There were several graves near the houses. The bodies were buried in the ground, and a small house about five feet high was built over each grave—the walls of the midrib of the sago palm, the roof of sewn palm leaves. The mound of earth was carefully pointed into a ridge about eighteen inches high. On a woman's grave lay a digging stick, two coconuts, one on each side, and between them a long piece of red-coloured reed. Into each coconut was stuck a piece of palm-leaf midrib, so that they projected like the wire feathers of a bird of paradise. On a man's grave was a bow and an arrow. Near the graves were small platforms with mouldy food, each about five or six feet high. The principal spokesman of the tribe was asked of what a child to whose grave I pointed had died. The sense of his answer might have come from Hecuba. Pointing solemnly to his own breast he said, "Debbil shoot him." When asked of what the woman buried near had died, he replied, "Debbil kill him." The food on the platforms was, he said, for the "Debbils" of the dead buried there. No doubt the condition of these people will ultimately be improved by the change to the coast, but up to the present it has not been an advantage. The population now in the Kunini village may be about 250.

14. Topo accompanied me to Tureture, a village about three-fourths of a mile west from Kunini. This is, perhaps, the most promising community in this part of the Possession. Noticeable in the tribe was the large number of aged men present. A few were seen at Párāma, and noted as exceptional; but the number there was not nearly so great as at Tureture. On entering the village the first person we saw was an individual in the full uniform of the metropolitan police force parading the beach in front of the chief's house, and, to our astonishment, this person came forward and said, "Me Mamoose." The name of this chief is Duba. He is a man of middle age, was for three months at school at Murray Island, and is of superior ability. The houses are good, and the people quiet and well-behaved. Duba said he had given land to the Kuniniamo to live on near the sea. There is a native teacher at Tureture, a native of Saibai, and service there seems to be well attended. Many of the people wear clothes, sometimes not rags, as is so often the case on this coast. Tureture possesses a very considerable coconut grove, and they profess to be well off as far as food is concerned. Duba went with us to the next village further west, Mouatta.

15. Mouatta is about three or four miles from Tureture, near the mouth of the Binature River, called on many maps the Katow River. Here also a person was waiting in the uniform of the metropolitan police to receive us, and he announced himself as the chief of the village. As there was no reason to doubt his claim to his chieftancy, he was recognised accordingly. This man's name is Gamea. About half-an-hour later an individual forced himself forward, holding in front of him a cane walking-stick with a shilling let into the top of it, with the Queen's head displayed. This was evidently done as an assertion of authority. Gamea promptly came forward and said, "Me chief here; me make this man king." This turned out to be Gabia, who had been made chief by Mr. Milman instead of Gamea, on account of "brutal treatment of women by him." (Special Commissioners' Report for 1888, page 16.) Whatever may have been the case when the charge was made, it is manifest now, that the people of Mowatta recognise only Gamea as chief, and that he possesses unusual authority there. About half to three-quarters of a mile west from Mouatta there is the village of Kadáwa—usually misnamed "Katow," and in this village Gabia resides, and appears to be regarded as chief, but not to be respected or obeyed. I have delayed for the present giving any definite recognition of authority to either chief, but, in all probability, the best course will be to recognise Gamea as chief of Mowatta and Gabia as chief of Kadáwa. The principal men of these two villages were closely interrogated how it was that their houses are in such exceedingly bad repair as to be simply unfit for occupation by human beings. Their excuse is that the "boys" have been working at Saibai, Thursday Island, and on "shelling" boats, and that they consequently neglected the houses. They are the worst, so far as I have seen in the Possession. A large number of men wore new shirts and trousers, but they maintained stoutly that they had no tomahawks, with which to build their houses. A large number of them can chatter slang English. They complained that someone, whom they name "Jack Banana," and who they say lives on an island separated by a strait from Thursday Island, has about a score of their boys; that they were engaged to work for him for twelve months, and that he has kept them two months over their time and without pay, and will not let them go. They have a few good canoes at Mouatta and Kadáwa with which they take up a certain quantity of food to Yaru for sale to the fishing boats that are met with there.

16. On the 18th we ascended the Binaturi Creek (Katow River). At first this creek is about seventy or eighty yards broad, but soon narrows down to twenty or thirty yards, and about eight miles from the sea divides into two branches, each too narrow for the steam launch, that going towards the east being named Goua Kuuni, that going westwards being known simply as Goua (creek). The banks are very low, at a few places only above the high spring tide of that day. On the left bank there are some small clumps of coconut-trees belonging to the Tureture, and a mile or two further up there is a garden of
about

about ten acres in extent, belonging to Kunini. This garden contained crops of sweet potatoes, some yams, bananas, and taro; but it was barely above tidal influence. At that point, however, the river water was practically fresh, so that the crops would not be destroyed by a little flooding. From the head of the creek a start was made to pay a visit to the Goua tribe, whose village was found on a dry, low ridge in the land between the two creeks, after we had waded through half or three-quarters of a mile of mud and foul water nearly knee deep. These people were friendly, and came to meet us, but all under arms. The name of the chief is Siga, and he is possessed of the common desire of these people to wear clothes of some kind. He was therefore much gratified by a present of a new shirt and a turkey-red cloth. In this village there was an unusually large number of youths of from fifteen to eighteen, but very few old men. They accompanied us back to the launch, and brought bananas and taro for sale, which they exchanged for tobacco. On returning to Mouatta, as I was assured that it was a long way from that village to the tribe of the Másingara, and that the road was worse than that of Goua, I sent a messenger to Mugi, chief of the tribe, to come and see me. He arrived about 7 a.m. next morning with some thirty or forty of his men. Mugi complained that an inland tribe named Badu has killed some of his people, and he was promised a visit from myself or the Resident Magistrate at as early a date as possible, when the Badu tribe will be brought to account.

17. On the 21st we went up the Kawa Kussa River, which enters the sea between the Islands of Malukawa and Sapuralkawa, about a quarter to half a mile east of the only hill on this part of the coast, known to the natives as Mabudauan. In the Saibai and Boigoi language Kawa signifies island and Kussa river; this river is so named on account of two or three islands at its mouth. At about four miles up, which lies entirely in mangrove swamps, we came to the landing place of the Toga tribe on the left bank. The path leading from that we followed for about four miles, half of which was in water up to the knee, and after all we failed to find the tribe, they having broken up and dispersed into the bush through fear, at this season, of the Tugere pirates. Very little of their country is above high-water mark until a distance of three miles from the river is reached; much of it is wet swamp growing a kind of paper-bark tree, with small dry knolls covered with bamboo. There is an ample supply of good building material, but very little land dry enough for planting.

18. On the next day Mr. Cameron visited the little Mabudauan hill tribe, to see how far it is suitable as a site for a Government station. The hill is nearly two hundred feet high, granitic, covered by large trees, and has some clumps of old cocconut-trees, fresh water, and some amount of fair planting land. There is from two to three fathoms of water into the mouth of the river, and there is good shelter for boats in both monsoons. This place in my opinion is a good site for a station. It should be healthy in both the north-west and south-east winds and would possess many amenities as a residence. Until it was met with I had almost despaired of finding any suitable site in this part of the Possession.

19. Mention was made of the Tugere pirates. Of these people extremely little is known. The question of what they are and where they come from received much consideration from Mr. Douglas, but practically nothing is known of them even now. But this much is certain, that they are warlike and numerous, that they come round the coast from the west in large canoes without outriggers before the north-west wind and return with the advent of the south-east. It is also quite certain that they are more than a match for the native tribes in this part of the Possession. As this is the season at which they may be expected, the whole coast, including the Queensland islands of Saibai, Dauan, and Boigu, are in a state of terror. Many of the coast communities are said to have broken up and wandered away in small parties into the forest to wait for the arrival of the south-east wind and the departure of the Tugere. Last season they went as far as Kadáwa and killed there a European named Martin. A Kadawe native shot a Tugere man, striking him in the eye with a revolver bullet. The last year's camp of the pirates we saw about a mile up the Kawa Kussa River. It is not easy to form an estimate as to the number of fighting men they can muster, but Captain Strachan would seem from the account given in his book on New Guinea to have been attacked by at least 1,000 of them on the Mai Kussa River, and he and his men firing on them with Winchester rifles at 150 to 200 yards failed to intimidate them and had to abandon their vessel. It is perfectly clear that the tribes of this part of the Possession can never settle down until they are relieved from the terror caused by this chimera. In all probability they come from Dutch New Guinea, and the likelihood is that they are now about the Mai Kussa or the Wassi Kussa Rivers. Many of the tribes seem to have been completely broken up by the Tugere, and they must be dealt with to prevent this part of the country becoming a complete desert. Should we not be so fortunate as to meet them on this tour it will be imperative to select and establish a camp west of the Wasikussa about December next to stop the pirates before they get further east.

20. This inspection has shown the great importance of the Kiwai dialect. It is spoken with only slight modification in all the villages from Dawáre down to Mouatta and Kadáwa, including Páráma and Yaru. It will thus be sufficient to meet the needs of Government officers, traders, &c., in the whole of the Fly estuary and up that river for about a hundred miles, and down the coast as far as Saibai. Some of the inland tribes intruding into this line use different languages, as those of Kunini, Goua, perhaps also Sui; but they all soon learn the Kiwai tongue. Such is the multiplicity of languages in the Possession that it has been a surprise, and is a matter for congratulation, to find that one language can be used over so large an area. The language of the Saibai people of Boigoi is entirely different. Under the false impression that Boigu was inside the boundary of the Possession I had nearly completed the compilation of their vocabulary before I found that it is hardly used inside the boundary line. There are three striking peculiarities in the Boigu language—many words end in a consonant; a vowel "ö" is of constant occurrence; for the first time, I met in that dialect with a word, "markai," which means both "white man" and "devil."

21. With regard to certain proposals which I intend to submit to provide for administrative control of this district, I shall address Your Excellency in a separate despatch.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Government House, Brisbane.



ROUGH SKETCH

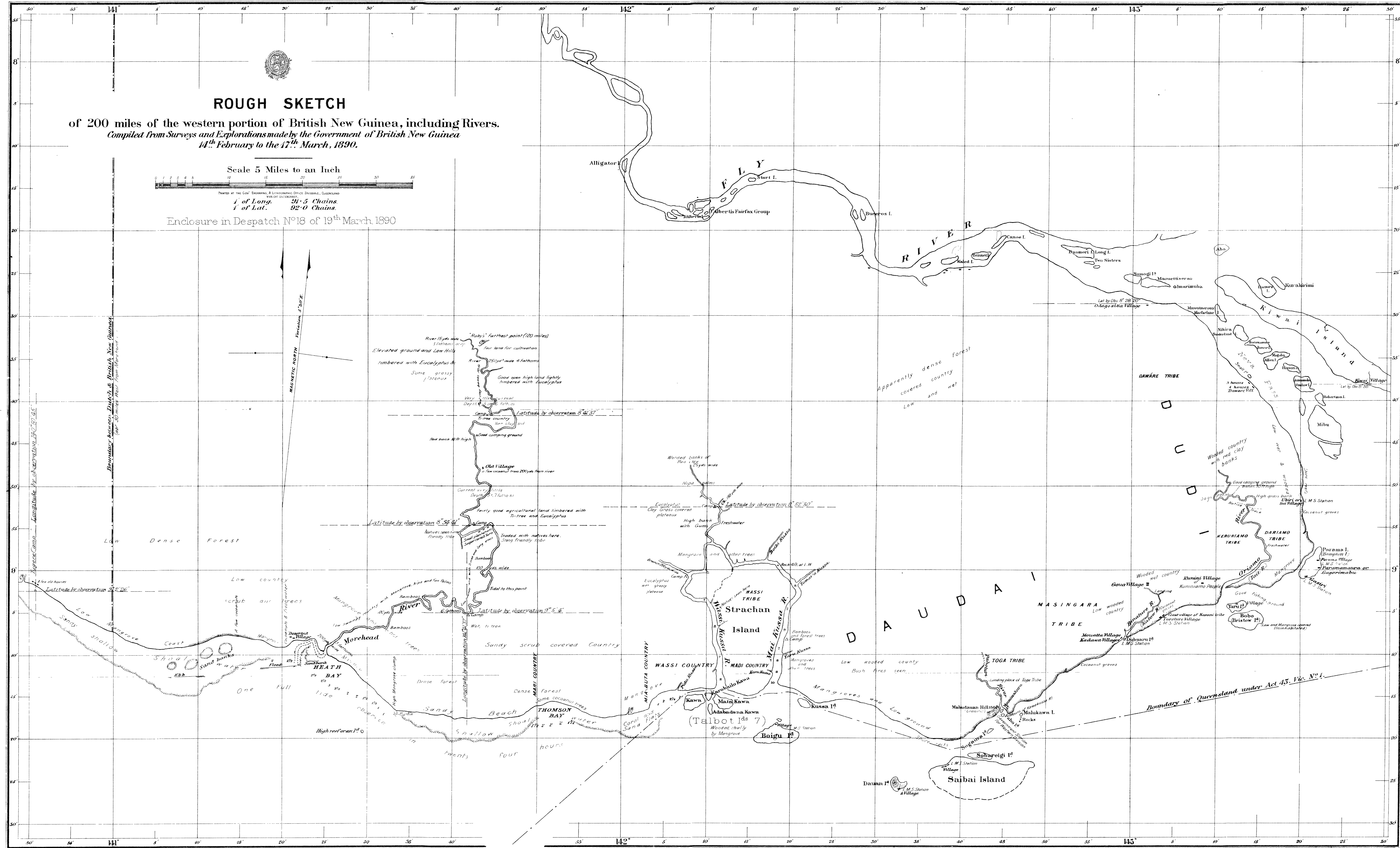
of 200 miles of the western portion of British New Guinea, including Rivers.
Compiled from Surveys and Explorations made by the Government of British New Guinea
14th February to the 17th March, 1890.

Scale 5 Miles to an Inch



1° of Long. = 60.8 Chains
1° of Lat. = 69.2 Chains

Enclosure in Despatch N^o 18 of 19th March, 1890



Boundary between Dutch & British New Guinea
about 30 miles West from this point

MAGNETIC NORTH
Variation 5° 30' E

Approx. Camp - Longitude by observation 140° 30' E

Latitude by observation 5° 2' 26"

Deliverance

Boundary of Queensland under Act 43, Vic. N^o 1.

APPENDIX I.

DESPATCH REPORTING VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE DISTRICTS LYING WEST OF THE ISLAND OF DAUAN.

No. 18.

S.S. "Merrie England,"
Off New Guinea Coast,
19th March, 1890.

SIR,—On the 26th February I left the island of Dauan in the steam launch "Ruby" to visit that part of the possession that lies west of that place. The launch had a five-oared whaleboat and a river boat in tow. I was accompanied by the Rev. James Chalmers; Mr. Cameron, the Resident Magistrate for the Western District; and by my Private Secretary, Mr. Hatton Richards; with a sufficient number of coloured men to man the boats. The "Merrie England" left the same day for Thursday Island with the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., and mails.

2. From Dauan we proceeded, at 8 a.m., to the island of Boigu, which we reached, under the conduct of a native pilot, about 1 p.m. Both the islands named lie inside the boundary of Queensland. At Boigu there were the chief of that place, Koitapu, and most of the people belonging to the island; but in addition to these were the native teachers of Dauan and of Mouatta, and also a number of people from Dauan, all engaged then in planting on Boigu. None of all these people have much food, as the soil at Dauan is very poor, and planting at Boigu, where the land is much better, has been of late years seriously interrupted by the raids of the Tugere pirates. The information gained at Boigu respecting these people was meagre and vague: they do not know the origin of the word Tugere; they are ignorant of where they come from, save that they arrive from the west with the north-west monsoon and return thither by the south-east; they say they are accompanied by a second tribe called Babiri, and that neither can swim; they use only the bow and arrow in fighting. The Tugere killed the chief and teacher of Boigu some three years ago. They intended to retire from Boigu to Dauan after our departure west, in order to be out of the way of the Tugere, who always keep on the coast. They informed us that these strangers always come and go by the Mai Kussa and Wassi Kussa rivers. For this and other reasons it was determined that we should traverse those rivers.

3. Having engaged as guide Awati, a native of Boigu, who went up these rivers with Mr. Strode Hall in 1888, we started the same afternoon for the mouth of the Mai Kussa, which is right opposite the village, situated near the east end of the island of Boigu, and about five miles distant from it. We camped the first night on the right bank of the Mai Kussa, about seven miles from the mouth. This so-called river is an arm of the sea about a mile wide. At from twenty-seven to twenty-eight miles from the mouth it meets the Wassi Kussa, another inlet from the sea of, roughly speaking, the same size and length as the Mai Kussa. For all present practical purposes the description of these rivers by Mr. Strode Hall, carried out by the direction of the Special Commissioner, the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., is sufficiently accurate. It may be observed, however, that his distances, though less than half those of Captain Strachan, appear to be over-estimated. The names Mr. Hall has given to the rivers and creeks are those known to and used by the natives, and are quite different from the appellations given by Captain Strachan, who visited this part of the country in 1884 and 1885. The names given by Mr. Hall in the sketch map accompanying his report, copy of which is attached hereto, have been adopted by me as being those best suited for public use; but the name "Strachan Island," as denoting the area enclosed by the sea on the south and by the inlets Mai Kussa and Wassi Kussa on the east and west sides respectively, is retained in commemoration of Captain Strachan's explorations, which seem to have been attended with much hardship and some danger.

4. The Mai Kussa is at the mouth about a mile wide; about three-fourths of a mile at the place where, five miles up, it gives off the first branch, the Yarro Kussa; and at about twenty-eight miles, when it meets the Wassi Kussa, it is about 500 yards. From the junction of the two arms a branch runs nearly north. At first it is about 300 yards broad, and after giving off some branches, has a breadth of twenty-five to thirty yards at forty-three miles from the sea. At thirty-six to forty miles from the coast, the water in this branch is sufficiently fresh to be fit for use; but the water of the Mai Kussa and Wassi Kussa is simply sea water. The depth of these inlets varies from five to thirteen fathoms, but at our highest point was only about two fathoms. In the Mai Kussa, at about sixteen miles from the mouth, there is a rock in the river which will be nearly if not quite dry at low spring tides. There are probably other rocks in these channels, as there are many powerful eddies. These rocks consist of a peculiar material which seems to be composed of half calcined clay containing much silica and iron; they crop out at many places on the banks of these rivers and creeks. The whole country is covered by forest of different kinds of trees. The various species of mangrove predominate near the coast; as one proceeds further inland, clumps of other trees are met with in the mangrove plain. At many places, after getting about five or ten miles from the coast, there are ridges rising thirty or forty feet above the river covered by grass and different species of eucalyptus; the grass is wiry, generally, and contains many plants of Nepenthes and Sundew, an indication of poor land. The soil on these higher parts is argillaceous, raw, and sour—not well suited for agricultural purposes. There are no doubt some patches of better land, but the soil, taking it all round, will be found hardly fit for use by Europeans, although it is sufficient for the sporadic planting of a few decimated native tribes. There is not much timber worth removing, the eucalyptus trees being as a rule too stunted for economic use. In short, the district is a very disappointing one. Its general unfruitfulness is something remarkable in this country, as the eye searches in vain for the sago palm, the bread-fruit tree, the wild banana, and the cocoanut-tree.

5. There are no native villages to be seen on any of these inlets or creeks, and no canoes are met with on the river, nor was a trace of planting of any kind visible. There are many Tugere camps, each large enough to accommodate several hundred people, all the huts consisting of a framework of small saplings covered by "paper bark." These camps are all on the banks where there are high clay ridges covered by grass, placed in such positions, no doubt, for convenience of hunting and obtaining fresh water. The local natives do not appear to visit these camps or to touch the structures put up by the Tugere. About half-way down the Wassi Kussa we heard the shouts of a native near the bank on Strachan Island, and we promptly replied and approached the spot but could see no one. Awati accompanied me inland some distance shouting

shouting "Paue, Paue," but for some time we could hear nothing of the natives. At last one man responded and approached bow and arrow in hand, and he was induced to assemble the others. We found they were a party of young men, about half-a-score in number, who were acting as sentries watching for the Tugere. They thought at first we were these marauders, and they had fled precipitately, dispersing as they went into a semicircle half-a-mile wide. They belonged to the Wassi tribe, from which probably the Wassi Kussa gets its name. They were all armed with bow and arrows and looked an oppressed and miserable lot of people, nearly all suffering from *Tinea desquamans*, and not in good condition. They said the tribe had gone inland to be out of the reach of the Tugere. They sent for their chief to see me, but as he was a long way off and we should have missed a tide by remaining longer, it was not deemed advisable to wait for him, so a present and message was left for him instead.

6. We passed the four islands opposite and west of the Wassi Kussa—namely, from east to west, Karobailo, Mata Kawa, Adabadana Kawa, and Kawa. It is not clear to me at present whether they are part of Queensland or of British New Guinea. They are not of any value. By the evening of the 1st of March we reached a point on the coast about seventy-five miles from our western boundary. Up to this point the coast has a general trend south of west, with no deep bays and no rivers. No villages or natives have been seen, but there were at several places stacks stuck into the mud flats to mark shallow places. The country is perfectly flat as far as the eye can reach, generally covered with mangrove for some considerable distance from the shore, and with here and there a few cocoanut-trees in places where apparently villages had stood at one time. Back a mile or two from the shore, or sometimes on low ridges nearer to the beach, there were the great broad heads of forest trees, but up to that point the prevailing feature is mangrove. The foreshore is dry for about half-a-dozen miles from the beach at low water, partly coral, partly sand or mud. Only at a few places do there appear to be any loose lumps of coral or projecting rocks on this great foreshore to impede navigation by small vessels; nevertheless there is some risk to small craft on this ground on account of the great extent of the shallow water, the irregular or at least peculiar character of the tides, the want of protection from the prevalent winds, and the hardness of the greater part of the bottom. The water we found always very full of mud and sand, so much so that there cannot be much valuable fishing there unless it is further out to sea than we could prudently venture to go in our small boats.

7. On the following day we passed along in the morning some ten or fifteen miles of coast of a somewhat peculiar formation which I was able to examine. At low water a whaleboat can get within a few yards of the beach, which is found to be covered by whitish sand on a coral bottom. Along the beach is a bank of light-brown earth about two yards deep, cut off perpendicularly by the action of the water. The ground beyond is quite level, or slopes gently back into swampy land behind. This brown soil is covered by short thin grass, and the surface is nearly covered by pisolite iron ore. There are few large trees on this ground, those that do occur being water-loving and growing near creeks; but the surface generally is covered by eucalyptus scrub, in many places cut into lanes and walls for hundreds of yards from the beach by the south-east wind which blows so strong there that trees and shrubs generally lean towards the north-west. For agricultural purposes this land would probably be only second-rate. It is well suited for pastoral purposes, however. Immediately west of this dry portion of coast we passed a bay which contains several small clumps of cocoanuts, and on which there is much large timber and but little mangrove. There is a fine sandy beach nearly all round this bay, and there were traces of natives having at some previous time visited the place for fishing purposes. This was the first bay as we proceeded westward that seemed to require a name; I have named it Thomson Bay, in honour of Mr. B. H. Thomson, my first Private Secretary here. About midday we were opposite the east end of a bay some twenty or twenty-five miles wide and three or four miles deep. We could see that a large creek opens into the head of this bay, but we could not then stop to examine it as there was a considerable probability that the south-east trade wind would set in soon and make our return from the further west difficult. This bay was named Heath Bay, in honour of Captain Heath, Portmaster of Queensland, an officer who has rendered such important aid to this Government in his professional capacity that I have already felt it my duty to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact in another despatch. The country behind Heath Bay presents the same level monotonous forest of mangrove, with lines of large forest trees interspersed here and there. About three miles west of the mouth of the river there are two considerable clumps of cocoanut-trees on which were a number of nuts, the first we had found on any trees along the coast. We anchored for the night in Heath Bay, nearly opposite these cocoanut groves, which evidently represented a former village site. We found when the tide went out that a space about eight or ten miles from the head of the bay was left dry at low water, nearly all covered by mud which at some places was several feet deep. The water in this large bay was too muddy for trepang, and any fishery of any value opposite it must be at least half-a-score of miles from the land. From the western extremity of Thomson Bay, the coast has a general direction north of west.

8. On account of the state of the tide, it was necessary to make an early start on the morning of the 3rd March. By 2 p.m. we found ourselves opposite the head of a long indentation on the coast, probably twenty-five or thirty miles in length, but not so deep as to properly deserve to be called a bay. From Heath Bay to this point the country is monotonously level, the greater portion covered by mangrove-trees, with a few small clumps of cocoanut-trees widely apart, and occasional patches covered by wind-blown trees, apparently of the eucalyptus kind. The coast presents a slightly wavy line with no prominent feature to note. As we noticed two or three small houses and the broken-down remains of several more at the head of this bay, we determined to stop there for the purpose of examining them to see whether we could find any natives, as we had seen none since we parted from the Wassi in the Wassi Kussa. The bottom was composed of hard white sand at the spot where the launch had to be anchored, about a mile from the beach, on account of the shallowness of the water; but the first quarter of a mile from the shore is covered by deep mud. Almost as soon as the launch anchored, one or two natives were seen ashore near the houses, and our signals being made to them, first one and then another came towards some of us who started to pull and wade ashore. Much to our astonishment, the man that came down in advance seemed to wear clothes, but when he came nearer it was found that this appearance was deceptive and was due to the great number of ornaments worn. When this native had come sufficiently close to us to be able to form some idea of what we were, he turned and retreated towards the shore and could not be coaxed

coaxed by any of our natives to come near them to receive any of the red cloth and other things they offered for his acceptance. Presently one or two men appeared at the mouth of a small creek some two or three hundred yards west of the old village; and it was plain they were all armed and dressed as if in fighting gear. Almost immediately afterwards I heard distinctly something beating on the creek that sounded like a drum, and thrilling strains of a Papuan pæan reached the ear. I now suspected that we had at last met the Tugere pirates, to meet whom it was one of the objects of this journey, although all hopes of seeing them had by that time become nearly extinct, as we thought we were close to the British-Dutch boundary line. It was greatly to be desired that as much as possible should be learned about these people before any misunderstanding arose, and to do this it was necessary to proceed promptly. The others accordingly retired, leaving a piece of red cloth behind them for the natives to pick up, and I went towards the shy individual who had first come in our direction, but was now reinforced by three or four others. The only word of the Tugere tongue known to me was "Wákére" (iron), but to this and the exhibition of a plane-iron they were not indifferent, and soon came up to within fifty yards of me, but for a long time they would not let me nearer to them. However, we soon opened a trade, I laying down something on a sandy spot, and they coming to pick it up and leave something for me in exchange. The leading man would then come within thirty or forty yards of me, but if I went nearer he fell back. They seemed, however, to understand "Miro" (peace) perfectly well, and those that opened trade at once raised the shout "Miro, Miro," which was taken up and carried back to where the drum was beating, and the war chant was being sung, both of which at once ceased, and a number of men began to come down towards us, only part of whom were armed. The trading man laid down his bow and arrows, and when attempts were made to get him to come to receive some articles of trade from my hand, endeavours seconded by my shouting "Miro, Miro," and extending both arms to show him I carried no weapon, then with the most unblushing effrontery this individual also extended both his arms to show me that he was unarmed also, and would not hurt me, but he made no reference to a most truculent-looking savage who followed him like his shadow, always keeping within a few yards' distance, carrying his great bamboo bow ready strung in his left hand, and a small bundle of bone-tipped arrows in his right. One or two of the new arrivals were so anxious to obtain a plane-iron that they were less coy and approached close to me, but still preferred to pick things off the ground to receiving them from my hand. A good understanding was soon established when they lost timidity from increase of their number, and arms were laid aside. When the contents of the trade bag had been expended, I returned to the launch, and in a short time a number of natives walked out to us there without arms. At one time eighty men were counted on the foreshore near us.

9. As a body of men the Tugere are as fine as any tribe met with in British New Guinea. In one tribe on the Upper Fly River there are men as muscular and equally capable in appearance; but those of the Tugere met with are probably the best men of the tribe. Many of them are of a light-brown colour. They are armed exclusively with bows and arrows. They propelled their canoes—clumsy in build, thirty-five to forty feet long, and without outriggers—by means of poles made of the midrib of the sago palm leaf. We saw no paddles in use. They wear the hair, which is frizzled, plaited into a great number of small cords with a kind of sedge; each cord falls down on to the neck, and at the lower extremity the sedge is wound round to form at the end of each plait a little ball of about the size of a loquat, so that at a few yards distance each man looks as if he carried on the sides and back of the neck a bunch of grapes, so large and heavy that it is difficult to turn the head. The forehead is high and well-formed, the eyes of a hazel colour. In the ears are large rings of the wire feathers from the wing of the cassowary. The *alae nasi* are profusely ornamented. A hole is made in each from above downwards into the nostril, and into these holes are put bamboos, bone, &c., the lower end coming out at the nostril, so that the bamboo, &c., is thus fixed in a perpendicular position. One man wore in this way in his nose two leg bones of a pig, each one fully three-fourths of an inch in diameter and about seven inches long; the upper ends reached nearly to the bridge of the nose and the lower parts lay in front of the mouth and the ends were below the level of the chin. Some wore bamboos of similar proportions, others bamboos an inch in diameter in each side and about two inches long. Some again had cassowary claws stuck into these holes with the points directed towards the eye. In many between the holes for the reception of this nasal jewellery there are on each side of the ridge of the nose a perpendicular slit about half-an-inch long. Many wore braids. Round the neck were suspended sometimes half-a-dozen pig tails, certain parts of men (probably of those killed by the wearer) dried and tanned, or perhaps several strings of dog's or wallaby's teeth. On the breast were cross-belts of fibre and Job's tears, and round the waist were generally two girdles, one fastened with a shell as a sort of button. Some wore a pubic shell, but most had no such covering. On the arms and legs were rings of plaited cane or mat-work. They do not tattoo. A considerable number suffered from *Tinea desquamans*. A few of them had a small cocoon suspended round the neck with a hole at one end and three holes at the side; this they use as a sort of whistle call. They use small baskets made of mat-work to carry small articles in, but do not seem to employ for this purpose the net bag so common in most parts of the Possession. They salute by touching the navel. In the bow gauntlet there were large plumes of cassowary feathers. They use as food when travelling on these excursions, arrow-root made up in masses of four or five pounds, round which a little basket is made of cocoon leaf, with a small strap for transport. They had also a few coconuts, which they may, however, have picked up coming along the coast. Besides this, we saw no food. They had a very few inferior bananas. They intimated that they had come from the west and were proceeding further east. They were desirous of exchanging anything or everything they had for knives, plane irons, &c. When they thought that with the articles at their disposal they could obtain no more iron, then they began to urge us to go ashore to sleep where their women were, and they seemed quite unprepared to find that their proposals could not be entertained. The foreshore was dry where they walked out in force to us, and all came unarmed. A number returned to us a little after dark under the pretence of selling something; and later on more returned to dispose of a drum, and to urge the matter affecting their women. They had at night six or eight large fires along the beach in front of us, and after the return ashore of the last party that visited us there was manifestly a great debate in which, judging from the noise made, every man and woman in the company took part, all speaking or rather shouting at one and the same time. We could not see what was taking place, and some of our party were afraid they were to give us the slip and proceed eastward in the darkness. It is most likely that the subject discussed was either whether they should bring out their women, or come and attack us.

About

About 11 p.m. some of their canoes appeared in the darkness not far from us, apparently fully manned; our two boats were promptly got ready and we started to meet them, ready to settle matters by force if necessary; but the moment we advanced they all retreated quickly ashore, and we had no more disturbance during the night.

10. At daylight on the 4th five men came out in a canoe to the launch, wishing to trade, and after a few minutes went ashore and brought out four women and a blind man. They wished us to give them iron for the women. The latter wear no ornaments, but have a single straw in each ala nasi and in the lobes of the ears. They wear a thick fold of fibre of some kind drawn tightly between the legs and fastened to a girdle in front and behind. They wear the hair plaited into very small curls. They have the same high foreheads as the men, but are broad across the cheek bones. One woman was chewing betel nut, a habit much indulged in by some of the men. The blind man, who could see a very little by putting his head into a certain position, managed to steal a pipe out of the launch, although none of them left the canoe. Almost immediately after the canoe departed hurriedly, and the pipe was missed. The two boats had been sent ashore for water, but the natives wished to offer their women to our men, and would not assist them to obtain water, so they returned to the launch without any and in time to be sent after the canoe in which was the stolen pipe. This canoe they soon overtook, and on searching it found the pipe which was given up in good humour. Soon after this we had a visit from a canoe with eight very gaudily equipped young warriors, of whom we took no notice, and they returned ashore. Apparently the Tugere were becoming somewhat suspicious of us and our motives. It was my intention to land at this place and to give them to understand that they must at once return west and leave that part of the country, but to the great disappointment of several members of my party we found by observations made by Mr. Cameron that we and the Tugere were nine miles on the Dutch side of the boundary. I determined as soon as this was made clear to return at once inside of British territory, and to dispute there the passage of the Tugere eastwards. About 11 a.m. accordingly we got under way with the intention of obtaining a suitable anchorage and camp site, but when we got about three miles a small feeding pipe was blown out of the launch boiler, and the hot water was projected out in such quantity that about half of those on board had to jump overboard to escape being scalded. The boiler emptied itself in five or ten minutes. This necessitated a halt at the spot of some four or five hours. A small party had been told off at the Tugere camp to come along the shore opposite to us—no doubt they must have thought we had stopped to lie in wait for them where we were. When we got under way the tide was so low that we could proceed only about ten miles from the Tugere camp, and had to sleep where we were, about two miles from the shore. We could see the fire of the small Tugere party watching us during the night. Two days more were spent in getting to the mouth of the river opening into Heath Bay, the delay being caused by the difficulty of getting the steam launch, drawing under four feet, over the sand and mud flats. No doubt we were watched for at least part of that time by the Tugere, and they most probably concluded we were waiting to intercept them if they came east.

11. On the 6th I was able to visit and examine the land near the clumps of cocoanut-trees in Heath Bay. Apparently there has been an occupied village there not long ago which has been depopulated, in all probability by the Tugere. There is very little land there which is not covered by salt water at high tide, but there has been enough for a small village. The greater portion of the skeleton of a man lay among the cocoanut-trees near the beach; the head was gone; on the arm-bones lay the pig's teeth bracelet often worn by the warrior. There is fresh water to be had at the spot. On two cocoanut-trees at this place I noticed a mark that may have been made by some white man. Those two trees are on the beach and have grown up with their roots intermingled, but the sand having been washed away near to them, the one furthest out has fallen down into near the horizontal position. On this, apparently since it fell, and on the one standing upright is cut about an inch deep what may have been intended as a broad-arrow; the barbs of the arrow are each about four inches long, the shaft nearly a foot. This has been cut into the trees many years ago, apparently with a narrow instrument like hoop iron. The same day we entered the river that opens into the head of Heath Bay, intending to examine it. This is the only river met with between the western boundary and the Wassi Kussa, but there is little in common between the two, as the latter bears the same character as the Mai Kussa—that is, simply a salt-water inlet, while the river opening into Heath Bay is a stream of water which is quite fresh at the very mouth at ordinary tides, and is fit for use at low water out in Heath Bay. We found that it has a width of from 150 to 200 yards at the mouth and a depth of four or five fathoms. When it leaves its mangrove banks it bends west in the mud flats running for a mile or two nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of a few hundred yards from the beach, so that it would be difficult for a stranger to find his way into it with a vessel drawing more than a fathom, unless there was an opportunity first of seeing the position at low water. We proceeded about four miles up the river against a current running at about two to three miles an hour, and camped on the right bank. Next day we proceeded about twenty-eight miles further up and camped on the left bank when we repaired a boat that had been stoved in, and spent Sunday. The character of the country remains very much the same for about thirty miles up the river; all is perfectly flat and covered by forest, the prevalent trees being mangrove of some form; the banks are at most places sufficiently firm to enable one to land on them, but the country is too low and wet for human habitation, of which there is no trace beyond about half-a-dozen cocoanut-trees growing singly over a distance of about a score of miles. About twenty miles up, grass-covered patches appear on the banks, sometimes containing so much water that no trees of any kind grow there; others are covered by a few inches of water, and produce a forest of paper-bark trees; a third variety is about one yard or more above the level of high water in the river channel, with about eighteen inches of brownish soil on the top resting on a clay bottom, on this grows good pasture grass and generally stunted eucalypti, but sometimes small screw pines. At our second camp, say, thirty-four miles from the mouth, the river is about eighty yards broad, six fathoms deep, and has a rise and fall of about one fathom at spring tides, with a current of about one mile an hour when the tide is out.

12. On the 10th we continued our way up the river and camped at about seventy-four miles from the mouth. The bed of the river forty or fifty miles up is often ill-defined, shading off into swamps, so that it is difficult to say where the river ends; there was often only fifty or sixty yards of water in the middle free from grass and reeds. The open spaces became larger higher up, so that at fifty or sixty miles there are sometimes

grass

grass plateaux of several hundreds of acres in area. At about fifty miles we saw smoke a-head, and at about sixty miles found ourselves opposite a fire which was burning the upper portions of reeds and grass on a large plateau which was wet on the surface, free from trees or growing only a few scattered specimens of some kind of eucalyptus. The fire could not reach the lower portion of the reeds and grasses on account of the water, but it presented a burning line about half or three-fourths of a mile long, and was evidently being made systematically for hunting purposes. A few natives were seen and heard but they could not be prevailed on to approach or even to remain where they were, and for us to land opposite to them was difficult as there was no bank to the river there. Fortunately we noticed their canoes drawn into the reeds about half-a-mile further up. These were about half-a-score in number, and had been drawn in there when their owners started for the chase; they were about twenty feet long, eighteen inches broad, and fifteen inches deep, made out of some hard dark wood with the stone adze; they were about an inch thick in the sides, shaped alike at each end, and dug out right to the extremity, without any prow or stern ornaments or special strengthening—entirely a different form of canoe from that used by the Tugere people. In two points, however, there was a similarity—neither have outriggers and propulsion is provided for by poles only, which are used either for pushing or for paddling as may be required. To a bamboo pole belonging to a canoe there was tied by us and left there a plane iron, a piece of tape, and a bit of red cloth. The fire and hunting party were in a bend of the river, and it was hoped that we might meet some of the natives when we got to the other side of the flat, but we found they had fled, and we saw nothing but some useful-looking bows and arrows that had been left on the river bank. Near the same place were some gardens of neatly cultivated sugar-cane of a pink and of a yellow variety, and some small patches of taro. A little further up we could learn from the howling of the dingoes that the natives were skulking in the eucalyptus forest beyond the high bank on which these gardens were. We spent the night on the left bank on the edge of a flat covered by a dense bed of grass and reeds about six or seven feet high, growing on land about two or three yards above the river, with a brownish sort of clay and humus about two feet deep resting on clay. There were scattered trees, not of large size, of the eucalyptus order. There may have been a few hundred acres in this patch, which sloped away at the sides and behind into swamp growing paper-bark or tea-trees only. The current in the river was not more than one mile an hour, its depth about six or seven fathoms. In the swamps are great flocks of wild geese and the stream contains great quantities of catfish and numerous huge crocodiles.

13. Soon after leaving our camp on the morning of the 11th, at about eighty miles from the mouth of the river, we came into contact with two canoes. They came out of the reeds on the right bank of the river and proceeded up stream. They were exactly similar to those we had seen on the bank the preceding day; in one were three, in the other four men. They stood in their canoes and used their poles as paddles, except the fourth man in one canoe, who paddled with his great bamboo bow. We could not induce them to stop or cease their exertions to make way up the river before us. After they had gone nearly half-a-mile and were losing ground the canoe with three men crossed the stream and entered the reeds and long grass on the left bank, and the other drew into the right bank to let us pass. Our endeavours to enter into relations with them were only met by signs that seemed to express a strong desire that we should leave them alone, and proceed on our course; they resolutely resisted the seductive blandishments of the plane iron, the knife, and the tomahawk. Finding that nothing could be done with them, I threw into the water the piece of scarlet cloth with which I had been endeavouring to allure one of the canoes to approach. It was picked up and carried off, then both canoes were pushed into the reeds on the left bank and in a few minutes the occupants, having reached dry ground, could be seen darting away into the eucalyptus forest beyond. At about ninety-five miles up the river there is on the left bank a small hill some fifty or sixty feet high, covered by large timber. The country in that district consists of flat plateaux of much the same kind as those described as existing below, but all of limited extent and sloping away into swampy or wet ground all round. There are many parts fit for occupation with fair second-rate soil, but nothing very tempting for the settlement of Europeans. At about one hundred miles up, the river receives its first branch, which is about sixty yards broad, on the right bank, from the north-west, but further progress was impeded at about 120 miles from the mouth of the river by some large trees that have fallen across stream. Between that and the hundredth mile three or four large branches were given off, and the country became generally higher, drier, and better suited for occupation. At our highest point the river was about thirty yards broad and three fathoms deep. So far as depth of water is concerned there was nothing whatever to prevent the "Merrie England" from ascending as far as our boats did. The last fifty or sixty miles much more resemble a lake stretched out than a river, so slight is the current. On the upper portions were a great many bamboo rafts on the river, evidently for native use; and not a few small shelters were seen on the banks badly and roughly constructed, partially covered with paper-bark. At only one spot was there seen from the river any thing that betokened the former existence of a village, and this exception consisted of the remains of two or three houses on a low knoll which had about half-a-dozen cocoonut-trees growing on it. On the way back, when we had covered some seven or eight miles, we suddenly came on two men who were fishing for prawns under the trees on the left side of the river; they fled into the forest and could not be recalled, so we left them a small present in their canoe, near which there remained two fine orange-coloured native dogs. The canoe was of the same make as those seen lower down the river.

14. As we approached in the afternoon of the 13th the spot where we had seen two canoes with seven men on the way up the river, two men were seen in the edge of the river in a small canoe about half-a-mile ahead, and almost at the same moment natives who had manifestly been lying in wait for us began to yell on both sides of the river right opposite to us; but as a man wearing the piece of red cloth dropped into the river on the way up played a prominent part, it was plain that they meant our intercourse to be of a friendly nature. We halted at once and some of the natives followed us down the river in canoes and others ran along the right bank, while a few appeared further down in front of us. Great difficulty was experienced in coming to close quarters with this tribe, the coy timidity of which would have been extremely ridiculous but for the amount of patience it called into requisition on our part. The most seductive promises and expectations we could hold out proved too weak to induce any canoe to come within ten yards. At last my boat was cast off from the launch and with the oars we backed close up to the nearest canoe, and I was able to shake hands with the red-cloth man. In a few minutes all suspicion

suspicion was gone and the leading man laughed most heartily at his own fear and belief that I wanted to knock him on the back of the head with the long garden knife which was held out as an attraction for him to come near us. Their language was unfortunately as unintelligible to us as that of the Tugere tribe. The Tugere people use two words for iron, "Turika" and "Wakeri," and these were employed by us in speaking to this tribe; but unfortunately the former word seemed to convey to them the idea of women, and they would insist on sending for their women, evidently not for any honest purpose. Several men, in spite of any remonstrance we could make, were despatched to their camp, which they indicated as being on the right side of the river; and some of their women actually arrived as we were taking leave of the tribe. A considerable quantity of beads, tape, cloth, plane irons, knives, and tomahawks were exchanged for fish and native arms and ornaments. In addition to the bow and arrow they use the stone club. As a rule they wear the hair short, but a few had it plaited into small tresses reaching to the neck, and these had bands across the forehead on to which were sewn pieces of pearl-shell. The principal adornment is one which is both neat and graceful. In each ala nasi, about its middle, there is a small hole which holds the thick end of a bird's claw, about a-half to three-fourths of an inch long; the lower end of the claw is fastened into a piece of stick, about half-an-inch long and as thick as a cedar pencil; this retains the bird's claw in the correct position, which is with the point directed up to the eye. A piece of finely made twine is passed through the hole in the nose and both ends come back through a hole in the lobe of the ear, and are tied over the occiput to a like piece of twine from the other side. A few seeds of a *Coccoloba* are put on the string on the part that lies between the nose and the part of the cheek on which the string rests, and a few more in front and behind the lobe of the ear. They consequently do not use the monstrosously savage-looking nasal ornaments of the Tugere tribe. They had necklaces of the teeth of dogs and wallaby, and of Job's tears; and crossbelts and girdles of the same materials, or of soft reeds plaited into a thick belt. A few of the more dashing young men wore pubic shells. In one canoe was a kind of a boa constrictor, which they had caught and were taking home for supper. It was offered to me, but unfortunately we were without the means of preserving it. Physically these men are distinctly inferior to the Tugere, but they are of the same colour, several of them of a light bronze, one or two almost yellow. They are not tattooed. They intimidated by signs that a people, whom we supposed to be the Tugere as they pointed to where we had seen those people, killed them, and they seemed to excuse on this ground their first regarding us with so much suspicion. Of this tribe we saw altogether somewhere about thirty to forty men, boys, and women. They are probably the remains of a tribe that has been decimated by the Tugere. They became very friendly and kept following us for some distance down the river.

15. When on the forenoon of the 14th we reached the bend in which we had seen the half-score of canoes on our way up the river, we found that the small present left there had the desired effect. On the upper side of the bend two men had been posted as sentries, and although we did not know one word they said, it was abundantly plain that they intimidated that their people were further down the river on a dry part of the bank waiting for us. Almost immediately afterwards we came in sight of them standing on the left bank of the river, with several canoes in the water in front of them. By casting off my boat clear of the steamer it was found easy to approach these people, who were very friendly and very desirous of obtaining from us some articles of iron. About forty men were present. They resembled the tribe met with the previous day in appearance, arms, and ornaments, but had a greater number of stone clubs among them. To arrest our attention as we came down the river they had erected two poles and tied large bunches of grass on to these. They suffered from ringworm, and one, no doubt in mourning, was smeared over with yellowish clay. They also pointed repeatedly in the direction of the Tugere and struck themselves on the back of the head to signify that the Tugere attack and kill them; but in addition to that they seemed to convey the impression that the Tugere are cannibals. These two tribes will doubtless continue friendly to Europeans if they are fairly treated. They quickly picked up, if they did not know them before, a few words from us, such as "Miro" and "Sabi" (peace), and will at once recognize and no doubt answer these whenever they hear them. Some of them were extremely delighted to get possession of a tomahawk. Some of the members of this tribe have apparently come into contact with the Kiwai people. Several of them when handed anything said "Iso," as they do on Kiwai Island; and one man wore an elastic belt with a brass clasp. Below this point there are no natives on the river, and nothing of importance occurred before we again reached the coast except that extreme difficulty was experienced in raising the anchor of the launch on the 15th which had got foul of a rock or snag in the bottom of the river in six fathoms of water. By the use of dynamite and a hastily improvised windlass the difficulty was overcome. To this very interesting river I have as yet attached no name for the reason that I have not got any native name for it, and that, although the Admiralty charts I have been able to consult show no river in that part of the country, yet there is a map in Captain Strachan's book, "Adventures and Explorations in New Guinea," in which is represented a river about two and a-half miles broad and seven or eight miles east of the 141st degree of east longitude, going inland in a north-easterly direction. This river has a name on Captain Strachan's map, but I cannot without some further investigation confer it on the river opening into Heath Bay, which in no way whatever corresponds to that laid down by Captain Strachan. Still it may be intended to represent the Heath Bay River seeing how little his Prince Leopold River resembles the Wassi Kussa. The mouth of the river ascended by us is approximately in longitude east 141 degrees 30 minutes and latitude 9 degrees 15 minutes south. Sixty miles up, its longitude is approximately 141 degrees 40 minutes and latitude by observation 8 degrees 54 minutes 41 seconds. At about 120 miles the approximate position is longitude 141 degrees 38 minutes, latitude 8 degrees 33 minutes. Its general bearing is north by east. Steps will be taken to ascertain whether the name given to the river on Captain Strachan's map should be given to the river traversed by us.

16. At 9 p.m. on the night of the 15th I started eastward in my boat to keep close in shore to make sure the Tugere had not come east, and also to make it easier for the launch to cross the great shallow mud, sand, and coral flats that had to be got over during the neap tides on her return to the Wassi Kussa. By noon next day when overtaken by the launch my boat had left behind half the distance to the river, but we saw no trace of the Tugere; and from an examination of the coast satisfied ourselves they had not come in this direction. Being very fortunate in both weather and tide, the whole party camped on the evening of the 15th on the right of the Wassi Kussa about a mile and a-half from its mouth. Next day to make certain that the Tugere had not come on we went round the Wassi Kussa and

Mai

Mai Kussa, their favourite camping and hunting ground, and found that there had been no one there since we proceeded west. We failed also to see the Wasi, who it appears have gone further inland on the right side of the Wassi Kussa, not perhaps believing that we should find the Tugere. At 3 a.m. on the 17th we reached the "Merrie England" at anchor near Dauan Island.

17. The tides along this western coast demand some special consideration. Spring tides have a rise and fall of about a dozen feet. We had always one full tide in twenty-four hours, when towards evening, at the time we had the best opportunity of observing it, as stated above, many miles of flats were left dry between the sea and the beach; then there was full high water during the middle of the night. About 7 or 8 a.m. there was a half low tide, then it began to rise and continued to do so until midday, when there was a full high tide, and in the evening again a very low tide. In this way the foreshore flats and shoals are left dry once in twenty-four hours. The rising tide has a strong current eastwards, the falling tide runs strongly towards the west.

18. In the morning there was very little or no wind; if there was any it was from the north or north-west. About 9 or 10 a.m. the breeze became more fresh, and by noon it hauled round a little south of west, and came from that quarter for three or four hours, when it fell and veered round towards the north again and blew gently from the north or north-west all night. Thunderstorms were of daily occurrence. They usually begin about 2 in the afternoon, as a rule over the land somewhere. A favourite spot for their generation is the district of Strachan Island; but not a few spring up in the straits. Very frequently two or three thunderstorms begin simultaneously twenty or thirty miles apart. They travel with greater rapidity than I have ever noticed to be the case elsewhere. If a thunderstorm passes over one there will, generally speaking, be not more than two or three crashes of thunder within a radius of one mile from one's position. These are always attended by heavy showers of rain, which begin with violent squalls that require great care in handling boats. There was no rain independently of thunderstorms. These almost always ceased altogether before daylight, leaving a cloudy morning; but the clouds clear off as the sun rises, leaving lovely forenoons until great threatening cumuli form towards the middle of the day which develop at different centres into dark thunder clouds. The nights became cool by midnight, the thermometer falling then to from 75 to 80 degrees Fahr. The highest temperature observed in the shade was at 2 p.m., 92 degrees Fahr.

19. The fisheries of this coast do not seem to be valuable near the land. Mud is far too abundant to make it good ground for trepang; while for pearl-shell the water is so shallow that this could hardly be found in quantity, save at a few places, within half-a-dozen or half-a-score of miles of the coast. There are a few turtle and a few dugong, but not sufficient to make fishing of these a paying pursuit. Trade with this part of the coast is an impossibility, as there are no inhabitants. There are only a few hundred cocoanut-trees on the coast from opposite Saibai to the western boundary. Whatever inhabitants occupied this line at one time have been destroyed or dispersed by the Tugere. Apparently the fragments left of the different tribes have been driven inland and the country has been made desolate. The Tugere inroads must no longer be permitted; but it will take time and patience to collect our scattered and broken tribes, to resettle them on their coast lines, and to inspire them with confidence. Had the Tugere been met in British New Guinea, their progress would have been stayed if they were not the strongest party; and they would have been conveyed across the frontier; but they were found on what proved to be their own side of the boundary, and they seem to have thought they saw enough to make it worth while to not come further in our direction at present. It is a great disappointment to find that this tribe are not British subjects, for they are active, powerful, daring, enterprising spirits, the men from among whom a police force, teachers, &c., could be procured. They pointed repeatedly north-west as to the place whence they had come. There are so many points of resemblance between them and the tribes met on the Heath Bay river, that the probability is the Tugere have their head-quarters at no great distance beyond the boundary. I have mentioned above that the Rev. James Chalmers, whose name and fame as a successful pioneer missionary is so widely known, accompanied me on this tour. Mr. Chalmers is, I am glad to be able to say so, to take charge on behalf of the London Missionary Society of this district, which will extend in British New Guinea from and including the Fly River round to our western boundary. If Mr. Chalmers can only devote a reasonable time to organise this district, I venture to predict that in two or three years from now the state of mission work will be in this part of the country very different from that which I found on my arrival on the Fly River towards the end of last year. Mr. Chalmers takes great interest in the Tugere people; and as his sphere of action may not be limited by political boundaries, it is quite possible that missionary influence may restrain the Tugere at no far distant date from head hunting and marauding in British New Guinea. But certain it is that their raids must by some means or other be put an end to as promptly as possible.

20. A careful traverse of the coast and rivers examined has been prepared by Mr. Cameron, and will be plotted and forwarded in due course. Positions have been fixed at several points by astronomical observations, so that in all probability the results will be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes for many years to come. I trust to be able to transmit in a few months sufficient data to prepare a map of the country from the western boundary to the Fly River (*see Appendix Y*).

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Government House, Brisbane.

APPENDIX J.

DESPATCH REPORTING VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER DISTRICT.

No. 60.

Government House,
Port Moresby, 21st May, 1890.

SIR,—On the 26th April I started from Delena, to visit the St. Joseph River district. Some parts of this country, those nearest the sea, were visited by Signor D'Albertis in 1875; and the portions nearest to the mountain ranges inland were crossed by the Reverend James Chalmers, I believe twice, nearly half-a-score of years ago. Many people have visited this part of the country since, chiefly prospectors, but Bishop Verjus and Mr. J. B. Cameron have given us a fairly correct idea of the main geographical features of the district. I believe that to Mr. Cameron is due the credit of having fixed the position of places in this district, wherever that has been done by direct observation. His traverse of the river is also that on which the other maps have been based.

2. I was accompanied by Bishop Verjus, the local head of the Society of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, a body which has as the field of its operations here Roro (Yule Island) and the St. Joseph River district. We started in the mission steam launch, with my river boat in tow, but unfortunately it was found that the launch could cross the mud flats at the river's mouth only at high water, and we were unable to enter the river until next morning between six and seven. At high water, we found at some places on the bar only from five to six feet of water, but after getting inside we had from two to three fathoms for about half-a-score of miles. The river was evidently swollen, the water very muddy, and running from three to four knots an hour. In width it was not more than from 60 to 100 yards. For the first mile or two the banks are low and muddy, covered by mangrove and a low woody creeper; but after a couple of miles they begin to rise a little and present patches of reeds, and at three or four miles from the sea the land begins to become cultivatable and continues so to the foot of the mountains.

3. Travelling ten or twelve miles up the river we halted opposite the village of Akabara, on the right bank. At first we did not see any natives, those that happened to be near having hid themselves when they heard or saw the first steam launch that appeared on the river. But after we had just passed the landing some of them shouted out and we went ashore. The quarter of a mile of road that separated us from the village lay over ground that had evidently been covered with water a day or two previously, apparently from the river overflowing its banks. There were some good gardens between the river and the village; the rest of the ground was covered by young trees. The village of Akabara consists of six large well-roofed dwelling-houses and as many families. Some of the houses have completely open ends, but all are well thatched with sewn palm leaves. The site is low, but was dry, and the ground between the houses clean and well swept. There is a clump of tall old cocconut trees round the village and a considerable number of betel palms. The chief is Vani, or, adding his patronymic, Vani-Puro. The women were a little frightened at first, but did not run away. One poor woman was suffering from the non-tubercular form of leprosy. We were fairly driven out of the village at eleven in the forenoon by mosquitoes. In each house lay a large bag, made of thick native cloth, which the whole family enter at night as a mosquito net. The heat in it must be simply stifling. It is the intention of the Bishop to send a brother daily from Mou to teach in this village. As yet they have no teacher.

4. A walk of half a mile over dry firm ground, covered by reeds and long grass, brought us to the village of Tepeina. We passed several clumps of cocconut trees on the way, and trees grown for making canoes. The chief of Tepeina is Bauta, a blind man of about sixty. There is a pig fence round the village, but it evidently does not keep out the pigs, as we saw two herds of about a score each gallop across the village square. That morning they had killed two, and we could see the meat cut up into joints, carefully arranged on a small platform on which it had been skilfully smoked. I am informed that they succeed so well in this process that the meat remains good for weeks. We were received in a very friendly manner, but we were not offered any of the smoked meat, although they said they could not let us depart until we had "taken something," a drink from a cocconut, for which of course they looked for payment. The village consists of two rows of houses, with about a chain of clear dry ground between them. In the middle of the street there was a house with open ends and a large platform at one end, which served as a sort of divan. Here sat Bauta and about a score of others, and there we took our places by invitation. When they had listened to an admonition regarding peace, one chief said they were at peace with all their neighbours, and he added that the mission peace had extended right up to Mount Yule. Unfortunately we soon found that this notable was either speaking of what he knew but little about or was using the language of metaphor. They were informed that a teacher would be sent to reside permanently among them before long, and they said they were prepared to sell him enough land for his houses and for planting purposes. The population is about 250. They have plenty of food—yams, taro, sweet potatoes, bananas, and cocconuts—and are not poor in property. They promised to faithfully adhere to peace, and to assist the teacher when he comes to live among them. They seem to be more healthy than those of the small neighbouring village of Akabara. Their houses are good, and the village is kept clean. About 100 people came down to see the steam launch and my boat. When they noticed the guns of my men, which had been carefully arranged so that they should see them all, they asked Bishop Verjus whether we were afraid of them, that we had brought so many guns! The Bishop replied they were to fight their enemies, if necessary. They speak the Roro-Maiva language.

5. About 3 p.m. the same day we reached the point of the river nearest to the village of Mou, and landed there. The village is rather more than a mile from the river, on the right bank, on flat dry land. They have splendid food gardens, apparently growing equal quantities of yams, taro, and sweet potatoes; and there are good clumps of old cocconut trees about the village. The village contains about fifty houses, and has a population of about 300. The usual street form of arrangement is observed, similar to that noticed at Tepeina. I found some people there from the Port Moresby district. It appears that from time immemorial certain families from this part of the country have traded with Mou, taking them pottery in exchange for food. The mission have a station here, which is now well-grounded. Father Tousblanc and one brother are resident. The mission quarters are about 150 yards out of the village, on a patch of seven or eight acres of land given by the natives—of course for payment—which runs back to a creek that communicates with the sea. They have planted there sugar-cane, corn, sweet potatoes, coffee-beans, rosella, &c. The dwelling-house has a galvanised iron roof, a wane floor, and is built on

piles

piles eight feet high. The church and schools were completely open in part, but a building of wood and iron is to be erected there soon. This is the only station yet established on the mainland by this society. The language in use here is the same as that at Roro and Tepeina. Father Tousblanc is a man of a very quiet and kindly disposition. The first thing one notices on entering the village is the playful trust and confidence the children have in him as they gambol and skip round about him. They are now able to give more time to teaching work. The house was built about a year ago; the Bishop and some of the brothers sawed the wood and built the house. The natives were hostile at first and there were threats of violence. At 4 p.m. we had service and school, at which some fifty or sixty adults were present. The Bishop preached. There are on the school roll thirty-one boys and thirty-two girls, about half of whom were present. They all know the alphabet, and are beginning to spell. School is held forenoon and afternoon, but the same child hardly ever comes to two lessons in one day. The scholars are from about seven to twelve years of age. It does not appear that there is any class for young men. Singing appears to me rather neglected, but all the children present seemed to know their prayers very well. After school the five chiefs of the village presented themselves. Wani, the principal, is about sixty, and wears a shirt—a big-nosed, large-mouthed, broad-cheeked, bear-eyed man, with a kindly expression of face. He is a regular church-goer, and a warm friend to the mission. The natives acknowledged that they had given the land to the missionaries. After dark about thirty of the young men performed some dances in front of the mission house. It appears they dance every night unless there has been a death in the village. After a death they do not dance for one month. Their dances are very quiet. They tap a small drum, and accompany it with the voice and a rather gentle motion of the feet. Mou is at peace with her neighbours, and politically will probably give little trouble.

6. Next morning we had service, after which the Bishop interpreted to the people what I had to say to them. Almost every person in the village was present, and some of them seemed to understand the position assumed by the Government. The mission establishment at Mou is not complete yet. It is the intention of the Bishop to have two sisters there soon, and to station at the same place several brothers to teach during the day in some small detached villages, going and returning on horseback.

7. On the 28th, owing to the mishap of a fouled anchor, we could not get under weigh before 11 a.m. The river bed was for the next few miles from 80 to 100 yards broad, but shallower than below. The banks were flat, but fit for cultivation; indeed all the country thereabouts has evidently been cultivated at one time or other. On the banks were generally banana gardens, grass patches, clumps of young trees or groves of bread-fruit trees. Some six or eight miles up from Mou we halted nearly opposite the village of Inawaia. At the place where we had landed we could not find any path leading to the village, but we noticed some natives a little further up the river in a banana garden. When Rauma, a chief of Roro, who had accompanied Bishop Verjus, went towards them they fled, but after some trouble we got into communication with them, and in about an hour had got people to carry our luggage to the village, which is about two miles from the river, on its right bank. The ground crossed was level, fair soil, partially gardens and partially long grass. The village consists of two parts, the first division having forty houses, the second ninety. They are separated by a space of about 200 yards, which they are going to dispose of to the mission as a site for their establishment here, which will consist of a father, some sisters, and some brothers. The houses are arranged on the two-row system, with a large clean court free from grass between them. I could not find that there is at present any particular leading chief, but many are put forward as chiefs. The population is supposed to be about 700. There is no strangers' house in this village, and we could find no building that was new enough or clean enough to occupy. I had my "fly" pitched at the end of the village and slept there. At night a dance was performed in which both men and women took part. Their dances were of the mild and colourless type we had seen at Mou. They brought us plenty of cooked food—taro, and bananas, in exchange for tobacco. They were quiet and respectful, but were somewhat distant in their friendship. They had recently been at war with the neighbouring tribe of Inawabui, and they did not quite like being told that I should punish them if they attacked that tribe again. They lately killed some five or six of the Inawabui people, and some of the foremost concerned in that affair were probably suspicious of us on that account. It struck me that the men of this tribe are remarkably small compared to those in most fighting villages. They are well fed and healthy. In the morning when we were preparing to start many of the young men kept out of the way until we were fairly started on the road. They said they would keep the peace in future, that they had obtained their revenge on their neighbours of Inawabui, and did not wish to fight any more. This village is surrounded by very tall old cocoanut trees, mixed with little clumps of betel palms, which gives it a very picturesque appearance. From an administrative point of view they appear to me a difficult tribe to deal with, as they have no real or professed representative head. They did not carry arms. They brought our baggage up to the river to where the launch was.

8. We steamed a mile or two up stream, and halted nearly opposite a village on the right bank called Inawai. It is about a quarter of a mile from the river. Rauma shouted to them as we went through the young scrub between the village and the river, and some of them came to meet us. The village is composed of about a score of houses, each for one household, arranged in the usual street form. There is a pig fence round it, but the pigs seem to live inside it, so that it may have been intended to some extent for defensive purposes. A great many people in this village suffer from ulceration of the legs and swollen glands in their groins, and altogether they are the most unhealthy and miserable community in the district. They are too weak for a separate political existence, and have been constantly oppressed by their more powerful neighbours. They have near relationship with Roro, into which they intermarry, and many of them understand the Roro language, from which their own is different. The Bishop intends to station a brother at Inawaia, with the father to be placed there, who will come daily to Inawai to teach. The population is probably not short of 150. They were of course greatly pleased at the idea of Government protection from aggressors in future. There are three chiefs, Maino, Ania, and Baia, and authority seems divided, so that it is difficult to say which is the principal. Two or three people wore old shirts, but all are extremely anxious to have clothes. They have, of course, plenty of food and a good many cocoanut trees. The tribe may, therefore, under protection, begin to recover itself after a little time.

9. We now had an unexpected experience of the value of the river as a water-way. About a mile above Inawai, the launch drawing from four and a-half to five feet of water, touched the bottom, and was nearly lost in trying to find what there was not—a deeper channel. The current was very strong, the influence of the tide

tide hardly entering the river at all. The launch, greatly to our disappointment, had to be taken further down stream and left there. From near Inawai we therefore went overland to Inawi village, passing through the all but deserted village of Auratona on the way. This latter was a branch of Inawi, of about ten or twelve families, but for some reason they were attacked by the metropolis, the village half burned, and many of them killed. This took place some six months ago. Some three or four people only are living there now. We did not reach Inawi until the forenoon of the 30th. It is a village of the usual pattern, on perfectly level ground, of about 100 houses, for so many families, arranged in two rows, the whole surrounded by tall old cocoanut trees and betel palms. The men came to meet us and carry our baggage. The attitude of the community was decidedly friendly. They number about 700. The principal chief of Inawi is Obungu, an active, light-coloured, cat-like little man of about forty-five. His father, Maino, is something over sixty, and is still an active man, but has given, or lost, most of his authority to Obungu. The latter has a son of about twenty, a leading dandy, who is tight-laced to such an extent that he can hardly walk. His name is Maino, and he in turn has a son who is still a child, and is named Obungu. The names in full of the four generations of this reigning family are Maino, Obungu-Maino, Maino-Obungu, Obungu-Maino. The chiefs professed their readiness to receive teachers, and to give them the necessary lands for houses and gardens; and they expressed strong sentiments of reverence for peace.

10. Before leaving Delena I had heard that a European who had been living near Inawi had had some misunderstanding with a native, and had shot him in the leg. This person was then at Roro, and he was invited to return with me that the matter might be inquired into. This he at once agreed to, so that it was not necessary to put him under arrest. It was found that he had gone up the river some time ago prospecting for gold, but like so many others he failed to find anything that would pay. He therefore purchased about the third of an acre of land from the people of Inawi on the right bank of the river, built a small house and made a small garden, and fenced it, apparently intending to live on the produce of it. The natives admitted the sale of the land. I had this man brought face to face with the wounded native of Inawi, in the presence of the chief and people. It then transpired that the native, Aiobina, went to the house of the European and demanded a present of tobacco, which was refused. Aiobina persisted in his demand with insolence, and came and stood jeering and using insulting language before the door. The owner took up a small revolver and fired it at one side of the four or five feet wide path, the native being on the other side, but the latter seeing the revolver jumped to avoid the bullet, and thus came right in its way. He was shot through the fleshy part of the leg. The native said himself he had been struck accidentally, and he had not had an opportunity of communicating with the European during our visit there. The chief said they believed it was an accident, and that the man richly deserved it; they all wished the European to remain among them. There was evidently no case for judicial proceedings. The European in question gave the native a few sticks of tobacco, and they shook hands and all were satisfied.

11. The same day we went to the village of Aipiana, which we reached by a path of about four to five miles from Inawi. It is about a mile and a half from the river, on the right bank. The population cannot be under 1,000. The village is built on the usual plan, the chief's house closing in the south-west end of the street. The people were very friendly. The chief of Aipiana is a remarkable man, named Maino. He is about forty-five, thin and active, of a brownish-yellow colour, broad-faced, with rather prominent cheek bones, and he wears whiskers and beard. A few minutes' conversation with this polite and polished individual is enough to show one that he is by far the ablest of all the chiefs of this district. He understood at once what the views and wishes of the Government are, in the first instance to stop all inter-tribal war. After a little he explained voluntarily to the people who and what I was. He made me a present of a pig, and received a return present. When the pig was brought to be slaughtered it was found to be about the size of a rabbit, which excited some merriment among my people. Miano noticed this, and promptly explained that the pig was for me, and me only. He has a piece of land set apart already behind his own house for the use of the mission establishment, which he hopes to see there soon.

12. Aipiana is only about a quarter of a mile from the village of Baipa, which with its two annexes, each of about thirty houses, contains about as many people as Aipiana. Baipa differs from Aipiana in several points. It has two chiefs, one, Abiri, is the civil functionary, and the second, Hoiia, is the war chief. But neither of these great men seemed to have much to say in the presence of the women of Baipa, who appear to have things all their own way. I do not know that I have seen any community in which the women take so much on themselves as they do in Baipa; their power is at least as great as that of Maino in Aipiana. The great question of peace was again expounded to the audience, and the war chief said he would go to Roro and become a teacher himself. Fortunately for us the women were very friendly; their support was not difficult to purchase. The village was in good order, and the people both here and at Aipiana presented a healthy appearance. There is no one in Baipa nearly a match for the clear-headed, versatile Maino, who is sure in the end to obtain a complete ascendancy over Baipa; and as he is astute enough to see where his own interests will lie, there can be but little doubt that these communities can be got to give support to the views of the Government in controlling and suppressing the contentions of other tribes.

13. On the 1st May a walk of about two and a-half miles brought us from Aipiana to the village of Amoamo. Amoamo is about half a mile from the river, on its right bank. We had learned at Aipiana that this village, assisted by Baipa, had recently fought with the village of Rarai, and inflicted a severe defeat on the latter. It is a village of about a third of a mile in length, but the houses are not put close together and are not in good order. The population may be about 500. Pinongo, the chief, received us kindly in his house. He is an intelligent man of about forty-five, like Maino, of Aipiana, of a colour almost olive, and with broad cheek bones. He was told that no more fighting would be permitted. After listening to all this he said they would not fight unless they were attacked by Rarai. To this he was told that he must not fight then, but he should send to Obungu, who had accompanied me, to inform him that Rarai was to attack them and he would come and control Rarai. To this Pinongo said if Rarai came to fight again he and his people would run to the bush. He represented Rarai as having been the aggressor in the recent war. They have the usual rich soil and have plenty of food at Amoamo, but have not very many cocoanut trees. Pinongo seems to have some authority in the village. We had great difficulty in getting

getting past this, as the Amoamo people would not go to Rarai, and only a few of the Aipiana people could be induced to go past Amoamo. We had to leave much of our baggage behind. The path to Rarai was so much overgrown that it was not possible to even find it at some places. A march of about six miles brought us to Rarai village, on the right bank of the river. It is a somewhat straggling street of about half a mile long, and would accommodate about 500 or 600 people. There are old cocoanut trees and betel palms along the circumference of the village, but here and at Amoamo a certain amount of grass has been allowed to grow in places between the houses. We found the village deserted. A bamboo fence had been erected on the side of the village next Amoamo, but it had never been completed and did not extend to the end of the village next the river. Obungu went away to fetch the chief, who was known to be in a small village near, and he succeeded in bringing him to us. The name of this chief is Baula. He is a man of about sixty, peculiar in appearance, and eccentric in manner, but of a decidedly attractive and amiable disposition. He was evidently in very low spirits. He told us he had lost twenty-five of his people in the late war, and that his people were all living in the bush except a few that were in two small villages farther on. We went to the nearer of these and took up our quarters there, but there was no one there except three or four sick people and a few small boys that had come to assist us in removing our baggage. We managed to have some of our things brought there, and my boat arrived the same evening. It was quite clear that the tribe had been completely defeated and that they were seeking shelter in the forest somewhere. The old chief was so flighty, so confused, so incoherent that it was difficult to do anything for him. At last it was arranged that he should get his people all back to their houses, under our protection; that we should go on further, and on our return a formal peace should be made with Amoamo. Baula naturally put every obstacle in the way of our getting further. There was no path: we did not care for a path. It was not safe: we could defend ourselves. It would be wet: we did not care. Finally, Baula said we might use his name and it would take us anywhere! He undertook to bring his people in during our absence. But it was difficult for Baula to realise the fact that he could no longer bully his European visitors and impede their movements to gratify his caprice. On the 2nd we reached the village of Ngauauni, about six miles from Rarai, and on the same side of the river, from which it is distant little over a quarter of a mile. Old Baula accompanied us about two-thirds of the way and then went away into the forest, where he said some of his people were. Ngauauni is a well-built village of thirty-four houses, fit to accommodate the same number of families. The population is probably from 200 to 250. It contains two good strangers' houses, in one of which we had comfortable quarters. The chief, Bapia, did not put in an appearance until about 5 p.m. Several of the people recognised Bishop Verjus, and we were accompanied by Obungu and by Rauma, and we were thus received in a friendly manner. But here women do not go to fetch food, firewood, or water without an armed guard. We got a few carriers to go to Rarai to fetch some of our baggage, but they were not very willing to go there. They said they had not taken part in the late Rarai-Amoamo war. They have plenty of food but not many cocoanut trees. They are a healthy lot of people, and the chief seems to exercise some influence among them. From their general appearance, however, I should be inclined to think they might have made themselves very disagreeable to a small, weak party. They had many pigs in the village but we could not buy one. Next day some of us crossed the river to the small village called in the Roro dialect Taina, but by its own people Inawabui. The river was about eighty yards wide where we forded it and from three and a half to four and a half feet deep, running so strong that it was impossible to keep one's feet, save by crossing obliquely. Taina has thirteen bad houses, and a population of about sixty or seventy. It is close on the left bank of the river, and at the foot of a small hill. Its chief is a good-natured young man of about thirty, named Oiva. They seemed to be a poor people. Formerly the tribe of Inawabui lived not far from Amoamo, by whom they were defeated and broken up. Part settled at Taina and have not increased; another portion founded a new Inawabui, some five or six miles east of Inawaia, and has become a strong tribe. The Taina people have taken no part in recent disputes. They are there pretty well out of the political eddy of the district. They live on very friendly terms with Ngauauni, where we first saw the chief and several of the others.

14. We could not procure carriers to take us to any of the tribes on the north-west of Ngauauni, and could not even obtain any reliable information regarding them. On the 4th and 5th we, however, examined some of the hill country northwards of Ngauauni, and we found a place there on which I strongly advised Bishop Verjus to found his principal establishment. It is just beyond the lands of Ngauauni, would contain a small hill about 150 feet high, be near the river for transport down it of produce by means of rafts, and would have fine cultivatable land round the little hill. We did not find any other villages there, but I had not time to go further then, and the weather was unfavourable.

15. On the return journey, begun on the 7th, some three of our party were left at Ngauauni, as I wished the tribe to become a little better acquainted with the Government, and not to be taking part in the disputes of their neighbours. They offered to carry our baggage to Rarai, but most of it was sent down by a raft of bamboos. We slept at Rarai the same day, returning there overland. When the raft reached Rarai it was reported by Mr. Belford that after our departure, when on one occasion he was left alone, the people of Ngauauni crowded round him and the raft, and were very insolent and stole two knives. Three men were sent back to Ngauauni that night, with instructions to the officer left in charge there to demand the stolen goods, and to say if they were not given up I should return myself. The chief did not deny the theft, but refused to say who had stolen these articles. Two knives were brought and laid down where our people were quartered, and in addition to these, a tomahawk that had been forgotten by our men. Baula had got most of his people from the bush into the villages again, but only a few had returned to the large village. Next morning we tried to start according to what had been arranged, that Baula, Pinongo, and other chiefs should all come to Inawi to make peace on a permanent footing. Baula said he would go down on the other side of the river, but it was soon apparent that he did not intend to go at all. When the question was put to him direct whether he was lying and misleading us, the old man was ashamed and could not deny it. No other chief or person of any kind could be induced to go. His son, a man of about thirty-five to forty, was sitting on the veranda of a house at some distance, and he was asked to come to us to talk the matter over; he was on his way to us when a woman warned him to be careful; he stopped, turned, and skulked away into the bush. We had to go without any of them. When we got to Amoamo and reported to Pinongo the condition of Baula, he said the truth was that Baula was more afraid of us than of him, Pinongo. The attitude and behaviour of the latter

latter appeared satisfactory, and he was informed I should send back some more of my people to endeavour to cement the peace. When we reached Aipiana we were joined by Maino, who came on with us to Inawi, where we stopped for the night. Obungu was our host, and his vanity seemed greatly flattered by the presence of several other native chiefs who were with us. A large crowd kept constantly round Obungu's house, and after dinner, Maino, the chief of Aipiana, asked leave to address them. The gist of his address was that now the Government had come all was changed, and peace must be maintained everywhere. His name was Maino (which means "peace"), and he should do all he could to deserve the name and to cause peace to be observed; that the Europeans, and they only, brought them clothes, tobacco, and tools, and now they must listen to them, &c.

16. On the 9th I continued my way to Roro, going past Mou, but sent back Mr. Belford and one other man to join those left behind at Ngauauni. They were to take with them Maino, of Aipiana, who was willing to go, to try to consolidate peace between Rarai and Amoamo. They went back to Amoamo accordingly, Maino accompanying them, but he became alarmed there by news he had received from Rarai, and he returned home. It appears that the day after I left, Rarai was attacked by a tribe called Amoamo, which live west or north-west from Rarai, and are quite different from the Amoamo on the river. My men witnessed the burial of some of those killed. This, as might be expected, rendered it impossible for them to do anything towards putting matters on a permanently satisfactory footing between Rarai and the other Amoamo, and they left, bringing me an appeal from Rarai for protection against these new assailants.

17. As the political relations between Inawaia and Inawabui did not appear to me reassuring, those I had left behind were directed to pay another visit to Inawaia and to repeat to them the warning I had given them with respect to Inawabui, and also to go on to the latter place and to equally warn the people there. I had met at Aipiana a chief of Inawabui named Aii, who told us that he did not think Inawaia would observe peace yet, as they still required to kill one man of Inawabui to make them even with that tribe. They accordingly went to Inawaia and thence to Inawabui. They met the chiefs and a number of men of the latter people and warned them that they must cease hostilities with Inawaia. They expressed at first some reluctance to do this, as they had lost six men in the recent encounter between the tribes and had not taken a single life in return, but they on fuller representation promised they would keep the peace.

18. I thus see myself compelled to immediately return to this district to visit this new Amoamo, and to put a stop by force if necessary to their attacks on Rarai. No doubt Rarai when in the plenitude of power was tyrannous and oppressive to her neighbours; and now the day of Rarai has come, and her former rivals look to her extinction. It is the natural history of all tribes in this country. In their extremity they now appeal to the Government, and their request must be listened to at the expense of postponing my visit eastward, where at this time my presence is so greatly needed. I accordingly return to the St. Joseph district, leaving this on the 22nd, and we shall have to proceed right to the inland side of the country to square matters with this intruding tribe. This I fear greatly cannot be done under two weeks—a matter of serious importance in the face of my other engagements.

19. The perusal of what I have written above will suffice to show that the St. Joseph district is one of prime importance. The whole country has at some time or other been cultivated. It contains no old forest whatever, until the hills are reached, thirty or forty miles from the sea. From some three or four miles from the beach the land is fit for cultivation up to the mountains; there is thus probably 150 to 200 square miles of the very best land. Finer soil for growing sugar-cane, maize, &c., could hardly be obtained anywhere, even the low hills at the foot of the great mountain range, covered by trees of great size, a great many of which for some reason or other are dead, have excellent soil, and should be admirably adapted for the cultivation of tea, coffee, vanilla, cocoa, &c. It is very remarkable that on such alluvial soil the cocoanut tree should flourish in such extraordinary luxuriance, but the fact is that the trees are finer and bear better than any I have seen even in Seychelles or Ceylon. The soil being undrained, for on the St. Joseph they do not drain as they do on Kiwai Island on the Fly River, it is at many places damp and heavy and better suited for the growth of taro and bananas than for yams and sweet potatoes. Accordingly, at many places taro and bananas form the staple food; it is the best taro I have ever tasted, and the supply is unlimited. There are some varieties of sugar-cane cultivated there that well deserve the attention of planters. Little of the land, if any, seems to be liable to be flooded by the river. The population is very large and they require a large area of land for their support. There is no land available in the district for any plan of systematic European settlement. Between the different tribal lands there are sometimes strips of land left uncultivated, as between Amoamo and Rarai. I intend to acquire some land at that spot for public purposes, that a Government station may be built there and serve as a barrier to separate these two hostile communities. Much has been spoken and written about the gold-bearing prospects of the district. There is no probability whatever of gold being ever found where the planting lands are. Should it ever be got in quantity to pay working, it will be further inland, among the low hills at the foot of the main range.

20. The people are of great interest on account of their large numbers, their political relationships, and their peculiar stage of civilization. There are probably 10,000 people within the area I have mentioned above. They say that originally villages there were named after the founder, and they have legends as to who were the founders of several. But one peculiarity of the place is that there are often several villages of exactly the same name; thus there are at least two Aipianas, two Amoamos, three Rarais, two Inawabuis, and so on. In each village there are several chiefs, each of whom is the head of his own family, and often of a number of other families connected by intermarriage or by blood. Sometimes they recognise one man as a representative chief of the whole village, but in other cases there is no principal chief. The great matter between the different tribes is the Blood Account—Inawabui, for example, some years ago killed seven men of Inawaia, recently Inawaia has nearly balanced matters by killing six men of Inawabui, but a small surplus remains still in favour of Inawabui. In attempting to wipe that out Inawaia, which for the time being is in the ascendant, will probably create a balance in its own favour, and then Inawabui would, in the ordinary course of events, watch its opportunity to wipe out the debt, and probably put something to its credit. Rarai in its days of prosperity ran up a score against Amoamo of some seventeen or eighteen deaths. Now Amoamo has cleared the account and got eight ahead of Rarai in the process. It is merely an account of blood between these St. Joseph tribes; their state of civilization is such that one does not hear a

word

word of such a thing as eating the slain, nor does one see skull trophies in the houses. They use as arms the spear and shield and the stone club, but the bow and arrow they do not altogether neglect. They do not fortify their villages, but they build watch-houses on the tops of high trees, and feed the sentinels by sending their food up to them in a basket attached to a long cord. All the tribes seem to intermarry. There are regular market places where they meet at stated times to barter, but this is not universal among them. The people of those tribes that are on friendly terms visit each other frequently, and there are houses for the reception of strangers.

21. The domestic arrangements and habits of the people are of still greater interest than their intertribal relations. Each family has its recognised head, and each its own dwelling. The young men who have reached puberty and are not married are supposed to occupy common quarters, under the general control of some man advanced in years; with this exception, the people live in families. During the night there is much noise in the village after all have retired to rest; husbands and wives squabble, wives beat the children, and the children are great screamers. In the morning the women sweep out the house and clean the ground about it from the traces of pigs and sweep it clean. Then they cook the breakfast, boiling in narrow-mouthed clay pots the taro or bananas for the morning meal. When cooked this is removed into a wide-mouthed shallow clay dish, and coconuts rasped on to the top of the food. Meanwhile the man or men of the family have most likely gone to the strangers' or club-house, where they sit on the veranda talking—smoking if they can. The dish is carried there by the wife and laid down near the husband. He takes from the little net bag he carries on his arm either a spoon made of the shell of a coconut or a fork of from two to five prongs made of the legbone of a cassowary, with which he deliberately eats, usually inviting some friend or gossip to partake. After some time the wife returns for the empty dish. Meantime the wife and children have had their breakfast on their own veranda. The refuse is given to the pig; the dog is fed, the dishes are washed and laid past, and they are ready for the duties of the day. Normally this is that husband and wife and such children as are able get ready for work in the garden. The man starts with a spear or a club, and the wife follows with two or three net bags hanging down her back from the top of her head to bring home food or firewood in. About 3 p.m. they begin to return, the man bearing his weapons, the woman carrying food and firewood for the next twenty-four hours, with probably the baby perched on the top of the burden. The net bag has a loop, which comes across the top of the head, and as they begin to carry in this way when they are children, and the skull bones are soft, a hollow is produced in the calvarium in which this loop rests. Immediately after returning from the garden the man goes to his club, the woman lights the fire and cooks the evening meal, which is of the same materials and is disposed of in the same way as the morning meal. After supper, if there has been no death in the village within a month, they dance on the village square. Should the garden work not require attention, the day may be spent in different kinds of employment. It is remarkable that as far as Mou, where they use the Roro-Maiva dialect, the women wear petticoats down to the knees, similar to those at Port Moresby and along the coast; but from Inawaia and Inawai inland they wear short petticoats from six to nine inches long. The women of course make these themselves, and much time and criticism is given to cut a petticoat the proper length and to give it a good shape and form. They make native cloth also, pieces of which the men are fond of wearing in wet or cold weather. This is generally made from the bark of the bread-fruit tree, but they also use for this purpose the bark of two other trees. Men and boys wear a band about three inches wide, made of the same materials. The women have the septum of the nose and the lobes of the ear pierced, but as a rule have neither nose nor ear ornaments, but have occasionally an armlet of shell or a piece of pearl-shell hung round the neck. He is, however, a poor man on the St. Joseph who has not some arm-shells for himself. Many wear half a score. The men are fond of painting the face in different coloured stripes, and of wearing long hair—the hair of the women is short; but the face of the man is kept entirely free from hair, except his eyelashes. All is removed by catching each hair between two vegetable threads fixed by one end in a short piece of twine, which gives a twisting motion to the threads which pulls the hair out by the roots. A few, very few, men wear beards. Many young men and youths figure as great dandies. The dandy will have a white feather on the top of his head, a ruff of feathers round his hair, then a ruff of bamboo fibre, a piece of flat white shell ornamented with turtle shell on his forehead, through his nose a long piece of white polished clam shell, paint on his face, but not a trace of hair, earrings of masses of turtle-shell, coils of shell beads on his neck, pearl-shell on his chest, and perhaps half a score of shell rings on his arms, with red clay daubed over various parts of his body, and some long streamers from his girdle and elbows, with ruffs of dressed banana fibre on his legs and ankles, and bands of painted pandanus leaf just below the knee. But the real distinguishing mark is the girdle. This goes round the body just over the navel, but is put on so tightly that often the liver and stomach hang partly over the top of the girdle, and the unfortunate man of fashion walks as if he were being lifted off the ground by the upper distended half of his body. A great many of these young men have very puny muscles below the belt, and it is almost impossible to avoid thinking that this band must constrict the aorta, and thus starve the body below the ligature. The women do not make pottery. What they have, and all appear to have as much as they require, comes from Roro or Port Moresby. The men seem to make the nets used for bags and also for hammocks; all the men seem to sleep in hammocks, except in the villages where they have to occupy the mosquito bag. All are great consumers of betel nut and lime, which they eat all day long—the betel palm flourishing there in great luxuriance. The baby for some time may be said to practically live in a net; it is carried in one suspended from the mother's neck dangling low down in front of the woman; it sleeps in a net bag, and when it awakes and cries and cannot change its position in the bag, which is probably suspended from the roof of the veranda, it presents a most comical appearance. They bury in the common street, and keep the graves covered by fences for a little time. In all the villages there are at present great strings, sometimes containing thousands, of sprouting coconuts, to be used when great feasts are given. In nearly all the villages there is a pulpit-like erection in the square made of coconut leaves, with long bamboos projecting from it with streamers of painted native cloth; this is a tabu that no one is to touch these coconuts. A tabu is put on the trees at Aipiana by a procession of four men in masks going along the public square early in the morning. They had the head and body completely enveloped in a garment of native painted cloth, shaped like a lady's well-fitting jacket, with short flaps but with something added to each side which projects like a wing, and in which I presume were the arms; the skirt was made of banana leaves, the upper end fastened to a girdle; the

outline at a little distance was exactly that of a woman in a skirt and jacket. At Maiva this tabu was declared by a man eliciting tremendous shrieks from a syren just outside the village. These people struck me as being very intelligent, and taking them all round as being very healthy. A few cases of elephantiasis with very little deformity were seen. At Rarai there was noticed what medical men would call a model example of the tubercular form of leprosy, in a boy of about fourteen. Probably half a score of cases of the non-tubercular kind were noted. Most fortunately tinea desquamans has not reached this district as yet, but of course yaws are universal among the young children. Swollen glands in the groin are rather common. We had some cases of fever but none severe.

22. I shall be very glad when I am able to station an officer permanently in this district. It was said to me repeatedly, "Oh yes, we shall all make peace and we shall not fight again for some time, but if you go away and stay away long some of us are sure to fight again." I intend to give assistance to Bishop Verjus to open a road from the coast to Mou and thence to Ngauauni, passing the principal villages. He undertakes to superintend the work and to do also his share of the undertaking. I have mentioned already that at the present moment the mission has only one station on the mainland, that at Mou. His scheme for the district is to have the following establishment:—

- (a.) First class stations, to have fathers, sisters, and brothers—1. Inawabui; 2. Inawaia; 3. Inawi; 4. Aipiana and Baipa; 5. Rarai.
- (b.) Second class stations, to have fathers and brothers.—6. Mou; 7. Bioto; 8. Eboa.
- (c.) Third class stations, to have brothers only—9. Pinupaka; 10. Tepeina and Akabara; 11. Babiko; 12. Bereina; 13. Inawai; 14. Auratona 15. Oriropetana; 16. Amoamo; 17. Rarai (small); 18. Ngauauni; 19. Bebeo; 20. Taina.

In all these villages only two languages are used. From Inawaia and Inawai, going inland, the language used is different from that of Roro and Maiva, but it is common to all the other tribes. In almost every village there are a number of people that understand the Roro tongue. I have therefore strongly urged on the Bishop that only one printed language may be used in the whole of his district from Roro to the foot of the main range. This will be a great advantage to the mission and of great use to the Government. More promising children for a school work than those of these large villages could not be seen anywhere; they are as pretty, lively, clever-looking children as could be met with. The sisters will probably effect much among the little girls, who appear to be smarter than the boys.

23. On the 10th I was shown over the establishment of the mission at Roro. They occupy what is believed to amount to one and a half square miles of land at the east end of the island. This they purchased from the natives. The latter in a general way admitted the sale to the mission, and said they wished to have them there, but I did not enter into details as to exact boundaries, price, &c. The mission has recently been building and have nearly completed their new houses near the harbour, about 150 yards from the beach. One is over sixty feet long with a ten-foot veranda all round, for fathers and brothers; then comes a neat little church; and then quarters for about three or four sisters and a superior. All these are built of wood and galvanized iron, the dwelling-houses on piles well raised, eight or ten feet, from the ground. They have also been erecting recently a steam sawmill. They have planted food for themselves, dug wells, erected fences, &c. They have some goats, cattle, and horses. The whole establishment consists of Bishop Verjus, the Mother Superior, six Sisters, three Fathers (one at Mou), nine Brothers (one at Mou). Besides these there are two Malays who are lay brothers. These people, instead of simply confining themselves to light work and to supervising the labour of natives, engage in severe manual labour, often in the blazing sun for days and days together. They have no proper medical treatment. But the most serious defect in the system is their regimen. No one can fail to admire the devotion with which they address themselves to their hard tasks, voluntarily undertaken, and without any hope or even possibility of earthly reward; but neither zeal nor determination can set aside the laws of nature, even in the cause of the church and human civilisation. They are under-fed, even if they performed no manual labour; for people that work hard physically their diet is insufficient, and hence several of them are anæmic and all are too weak to offer a good resistance to fever. A person arriving at Yule Island in perfect health and strength may be able to live on their food and to work with his or her hands for some little time; but a breakdown must come soon, and fever will assert its sway. I am sorry to say they suffer greatly from it at Yule Island. I have warned and urged the Bishop that their diet must be improved or otherwise he can never get his subordinates to perform their duties efficiently for any length of time. Bishop Verjus is the best man that could be put at the head of such an establishment. He is himself young, strong, very plucky and energetic, highly educated, and is a broad-minded man, free from bigotry or sectarianism in any form. He knows perfectly well that a human being must be fed on a rational system to be able to perform a fair day's work without injury to his body; and as far as he can I have no doubt that he will relax whatever may stand in the way of giving a fairly nutritious diet. I have advised, for example, the total abolition of soup made from old salt beef from the keg, and condemned the use of salt beef altogether, which is really dearer than tinned beef, and is often almost entirely indigestible, and is frequently not free from taint after it is here a short time. I have every hope that things may be improved in this direction.

24. On Roro (Yule Island) there are two native villages—Kiria, of which Bera is chief; and Erierina, of which Kara is head. The population of the two villages, which are about half a mile apart, is about 250. A school has been built between the two. It is conducted at present by a brother. I visited them in the afternoon. About 150 people assembled at the school when the bell was tolled, about two dozen of them boys and girls of from seven to twelve years of age. These repeated some prayers, in which they were joined by a number of the audience. About two dozen knew the alphabet, and about half that number could spell a little. I did not think that as much use was made of music as I should like to see. The principal chief informed me that the people go regularly to church; do not steal; listen generally to what he tells them. He says they were formerly in darkness and could not see their way, but now they are becoming less ignorant, and well know that they must obey the Government. He and his brother chiefs went on board the steamer, and were profoundly impressed by seeing the Nara prisoners.

25. The natives appear to have plenty of land left for their own use. The Bishop has made application for a grant of the land occupied by the mission on the island; but I regret to say that I do not think this can or should be complied with. I trust I have said enough in this despatch to show that sooner or later the St. Joseph district must have "a future." Taking into account its extent, the excellence of its soil, the numbers of its population, the existence of the river as a means of carrying away produce, the probability of a goldfield being found in the main range, one cannot but think it certain that sooner or later the harbour at Yule Island will be utilised for commerce, and the land now claimed by the mission will be required for public purposes as the site of a small town. It seems to be a matter for profound regret that the Government establishment was not set up there instead of at Port Moresby. It appears to me therefore that only a lease, terminable at the wish of the Government and on reasonable notice beforehand, with compensation for buildings, should be granted, but nothing more.

26. I have been kindly furnished by Bishop Verjus with a copy of his chart of the St. Joseph River district. This has been compared with and amended from a tracing of the river by Mr. Cameron. As, however, I have to return immediately to the district, and shall have shortly to report the result of my visit, and may have an opportunity of testing or of adding to the chart, I shall not forward it until a future occasion (*see* Appendix Y). I regret that I have not finished the vocabulary of the Nara tribe, nor that of the Upper St. Joseph (*see* Appendix X). The vocabulary of Roro and the lower St. Joseph is already printed, prepared both by the London Missionary Society and by the Roman Catholic Mission.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

APPENDIX K.

DESPATCH REPORTING MEANS UNDERTAKEN TO EFFECT CAPTURE OF CERTAIN MURDERERS FROM VILLAGE OF NARA, ETC.

No. 61.

Government House,
Port Moresby,
British New Guinea, 21st May, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I left Port Moresby in the s.s. "Merrie England" on the 22nd April to proceed to make an administrative tour of inspection of the St. Joseph River district.

2. When the steamer reached Roro (Yule Island), the London Missionary Society's teacher for the village of Nara came on board and gave me information which made it desirable that this village should be visited before I proceeded to the St. Joseph country. The name of this teacher, a native of Rarotonga, is Tima. He reported that only a few days previously a native of Nara had thrown an old woman from the veranda of his house, and had her murdered outright there and then by two youths. The woman was a visitor there and had no male friends. He said the people of the village approved generally of the murder, and that he, although he had already resided there for five years, was afraid to return on account of the attitude of the tribe.

3. On the 23rd we landed at the village of Delena, on the point of the main land nearest to Roro, intending to start thence for Nara. We were met on the beach by Henry, the London Missionary Society's teacher of the village, and by Lavao, the principal chief. They had hoisted British colours in honour of our arrival; but a large number of the people, who probably had often for past misdeeds been threatened with official anger, ran to the forest. The village consists of about a score of fairly good houses on the beach and about a dozen more on a small plateau about fifty feet higher. The hill behind the village is limestone and uphaved coral, and is covered by forest. At 4 p.m. I went with the teacher to the tidy church on the beach for afternoon school. There were eight boys and ten women and girls trying to master the alphabet; four could read and spell words of two letters, and four could read a little in the reading book; in all there were present twenty-six pupils. They use both Maiva and Motu reading books. Their own language is practically the same as that of Maiva. Good order and discipline is maintained in school. The chief was there and professed to take deep interest in the work, because he thought it would be agreeable to me. He goes to church himself, however, but does not influence others to do so. They plant only a few yams here, their principal food being bananas or sweet potatoes; the teacher grows maize, and has plenty of papaya fruit, limes, &c. The people of the village are skilful fishermen. They use good canoes with outriggers well clear of the boats; they have nets about twenty by thirty feet with two side poles shorter than the net so that it bags below. These they arrange on two curved bamboos laid from the canoe to the outrigger. Each canoe had a large quantity of fish when they came in at night. Their soil, a dark loam or limestone, is productive in ordinary seasons, and they are thus fairly well supplied with food, as they do not seem to be indolent. The population may be from 150 to 200; they are not unhealthy. One leper was noticed in the village; there is no *Tinea desquamans*, but many children are suffering rather severely from yaws. Lavao, the chief, did not appear to possess much, if any, authority; but Henry, the teacher, a quiet, good-tempered but firm-minded man, seems to be respected and to have much weight in the community.

4. On the 24th the party started from Delena for Nara. The road for about a mile and a half went along a plateau of good but not heavy land, all of which has at no long past date been planted, and after about a mile and a half of swamp our path emerged on the beach about half a mile from a village commonly called Keabada, of about a dozen households.

5. The principal chief of Keabada is named Laime, a respectable-looking man of about fifty-five to sixty; his eldest son is a great but useless dandy, but his second son, a young man of nineteen or twenty, is apparently of greater promise. There is a second chief named Ume, who has a very bright-looking son of sixteen, whom I saw busy at school learning his letters and attending to his first-born at the same time. Here the London Missionary Society have a teacher,

a teacher, a native of Maiva, Ikupu by name. He has a comfortable, neat little house and enclosure, and, for a native, seems to maintain an influential and respectable position. School was held in my presence, and the chiefs and most of the people of the village were present at this inspection. Eight boys and one girl took their places in the classes. The method followed was that the teacher said something, and each scholar repeated it. I examined each separately, and found that two boys and one girl are beginning to spell from the book words of two or three letters. These three attend regularly. The others are, as a rule, not quite sure of the alphabet. When lessons were over they attempted and got safely through "God Save the Queen." Ikupu has been there only about a year. With a little encouragement he will do good work. They seem to be a quiet, inoffensive community, comfortably situated, but not remarkably healthy.

6. After a walk of about a couple of miles from Keobada along the beach we came on a party of people from Delena at a place called Oao, under the leadership of a strikingly good-natured, dull man named Aua. They consisted of three or four families, who had erected temporary huts there, and were planting food gardens. They admitted that the land belonged to Nara. They said they had no intention of settling there permanently.

7. From Oao we had a walk of five or six miles to Nara, at first over country somewhat similar to that near Delena, covered by scrub and young forest trees; then we crossed about a couple of miles of grass-covered undulating land before we reached the little hill on which the village is situated. Nara is a village of about two dozen houses, arranged in two rows, one on each side of a ridge about eighty yards broad, consisting of red clay with boulders of sand and limestone. In the middle of the street are the deadhouses, in which people belonging to the village have been buried. On the face of the little hill immediately above the village is the mission station, which completely commands the village. The mission house is surrounded by a garden of sweet potatoes and a fence. Here we took up our quarters, being accompanied by both Tima and his wife. When we arrived there was hardly anyone in the village. The so-called chief of the tribe is a woman named Kolóka. She was, or was said to be, absent at work in her garden when we arrived. A messenger with about a quarter of a pound of tobacco was sent for her, and she soon arrived and presented me with two or three yams. Tima professed to thoroughly understand the position and capabilities of every person in the village, and we put ourselves completely under his guidance in the matter. He assured us that the two youths wanted were, according to the custom of the tribe, isolated and tied up apart in a house, and would be kept there in sacred segregation for twenty days after the murder, which was regarded as a most heroic exploit. Oatoa, the principal culprit, was, Tima said, out fishing, but would return soon; and if we gave no indication to any one for what purpose we had come we should be able to secure the three together. He said Kolóka would warn them and let all escape if she knew our object. But for this Kolóka would have been taken into confidence, and her aid invoked. She is a woman of about thirty-five, with a fairly intelligent face, and of ordinary size, and tattooed all over. Tima says she goes regularly to church, and is exemplary in every way in her own life. She is a widow, with two children, but she does not send her children to school, saying she will do so when they are grown up. She possesses some influence with a few of the members of the tribe, but no authority. School work was gone through in the afternoon before me. Some sixteen scholars turned up, and Kolóka and two other women were present as spectators. Of the sixteen, three boys and two girls could read a little in the Motu primer. Their own dialect contains Motu words, and most of their vocabulary closely resembles Motu. Tima says the usual attendance at school is three or four; that when he holds Divine Service two women and one man form his congregation, and the man often does not attend. He added that many of the rowdies of the village often come and laugh and jeer at them when in church. Kolóka told me afterwards that she has been unable to control in any way a number of the men of the tribe, that they have gone back to all the worst practices of the worst times, killing other people's pigs and threatening and even killing human beings. It was quite plain that there were in the village a number of very bad characters, over whom neither Kolóka nor Tima possessed any control whatever. In school Tima maintains good order, and there is even some approach towards drill. Kolóka and some thirty or forty adults, male and female, honoured my invitation to evening prayers in the mission house, after which there was some hymn singing.

8. As it was ascertained in the evening that the principal criminal had not returned home from an alleged fishing expedition in which he was accompanied by one of the youths implicated, it was determined that the houses of these should be surrounded early in the morning. Accordingly, when it began to dawn on the 25th I sent for Kolóka and told her that these murderers must be given up to me at once. She broke down; said two of them were in their houses, and the third was at another village. She wished to run to tell them, &c., &c. Kolóka was accompanied by one man, who usually came with her, and he undertook to conduct my men to the right spots to secure the two in the village. Two of us remained on the veranda whence the whole street could easily be commanded in the event of an attack, the five or six others went to work without their firearms. They did not find any of those required; but our movements were too slow so that there was ample time for escape. The guide watched his opportunity and stole away into the scrub. The rowdies were the first to fly to the forest. Kolóka was sent to tell the people that remained that they need not be afraid as only the murderers would be touched. But she too speedily disappeared. About an hour afterwards I went down to the village alone and was successful in forming an intimacy with three or four aged men that had remained in their houses. They all admitted that "killing was bad," told me distinctly who had killed the woman, and that the principal was a bad man. We parted good friends. The only thing we had effected was to thoroughly efface the bullying, rowdy element, and to deprive them of all prestige and influence. We also gained the patriarchs of the community. It was clear that the tribe was so cowed that there would be no resistance whatever offered to the arrest of the murderers. Four of our number we left behind in ambush to await the return of the principal. They saw him before midday, but it appears he saw them first, and evaded them. All returned the same night to Delena. On the night of the 8th May, when I was still on the St. Joseph River, Captain Hennessy went to Nara and surrounded the house of the principal murderer and secured him. They took him up to Tima's house, where they remained for some time and were joined by about a dozen of the old men of the village, who seemed to approve of their proceedings. Kolóka did not appear. The prisoner was got safely on board the steamer. On the 10th Milia, one of the

the youths concerned in the murder, was brought on board in the teacher's canoe. I am told that his father brought him and handed him over to the teachers for surrender to the Government. On the 13th the teachers and chiefs came off from Keabada in a canoe and made signs to the "Merrie England" to stop to receive the third prisoner, who turned out to be a small boy. The principal chief present was Ume of Keabada, who promised to capture some of them. Captain Hennessy's visit to Nara was evidently well planned and excellently carried out. This is the first act of active Government interference in that district, and it has of course created a profound impression and driven from the native mind there all idea of open resistance.

9. On Sunday, 11th May, I went to visit the tribes of Maiva and Kevori, which number between 2,000 and 3,000 souls. They are coast tribes, occupying the space between Cape Possession and the western mouths and creeks of the St. Joseph, a piece of first-class flat alluvial land, containing perhaps a score of square miles. This plateau is about a mile and a half deep, and is bounded on the north by low rolling hills covered by grass and clumps of wood. Unfortunately there is no barrier or even shore reef here, and the sea rolls in with such force on the soft sandy beach that communication from the sea is often impossible during the south-east monsoon. A blood feud has long raged between the two tribes, and the Rev. James Chalmers, who has done more for these two tribes and knows them much better than any other man, has more than once expressed the hope that I should visit them to extinguish if possible their still smouldering hostility. We landed at Maiva, and I took up my quarters and spent the Sunday in the house of Sipoki, the Rarotongan teacher of the village of Roroaiera. At first a large number of natives came round us and about the teacher's house, but after some time those who thought that their previous conduct might not meet with my approval gradually disappeared, so that at 3 o'clock service only thirteen native adults and a few children were present. There are over a score of villages belonging to Maiva, and there are, for these, three resident Rarotongan teachers; the population is probably over 1,500. The chief of Roroaiera, Pohaáa, attends church regularly, and was clothed in a shirt. I presented him with a new one, which he put on and wore over the old soiled one. I was present at school on the morning of the 12th, by which time the people had begun to have more confidence in us. It took place immediately after morning prayers, at which some five and twenty adult natives were present besides the children. There were eight fine young men in one class, one of whom could read very well, the others were beginning to read; a class of four girls could spell words of three letters; and in a class of seven small boys four could spell words of three letters; in all nineteen scholars. Pohaáa was evidently somewhat mistrustful of me on Monday morning, and did not come to church until I sent for him. His misgivings disappeared when it was explained to them that I should now insist on peace, enforce it if necessary, but that bygones should be overlooked.

10. I then went to the village of Arabukupuna, of which Evei is chief. He was sick, and to some extent he was represented by his son Miria. The teacher, Latu, seems to be very successful in his work. He is active and energetic and appears to have much influence over the people. About 150 assembled when the church bell was rung; after prayers school was held. A class of three young men, one of them the chief's son, read well; and ten small boys and one girl were equally proficient. A large number, at least thirty or forty, knew the alphabet and were getting a little further. Several other villages were passed through, and a visit was paid to the village of Rorokokina of which Meauri is chief, and Yamaku teacher. A large number of people assembled in church here. The condition of the school was that five could read fairly well in the reading book, six or eight could spell words of two syllables, and thirty or forty could spell words of two letters by rote without seeing a book.

11. When perpetual peace with Kevori was urged on all these villages they pronounced themselves as strongly in favour of it. No doubt they are made all the more sincere in this from the melancholy fact that some short time ago they lost eighteen men who were swept away to sea in a canoe, and have not since been heard of. As a community they are in very comfortable circumstances; they have good soil and enough of it for their wants; they have plenty of coconuts for their own use, the trees loaded with nuts, and food is plentiful. They are fairly healthy. Two or three cases of a chronic form of leprosy were noticed and a few cases of not well-marked elephantiasis, but they have little skin disease, being so far free from the loathsome *Tinea desquamans* that disfigures so many thousands in the east and west ends of the Possession. Perhaps about half a dozen individuals in each village possess each a shirt of some kind. The several villages seem to be all friendly among themselves. The teachers have comfortable houses, have garden lands assigned to them, and live in a way to command the respect of the people. They have already greatly softened the manners of the community, and have now reached that stage when the further development of their work may be expected to be rapid.

12. On the same day we went along the beach to visit Kevori. After walking about five miles along the shore we found three or four of the people of that tribe, who received us in a friendly manner. Unfortunately to get to the principal village it was necessary to wade some distance along a muddy creek, and this I was afraid to do because of a rather troublesome access of fever. I was therefore obliged to remain there and to send for the people to come to meet me where I was. Luckily they were induced to come, and finally we were surrounded by a great mass of men, women, and children, including the principal chiefs. They were, or pretended to be, very desirous of peace. It is quite probable that they were sincere, because they are the weaker tribe. They declared they had long wished for peace, but could not submit to Maiva, and they were now very glad to have as an excuse for not fighting that they would be punished if they did fight. The principal chief, and then five others, addressed the people at some length on the subject, and all were unanimous that they wanted peace and would keep it. Under the peculiar circumstances in which I met them, the special object of my visit seemed to be much more successful than I could have expected. At Kevori there are two native teachers, and both they and the Maiva teachers are all of opinion that the two tribes will now cease to molest each other. Although everything both at Maiva and at Kevori appeared satisfactorily arranged by diplomatic representation, yet it was deemed advisable to parade some force in the presence of these tribes. It was directed that as many men as could be mustered should be landed from the steamer and marched under arms from Maiva to Kevori. They arrived at the Kevori meeting when harangues on peace were being made, and their appearance produced a very marked impression. The natives were told beforehand that my men were coming down, would drink a coconut and then go on board the ship again. But for this previous warning the natives would

would no doubt have fled to a man when they appeared. They were evidently relieved when they saw the men marched off. The whole assemblage accompanied us some distance on our return journey, and the chiefs expressed a strong desire that I should remain to be present at the formal and ceremonial peace-making. But this I could not do, and requested them to carry it out under the patronage of the teachers.

13. Maiva and Kevori speak practically the same language as the people of Roro (Yule Island), Delena, and the nearest villages on the St. Joseph River. Numbers of them know a smattering of Motu. In appearance and dress they resemble the lower villages of the St. Joseph. The two tribes form a compact little district by themselves. The future prospects of this small district are I think in every way hopeful.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and C.I.E., &c.

APPENDIX L.

DESPATCH REPORTING VISIT OF INSPECTION TO LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S SCHOOL AT PORT MORESBY.

No. 65.

Government House,
Port Moresby, 12th June, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on the 11th instant I, with the consent of the Rev. W. G. Lawes, visited the London Missionary Society's Schools at Port Moresby, the condition of which will, it can hardly be doubted, be of much interest to Your Excellency.

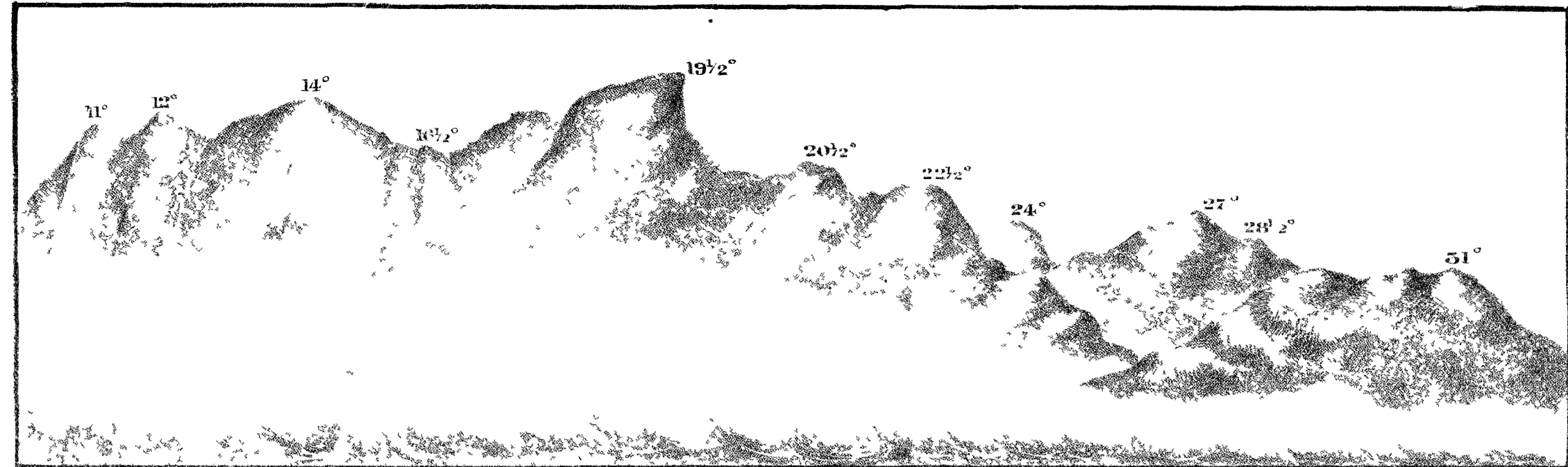
2. The establishment for the purposes of tuition is divided into an upper and a lower school. The upper school is devoted to the students that are being prepared as teachers, and to others who have reached such a stage of proficiency as to pass from the lower school to the higher grade. The Rev. W. G. Lawes superintends and directs generally the working of the whole concern; gives religious instruction to the students, and carries on his most important work of the translation of the scriptures, which is now well advanced. The upper school is, with the exception mentioned above, taught by the Rev. H. M. Dauncey. There are about seventy on the school roll, but attendance is not regular on the part of many pupils, and on the occasion of my visit only thirty-two were present, ten of whom were girls. There are nine students receiving instruction as teachers, eight of whom were present. They were heard in, I believe, all the subjects taught.

3. Some twelve or fifteen write very fair hands, the most striking point in connection with which is the great similarity pervading the whole number; it is a remarkable display of the faculty of imitation. The progress made by some of them, as shown in the difference between the first and last pages of the copy-books, is very striking. Generally their writing is clear, clean, and the letters well formed; and taken as a whole it is decidedly good.

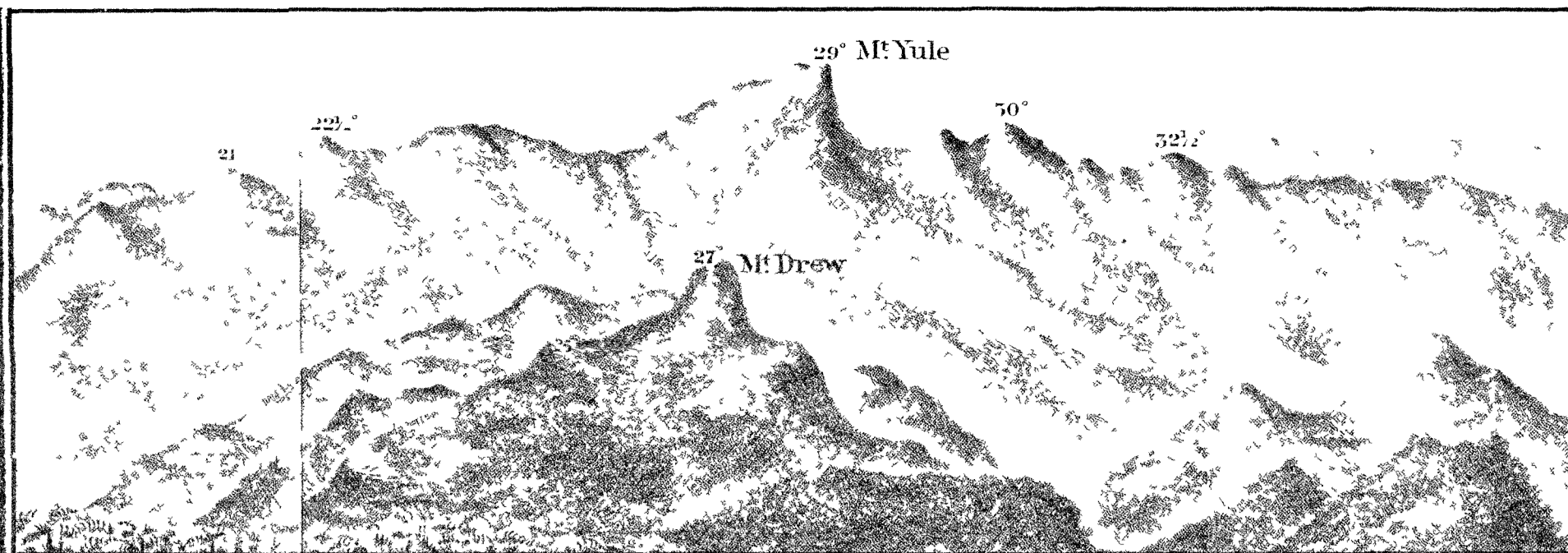
They read the xxiii and xxiv chapter of St. Matthew, each person reading two consecutive verses in the Motu language. Nearly all those to whom Motu is mother tongue read with ease and fluency, some of them observing punctuation, and appearing to understand perfectly what they were reading; but those to whom Motu is a foreign dialect—and I am glad to say there were a good few of those at this school—the task was not easy. These read with some hesitation, and a certain number of them probably did not very well gather the sense of what they were saying. But taking into consideration that they were reading in a language they had acquired by residence at Port Moresby, the performance of some of them was very gratifying. Of the whole thirty-two present about one-half read the two verses quite correctly. Five read a little from the English New Testament, but that is not taught as a regular lesson, and they have not yet made much progress in that direction. In geography they are well acquainted with the continents, seas, islands, and national divisions of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. They know intimately the position of the Australasian colonies and their capital cities. They could not, however, point out on the map the several Possessions of the British Empire, which were not distinguished by a special colour on the map they have in use. A desideratum in the school is a map of British New Guinea; they know more about the White Sea and Bass's Straits than they do about the Fly River. It is much to be hoped that a suitable map of this territory may be obtainable before long for teaching as well as for other purposes.

In arithmetic the lesson comprised the multiplication table, the money systems of Great Britain, France, and the United States of North America; weights and measures. The whole school did sums in the simple rules, and the students a money sum in compound addition. On the whole, however, sums appeared to me to be one of the least strong points in the school. The students acquitted themselves well in the money sum; but only one person did correctly a small sum in simple addition tried by all. With the Decalogue and Catechism the whole school seemed to be perfectly familiar.

4. Some time and care were taken to find out what the students knew of the Old and New Testaments. Of the former they have no translation, and are dependent on the instruction given to them orally by Mr. Lawes. One student was asked to give an account of the Flood, which he did at considerable length, giving a native tincture to the whole narrative set forth in language at once fresh and picturesque, while following faithfully the general outline of the occurrence as related in the Bible. Another told us in his own language, in quaint and striking terms, what he knew of Adam, Eve, and the Garden of Eden, a subject he knows well. Others related the history of Joseph, the building of the Tower of Babel, the life of Christ and of John the Baptist, the story of Ananias and Sapphira, and the giving of the Ten Commandments. All showed an acquaintance with these subjects that afforded one much satisfaction, and which bears testimony to the careful, thorough teaching of Mr. Lawes, and gives one the hope that these students may be as successful workers as those native teachers whose labours were mentioned in connection with my recent visit to the Kevori tribe. Five of those now being trained at Port Moresby will
leave



MT YULE from the river at Ngauauu



MT YULE, taken from a point on Beira railway between Amamo and Tana, where Government Station will be formed

ROUGH SKETCH PLAN OF
ST. JOSEPH DISTRICT
BRITISH NEW GUINEA

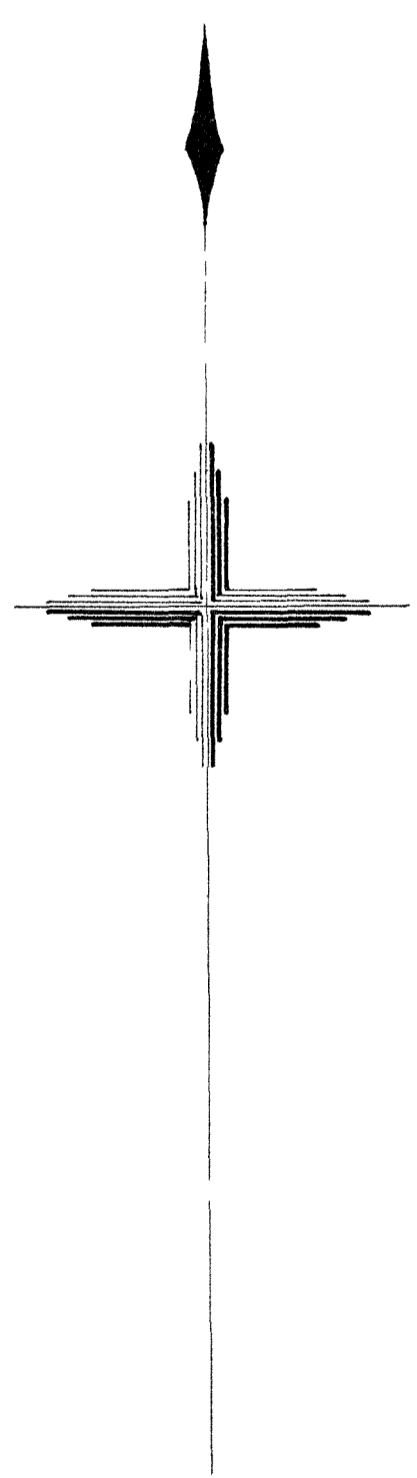
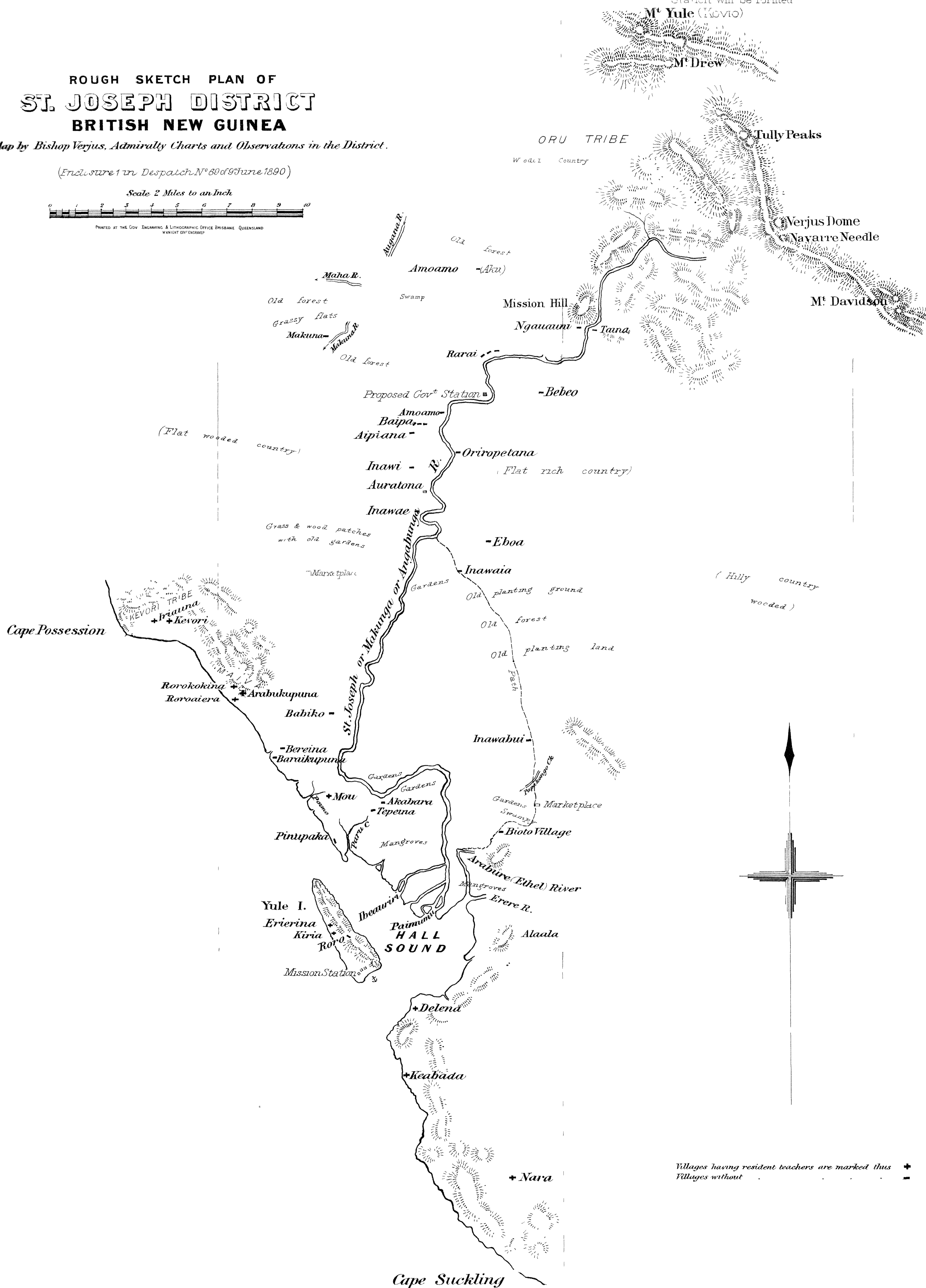
From Map by Bishop Verjus, Admiralty Charts and Observations in the District.

(Enclosure 1 to Despatch N° 60 of 9 June 1890)

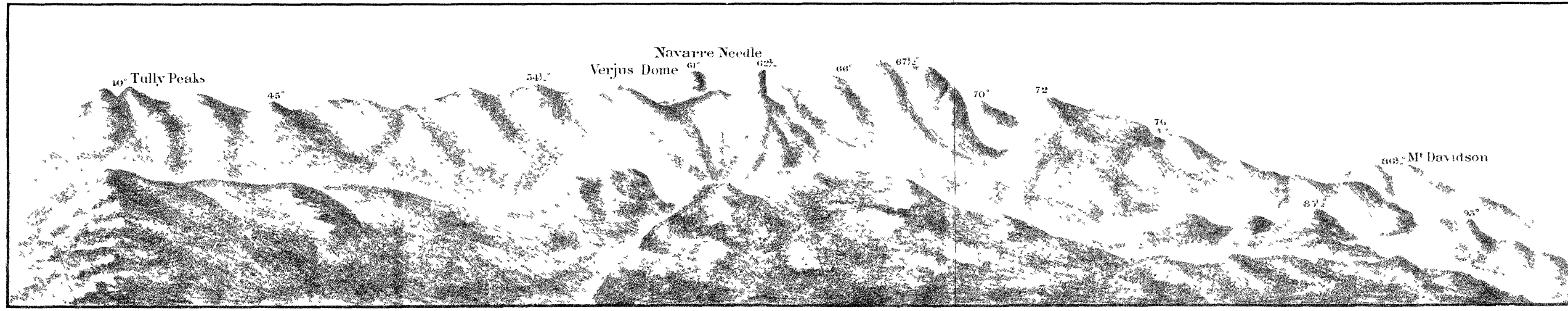
Scale 2 Miles to an Inch



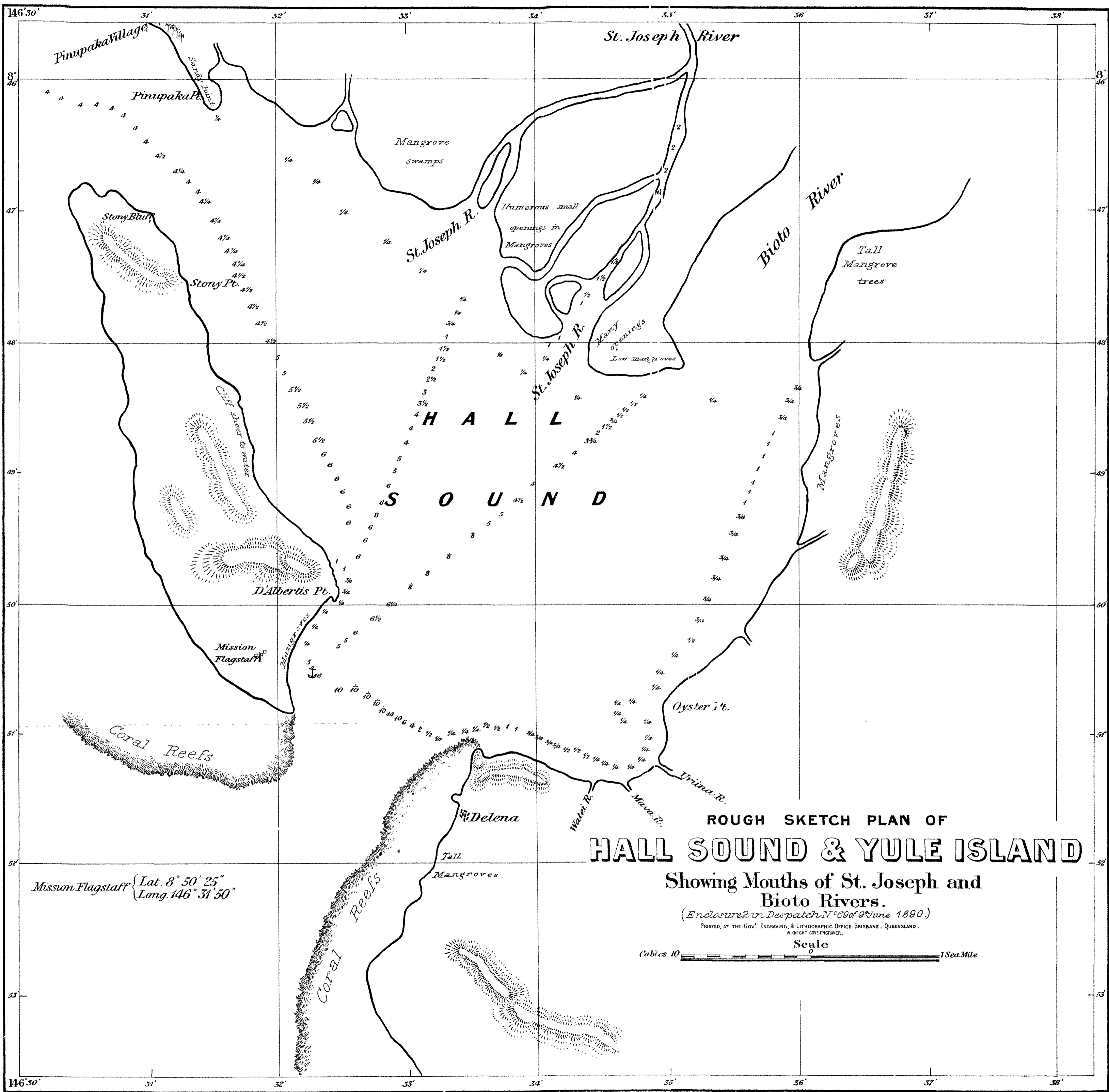
PRINTED AT THE GOV. ENGRAVING & LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE DUNEDIN, QUEENSLAND



Villages having resident teachers are marked thus +
Villages without -



MAIN RANGE EAST OF MT YULE, taken from the river at Ngauauu



ROUGH SKETCH PLAN OF
HALL SOUND & YULE ISLAND

Showing Mouths of St. Joseph and
 Bioto Rivers.

(Enclosure in Despatch N^o 69 of 9th June 1890.)

PRINTED AT THE GOV. ENGRAVING, & LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Scale

Cables 10 1 Sea Mile

Mission Flagstaff { Lat. 8° 50' 25"
 Long. 146° 31' 50"

leave school this year to begin work as teachers of their countrymen. It is quite clear that the religious instruction of these young men is the brightest point in the school. Their ideas were clothed in language which could not have been picked up in the lecture room, and were expressed in phraseology that made it plain they had, so to speak, assimilated what they had been taught, and were able to put it before others in words and in a way entirely their own.

In dictation, fourteen of the pupils wrote in the Motu language the first two verses of the xiii. chapter of St. Mark's Gospel; one wrote this without a mistake, three or four had one error, and none made more than three or four. Two or three of those to whom Motu is an acquired tongue performed this task remarkably well.

5. The lower school is under the general supervision of Mrs. Lawes and the Rev. Mr. Dauncey. The principal teacher is the experienced missionary Ruatoka, whose wife also performs her part in this duty. In this school the students of the upper school learn by practice the art of tuition, each conducting a class. The staff of teachers further comprises some half a dozen women who have been themselves trained and taught by the indefatigable Mrs. Lawes. Unfortunately attendance is very irregular at this school. The roll showed a minimum muster of 12 and a maximum of 109; the average number present at one time is apparently between 40 and 50. On the occasion of my visit, however, the building was crowded by something over 240 children, all, or nearly all, of whom are occasionally pupils. The first thing one became aware of in this school meeting was that the noise was almost deafening. As an assembly it was characteristically Papuan; all wished to speak, no one to listen. In the first class examined were ten boys of from eight to twelve. This was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dauncey, but is, I believe, usually taught by Ruatoka. They read with tolerable ease from the vii. chapter of St. John's Gospel. They have reached the stage at which some of them will be drafted soon into the upper school.

The next class was taught by Ruatoka, consisting of fourteen girls and three boys aged up to above twelve, about half of whom read nearly correctly from the viii. chapter of St. John. One woman teacher had a class of ten girls from eight to ten years of age, who had got as far as spelling words of three syllables; a second woman taught a similar class of nine girls; a third had a class of eight girls aged up to about nine years, a little further advanced; Ruatoka's wife had a like class of six girls; another woman had a class of five young women from fourteen to sixteen reading the New Testament. Four young women formed themselves into a class to read the New Testament without a teacher. One student had a class of ten little girls in the alphabet; a second had ten boys of seven or eight spelling words of three syllables; a third had a similar class of ten boys; a fourth a like class of thirteen boys; a fifth of thirteen; and a sixth of ten boys, all aged from six to nine, and spelling words of two or three syllables. Seven young men formed themselves into a reading class without a teacher. The remainder were occupied in the alphabet or a little way beyond it.

In arithmetic they are all taught by Ruatoka in one class. They went over English numbers up to 100; the first two lines of the multiplication and addition tables; and British, American, and French money. Geography is taught in the same manner. They have a somewhat surprising knowledge of the general outline of the division of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and of Australia. This branch seems to be exceptionally well taught, and to be a favourite subject with the scholars. The great majority of those present seemed to know the Ten Commandments, and a great many of them the catechism taught by the Society. After the conclusion of the more formal work they sang very well in English "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By," and concluded with "God Save the Queen."

6. It is hardly possible for one not on the spot to realise or appreciate the difficulties the teachers have to contend with, especially in the lower school. The little roguish Papuan greatly prefers his liberty to his lesson. The sounding of the school bell is too often the signal to him to dart away to the beach, or into the reeds or bush round the village. When the teacher even goes to fetch them they will sometimes run into the water, where they know he cannot follow without wetting his clothes, and then enjoy the fun of his embarrassment. Then they are all very frequently absent in search of food. As children they are as a rule bright, sharp, and intelligent; but the irregularity of attendance is very discouraging to the teacher, and very detrimental to the progress of the pupil. That so much has been achieved as has actually been done is, all things taken into consideration, truly surprising. The teachers are, in my opinion, entitled to our sympathy, and merit our approbation.

I have, &c.,
WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Government House, Brisbane.

APPENDIX M.

DESPATCH IN FURTHER REFERENCE TO VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER DISTRICT.

No. 69.

Government House,
Port Moresby, 9th June, 1890.

SIR,—In continuation of my despatches Nos. 60 and 61, of May 21, 1890, I have the honour to report that I left Port Moresby on the 22nd ult. to visit the Saint Joseph district, and the same day reached Roro (Yule Island), where we anchored for the night. None of the Roro chiefs could be procured as guides or interpreters, as they had all gone to the mainland (the Saint Joseph district) to sell fish. Bishop Verjuz informed me that the Brother who is stationed at Mou with Father Tousblanc has opened a school at the little village of Tepeina, dividing his time between that place and the village of Pinupaka. There are reasons for believing that he will be successful at both villages. Unfortunately the health of the mission generally at Roro leaves much to be desired.

2. On the morning of the 23rd we landed at Maiva. It was found that peace had been established between this tribe and that of Kevori, as arranged at the former visit to these people. A certain amount of friendly intercourse is now of daily occurrence between them, but naturally there is still much restraint

restraint between those on opposite sides who lost relatives in the more recent encounters. A number of the Maiva natives accompanied us to Kevori, and we were met about half-way by the principal chief and a large number of men, women, and children. Kevori consists of several villages, the largest of which is called by that name, situated on the western end of the plateau on which the Maiva villages stand. The hills lying behind Maiva run westward inland of Kevori, and then sweep round to the south, where they meet the sea at Cape Possession. The Kevori planting lands are thus the west end of the plateau, rich and fruitful. There are considerable areas covered by grass, old planting lands at present lying fallow, and intervening groves of coconuts. At a rough estimate the inhabitants of Kevori may be set down at from 1,000 to 1,200. The principal village covers a large area of ground, the houses being built without any street arrangement. Like those of Maiva they have the roof carried right down to the ground; and they have large houses for the common use of the young men. The chief, Ukoravari, was very friendly, and all his people received us very kindly and without constraint or timidity. The representative of the London Missionary Society at the principal village is a man named Rarua, a native of Pari, near Port Moresby, educated by the Rev. W. G. Lawes. He has been five years at Kevori, and has done nearly all the teaching and mission work accomplished at that place. He has had great difficulties to contend against on account of the war between Kevori and her neighbours; and taking into account all the circumstances of the position, it must be acknowledged that the labours of Rarua confer much credit on him and on his teacher. On the ringing of the church bell from 150 to 200 people assembled at about 1 o'clock, the time at which the majority of the natives would be out in their gardens. Their singing in school did not appear to me to be so good as it is at certain other of the schools of the society. Seventeen persons read. Five women and seven boys read from the New Testament fluently, and three women, one man, and one boy read in a lower standard from a reading book. About a score are being taught the alphabet, and beginning to spell words of one syllable. Some four or five of those present wore more or less clothing. Leprosy and elephantiasis, were not observed among them; and they are remarkably free from other diseases.

3. A number of people accompanied us from the principal village to Iriauana, the second village of the tribe, at which also there is a native teacher, named Vagi, from Port Moresby, trained by Mr. Lawes. The chief of this village is a man named Aruovo, who is well disposed towards the Government. I had already made his acquaintance in the Saint Joseph district, where he happened to be on a visit, and had presented him with a shirt, which he wore when he received us officially. He is a man who attaches some importance to appearances. When we met him in school he seated himself next to me, and during the singing of a hymn handled his book with apparent perfect propriety, but he did not know that he was holding it upside down. He accompanied me in my visits to all the Saint Joseph's villages west of the river. About 120 to 150 people met in the church and school building when the bell was rung. There were present six boys and two girls who read from the New Testament with ease. About a dozen more knew the alphabet, and were proceeding beyond it. The roll of daily attendance at school varies from eighteen to thirty-four; that of Kevori would be considerably greater. These two native teachers are well housed, and live in a way that makes them respected by their fellow-countrymen. They have already considerable influence, which, I doubt not, will soon become much greater, now that the tribes will be more settled in the absence of intertribal war. The two chiefs mentioned above accompanied us, with several of their followers, back to Maiva, where they were received in a friendly manner by the chiefs and people.

4. As this visit to the Saint Joseph district was intended to convince the natives of the superiority of the Government in the matter of physical force, five men and the third officer of the s.s. "Merrie England" were of the party, which raised it to a total of thirteen Europeans and five others. Carriers for the whole of the baggage of such a large party could not be procured at Maiva, our starting point for the interior, so that a certain amount of it had to be left behind. When we reached the top of the range of low hills north of Maiva, our course was directed towards Mount Yule, nearly in a north-easterly direction, to the village of Aipiana. From the top of this range a good view is had of the fine rich flat plain of the Saint Joseph, lying between the coast ranges and the great main range, which run parallel to each other at a distance apart of probably twenty miles. Our road lay at first along the spurs of the coast range, which rises at no place to over 1,000 feet. In the hollows between these undulating hills the Maiva people have many gardens, some of them quite half-a-dozen miles from their villages. The ground is fertile, but as might be expected there is no great quantity of planting land at any particular spot among the hills. The distance traversed between Maiva and Aipiana is about fourteen miles, all over level country with good soil after leaving the Maiva Hills. There are some three or four swampy creeks to cross which would give some trouble in making the track a bridle-path. There is no old forest on the way; the whole of the flat land between the two villages has been cultivated at no very remote date, and the furthest gardens of Maiva are only a little way from the most distant gardens of Aipeana, there being no intervening village. We arrived at Aipiana between 3 and 4 p.m., having started from Maiva about 8 a.m. The chief of Aipiana informed me that the Amoamo tribe, of which Aku is chief, had killed twenty men of Rarai; but that the Amoamo, of which Pinongo is chief, had adhered to the peace established by the Government. Maino tried hard to dissuade me from going to visit Aku on account of the distance, which he called very great, and because, he said, the road was mud up to one's neck. He proposed that I should remain at Aipiana and that he should send for Aku to come to Aipiana, and to bring with him a pig for the making of peace. Maino was sure that if I did get to Amoamo I should not find Aku, who would go away to Mount Yule. When Maino was asked whether Aku and his tribe would not think and say I was afraid of them and of the road if the party did not go there, he admitted that such would be the case. He was told then that we should go in spite of all his objections; but the difficulty was then to find a guide, as no one would say he would go with us to show the road. In the evening Obungu, chief of Inawi, who had already heard of the arrival of the party, came to Aipiana to report himself.

6. The next day, being Sunday, was spent at Aipiana. Messengers were sent to Rarai to fetch Baula to give definite information in regard to the attack on his tribe by Aku and to find out something about the road to the village of the latter. During the day there arrived Obungu, chief of Inawi; Abiri and Hoiia, chiefs of Baipa; and Pinongo, chief of Amoamo; who were all anxious to show that they had kept the peace since my departure. It was reported by Obungu that Baula was either already

at

at Inawi or would be there soon, and would come on to see me at Aipiana, and would there meet in my presence and rub noses with Pinongo. Baula did not arrive till next forenoon. He admitted that just before my arrival at Rarai he and his tribe had gone and killed three of Aku's people, and that the day after I left Rarai, Aku and his tribe had come and killed a like number of the people of Rarai, so that their accounts were square, and it would be easy for me to establish peace between the two tribes if I could find Aku myself. Pinongo, who was present, was presented to Baula, and they were speedily reconciled to each other. It was too late then to start for Aku's village, as it did not appear advisable to undertake so long a journey without having the whole day before us.

7. On the 27th we got away early. It was apparent that the circumstances of the attack and retaliation between the two tribes were such that a peaceful intervention on the part of the Government would be the most expedient course. Able to assure Maino of this, I found it possible to induce him to accompany me all the way to Aku's village. He was very useful to me in many ways as soon as he was got to believe that no covert hostility was contemplated towards Aku and his tribe. When we reached Baipa a short halt was made, and a guide was procured there by Maino, a man named Aiama, belonging to Aku's village, but married to a woman of Baipa, where he is at present living. As Baipa had assisted Pinongo in the attack on Rarai, it was necessary to make a formal peace between Baula and the two chiefs of Baipa, Abiri and Hoiia. Baula came into the village a few minutes after we arrived there. He was accompanied by some of the Aipiana people, and by Obungu. I went to meet him, and took him by the hand to conduct him to his late antagonists. As soon as I did so the general popularity of this picturesque, eccentric, but amiable old chief, became very apparent. Our way was constantly interrupted by people coming and rubbing noses in the most affectionate way with the old man, and Abiri and Hoiia came forward and did the same in the most hearty manner. This was the ratification of peace between the tribes of Rarai, Amoamo, Baipa, Aipiana, and Inawi, and all their dependents. The people seemed to be all really sincerely glad of it. Our course for the first four miles from Baipa lay somewhat north by west, over dry level land, all of which has not long since been under cultivation, although there are actually only few gardens on it now. Then we struck a small river, from one to two fathoms deep, and about twenty yards broad, called by the name Miaru or Makuna. It runs towards the south-west, and is said to enter the sea near Lese. There is a small village near this stream bearing the same name, but at present uninhabited. The next three miles crossed country in a direction north by east until we reached a second stream, nearly twice the size of the former, running west by north. The natives call it Maha. The next mile and a-half or two miles is nearly all through swamp, in which mud and water are so abundant that the traveller is practically at the mercy of the weather. After much rain it must be impassable to a party carrying any baggage. From that swamp to Aku's village the country is dry, the soil excellent and park-like, with fine erema, bread-fruit, and other trees. There is little if any old forest between Baipa and this Amoamo, except in and near the swamp, and at certain spots not far from Aku's village. The distance was estimated at about twelve miles in a general northerly direction.

8. Amoamo was reached about 4 p.m. Our baggage had been brought on by some of our original Maiva carriers and by people from Aipiana. The village consists of about a score of houses, fit to contain as many families. The buildings do not appear to be more than two years old, and the absence of cocoanut-trees, of the usual dracanas, crotons, and hibiscus, all point to the fact that this village must be a recent erection. The tribe is not so powerful as its neighbours, and it has been driven from its former sites to its present position. They would probably muster about fifty fighting men. When we arrived there were not more than forty or fifty people in the village, and most of these were women and children. Aku was not there, and was said to be away in the direction of Mount Yule. Those present were friendly, but of course shy and suspicious. They brought us food for sale, and did not conspicuously keep themselves apart from us. In all respects they resemble the neighbouring tribes of the Upper Saint Joseph, and speak the same language with some local differences. Fortunately the weather was favourable, and we were able to take up our quarters comfortably in Aku's house. It was not expected that he would present himself that night. It seldom happens that a strange chief does so for some time, usually for half-a-day, after my arrival in a village I have not visited before. As Aku did not appear next morning I sent some of his people to fetch him, giving them a shirt and some tobacco for him. All day I was told he was coming, and would be there immediately, but he did not come. The people remained friendly, bringing us food and even a pig. To find him by going to him would have been perfectly hopeless, so it was determined the party should be sent back to Aipiana while I remained in Aku's house with Maino. The party started early next morning, the 29th, on the return journey; and about two hours after they were gone it was announced that Aku was approaching. He is a tall strong man of about forty, and is evidently much thought of by his own people, and also by his more powerful neighbours. He was accompanied by a few of the most athletic men of the tribe. They had been near the village since our arrival, but Aku was afraid to come to see me until my people were sent away. He was soon reassured, and readily expressed himself in favour of peace with Rarai and the allied village of Ngauauni. He and his people continued to treat me with as much deference as if the whole party had still been there, and were kind and obliging in every way. Aku affirms that five of his people were killed by Baula, and admits that they went and killed the same number at Rarai, so that they were quits in their human life account. He says that Baula has almost exterminated the Oru tribe, which dwells north of Amoamo on the spurs of Mount Yule, and is friendly and related to Amoamo. It was arranged that Aku should go with me next day to Aipiana to meet Baula, and that his people should begin at once to visit Rarai and Ngauauni as friends.

9. This Amoamo village lies south-west from the summit of Mount Yule, which was estimated to be distant from twelve to fifteen miles in a straight line. Although there is much swamp in the vicinity, the locality, judging from our experience, and from the appearance of the natives, is not unhealthy. At this season the nights are cool, almost cold towards morning. From the cold the natives protect themselves by fires below the house and by wrapping themselves in cloth made from the bark of the bread-fruit tree. The size of the piece of cloth depends on the diameter of the tree, as they have not discovered the art of pasting different pieces together by arrowroot or other starch. The bark is roughly beaten out between two sticks but is not painted nor ornamented in any way, and is left coarse, rough, and thick. As girdles and suspending bands the men wear strips of cloth three or four inches broad made

made from the inner bark of a species of mulberry, which they call Ibi, or from a plant which seems to belong to the nettle family. These smaller pieces are less coarse than the bread-fruit cloth, and are usually dyed with turmeric, which with ginger of good quality seems to be indigenous to the district. Aku's people have abundant food, and although not so wealthy as the great tribes on the Saint Joseph, they yet possess a considerable quantity of native property, strings of shell, beads, and of dogs' teeth, breast ornaments of pearl-shell, shell armlets, and feather-work.

10. Next morning Aku appeared walking on one leg and a stick, with a bandage and leaf-poultice on the other leg. It was evident he was not going to Aipiana. As the glands of the groin were swollen it appeared that his illness was genuine. It was accordingly arranged that when better he should go to Oru and bring the chief of that remnant with him to Maino at Aipiana, who would formally ratify the peace between Oru and Amoamo (Aku) on one side and Rarai and Ngauauni on the other. It was, of course, a disappointment that Aku could not be got to Aipeana then, and to make up for that as far as possible some of his people came with me to Aipiana, and others were sent to Ngauauni, some of whom actually arrived there on the next day or the following day. There is therefore every reason to believe that peace will be maintained in future. On reaching Aipiana I found that my party had gone on to visit the villages of Amoamo (Pinongo), Rarai, and Ngauauni, which last village I reached the same day soon after dark. Pinongo's people told me with great glee that their chief was at Rarai where I could find him with Baula, and that complete peace had been concluded between the two tribes. On reaching Rarai we did not find a single inhabitant in any of the three villages we passed through. Although they had made peace with Pinongo's tribe they were afraid to return to their houses until they should learn the result of my visit to Aku and his people. At Ngauauni I found Baula and Pinongo living on terms of close amity. It appeared also that Bapia, the chief of Ngauauni, had been visiting the villages on the left bank of the river and inculcating on his own account the doctrine of peace. These chiefs were duly informed of the peace with Aku, and earnestly warned of the fate that would inevitably overtake them should their people again molest either Aku or the allied tribe of Oru.

11. By noon next day a bamboo raft was constructed on the river opposite the neutral ground between Rarai and Amoamo (Pinongo), to transport both us and our baggage down the river. Our baggage was carried to this place by people of Rarai and members of Pinongo's tribe, who fraternised in a satisfactory way; and here we were joined by Maiuo and Obungu with several of their friends. The same day I was able to visit the large village situated on the left bank of the river about a mile and a-half south-east of Aipeana. As the people there are quiet and not quarrelsome with their neighbours I did not take my party there as they were already somewhat fatigued. The name of the village is, in the Maiva tongue, Oriropetana; in the language in the Upper Saint Joseph, Oriropotano. It is not visible from the river, from which it is distant about 200 yards, is built on level ground, and consists of about fifty to sixty houses of the usual construction. The recognised chief of the village is a youth of about eighteen, Viauta, the son of the former chief, who died recently. They received us very kindly, bringing us food—cocoanuts, fruit, and anything else they had. It is an old village with the usual fringe of cocconut-trees that surrounds all long-established settlements in this district. The young chief accompanied me back to Aipeana, and was especially commended to Maino as one that might be greatly benefited by his advice and guidance.

12. Next day we reached on the raft the landing-place for Inawaia village, which it was determined to re-visit. A number of the women of the tribe were there peeling saplings to make fibre, but they fled when they saw us. Nearly all the people left the village before we entered it, and it was not easy to collect them again. Mr. English, who went on to the second village, says there were some of the young men sheltered in the cover at the end of the village who conducted themselves as if about to attack him. When I arrived there two or three minutes later I saw a few men with arms in their hands, which they at once laid past when ordered to do so. There was much trouble in inducing them to bring our baggage from the river to the village, but it was all got down by 5 p.m. The difficulty of dealing with this large tribe in the absence of any recognised principal chief has already been pointed out. Maino gives the name of Keamo as that of the leading chief; the Inawabui people say that Inapi is the first chief of Inawaia; but I could not find that there really is any head chief. These people were not unfriendly once we were in the village, but they remained suspicious, and kept more or less aloof from us. Those that appeared to be the most influential men were repeatedly informed I had come specially to force peace on Inawaia and Inawabui. They professed to strongly approve of this, and several of them promised to go with me next day to Inawabui. As it was considered desirable to make an impression on this community by the display of force, the whole of the party was taken to the village and slept there. Next morning those that had promised to go with me to Inawabui were still strongly in favour of peace, but when the moment of departure came they were not visible, and we had to go on to Inawabui without any of them. Three Europeans and six others went with me to Inawabui, and the rest of the party went down the river on the raft. They had some difficulty in getting the baggage carried from Inawaia to the raft, a difficulty probably chiefly arising from the fact that we did not possess sufficient tobacco to pay them fairly for their services. They pointed out to me a piece of land between the two villages which they are to give for mission purposes, and which they already regard as mission land.

13. The village of Inawabui is about seven and a-half miles south-east of Inawaia. The intervening country is all dry, flat, and the soil rich. The gardens of Inawaia extend in patches for about three miles from that village; then comes about a mile of apparently neutral ground covered by old forest; and then one meets with the farthest gardens of Inawabui. It contains about forty to forty-five houses, nearly all in a bad state of preservation. One result of the hostilities between Inawaia and Inawabui has been that the houses of each have fallen into a most unsatisfactory condition. They are so bad that one could not occupy any of them even for a night. The Inawabui people were much more kindly and frank than their neighbours at Inawaia. At the latter village I was told that the principal chief of Inawabui is Keke. This man is covered by a cutaneous eruptive disease, and is evidently in very bad health. He declared that Aio is head chief, and Aiie war chief. Aio was acknowledged by all present as being the principal chief of the tribe. This man I had seen several times at Aipiana, and he has imbibed peace ideas from Maino. He and all his people were very desirous of the intervention of the

Government

Government between them and Inawaia; but he declared his opinion to be that his neighbours were not sincere in their wish for peace. It was arranged that as I could not bring the Inawaia leading men to Inawabui Aio should go to Aipeana and get Maino and Obungu (the latter of whom has much influence at Inawaia) to go there and effect a meeting between Inawaia and Inawabui to ratify the peace. Inawabui has plenty of first-class planting land, and is well supplied with food. The village is not an ancient one, and consequently has not so many cocoanut-trees as some of the older villages. They have no trouble with any neighbours save Inawaia.

14. Some of the men of Inawabui went with us to the village of Bioto, which is about five miles in a south-easterly direction from Inawabui, and about five miles by water from Hall Sound. The country between them is all level, but much of it after leaving Inawabui about a mile is low and wet. Bioto has about a score of houses built on raised mangrove mud. The chief is Aria, who appeared to be a competent man; but they are not so rich as the people of the Saint Joseph district proper, either in food or goods. Both here and at Inawabui a strong desire was expressed for a resident missionary. Bioto is too small to give any trouble and too isolated to molest its neighbours.

15. This practically concluded the visit to the district, on the 3rd instant. On the whole the results were satisfactory. It may fairly be assumed that the first step has been accomplished in establishing the authority of the Government and settling the district—that is, intertribal warfare has been put down, peace has been established, and all the principal chiefs have been reconciled and acknowledged the superior authority of the Government. The next step will be to create some system for dealing with what may be called domestic crime in the district. A steady display of authority for a short time is sufficient to put a stop to intertribal warfare; but to educate these tribes to permit one of their community to be arrested and punished for a domestic murder requires much more time and patience; to train them to arrest and deliver up a murderer will need much tact as well as time and perseverance. A resident representative of the Government in the district will be necessary. Although, as I have already shown, these tribes are in certain respects in advance of most other districts in the development of their own civilisation—in having, for example, in most cases an acknowledged representative head, and in not being head-hunters—they are still true Papuans, possessed in a high degree of the marked characteristics of strong domestic affections, timidity, cupidity, and dishonesty, with untruthfulness. We had a fine and impressive illustration of the force of their family affection at Aipiana. The head of a family had died there the day before we had arrived. He was, according to custom, buried in the street in front of his house. All next day the family, with some five or six other women, sat as mourners in the house, the widow at their head leading their lament in a wailing coronach. At intervals this was interrupted to take food, and then the plaintive chant was again taken up. At night they swept the ground round the grave, spread their mats there, and slept round it. Next day the same party renewed the threnode, the widow still leading the dirge. Her grief was only too real as she sat and sang, making twine, with the tears running down her cheeks; but of course with some of the choir it was more a matter of form—they chanted because they were fed. This was kept up for at least a week. When any member of a tribe gets into trouble and his arrest is threatened by the Government, not only his family but his tribe will cling to him and do all they can to conceal him, and all they dare to protect him. Their cupidity can to some extent be used to combat this. Although the tribes on the Saint Joseph are the richest people in the Possession, so far as I know, they are as stingy and avaricious as any in the country, which is saying a very great deal. They have a most abundant supply of food, nevertheless the height of happiness to a native of the Saint Joseph district is to manage to eat the food he has sold and been paid for; or to obtain a small piece more tobacco by hiding a remnant and falsely declaring it is finished. Rewards offered for the apprehension of criminals will, therefore, always be of some potency among them. Such a system is not one that can be defended on high moral grounds; but it is found necessary in the most advanced civilisation, and it will prove to be indispensable in dealing with the powerful tribes of this district.

I enclose the vocabulary of the Upper Saint Joseph district (see Appendix X). This will be found to be very interesting on account of certain peculiarities, such, for example, as the constant recurrence of the combination "ng," of the use of a sort of break in many words instead of an "h," &c. The greater portion of it has been compiled by Mr. F. Lawes, who was with me during my last visit to the district. Of this vocabulary, when printed, I would ask that I be supplied with 250 copies.

I also forward a rude chart of the district (see Appendix Y). In preparing this, use has been made of a map drawn up by Bishop Verjus. It was necessary to give names to certain prominent features, for the purpose of fixing positions from them. These are Mount Drew, named in honour of W. L. G. Drew, C.M.G., late Auditor-General; the Tully Peaks and Mount Davidson, named in honour of the late and present Surveyor-Generals of Queensland; and Verjus Dome and Navarre Needle, named to commemorate the services of the heads of the Mission of the Sacred Heart at work in the district. Rough outline sketches of the ranges are given, which will make identification of these points more easy. Captain Hennessy has made a survey of Hall Sound (see Appendix Y) on a scale that will be useful to those navigating those waters, especially as he found a deep-water channel between Yule Island and the mainland, as to the existence of which we were previously ignorant.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
Governor of Queensland.

APPENDIX N.

DESPATCH REPORTING VISIT OF INSPECTION TO LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S ESTABLISHMENTS AT KEREPUKU, AND AT MAIRU AND SUAU ISLANDS.

No. 74.

Mita, Milne Bay, 30th June, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, on my way from Port Moresby to Samarai, I had an opportunity of visiting and inspecting the London Missionary Society's establishments at Kerepunu, and at Mairu and Suau Islands.

2. The station at Kerepunu has been under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Pearse since my last visit there, and has been greatly improved. A large, substantial, and comfortable Mission house has been built, and a correspondingly good school-house for the advanced scholars, who receive the special personal attention of Mr. Pearse himself. There are two lower schools for beginners, one in the church and school-house of the village of Kerepunu proper, and the other in the adjacent fishing village of Hula.

The school was neat and clean, and the scholars were becomingly dressed and tidy in person. Their behaviour was remarkably quiet and orderly, and the whole appearance of the school produced the best impression on a visitor.

3. There are thirty-six scholars on the roll of this school and thirty-two were present during the inspection, from about 4 to 6 p.m. In writing, the copybooks showed that they range from all stages between "strokes" and a fair small hand. As in the school at Port Moresby there is great similarity in character in their handwriting, and the progress shown by some of them is remarkably good. At Kerepunu both in school work and in Church service they continue to take advantage of the attraction music has for the natives, and it was found their singing was very effective. The credit of this appears to be largely due to the wives of the teachers. Twenty pupils did a sum in simple addition, thirteen correctly and seven incorrectly. Sixteen did a sum in simple multiplication, and of these eight were marked as right and eight as wrong. They did these sums in a very short time. Mr. Pearse is preparing, and has himself partially printed, a series of Scriptural lessons in the Kerepunu language, which is very different from that of the Motuan's on the one side, and that of the Aroma tribes on the other. From this they read each a portion. In the first form five read correctly and easily, one with some difficulty; in the second form there were two students from Aroma, but even they read surprisingly well considering that it was in a language not their own. In the third form six girls and in the fourth form seven girls read very well. In this book twenty-five read altogether, about twenty of the number with ease and correct emphasis. For religious instruction they are dependent on lessons from Mr. Pearse, as they have not as yet got a translation of the Scriptures. Mr. Pearse has translated into their language, and will shortly have printed, some ten chapters from the Gospel of Saint Mark. But it was found that they are well grounded in that subject. One student gave a correct and succinct account of Noah's history, another of the fall of man, a third of Jesus Christ, a fourth of John the Baptist, a fifth of the callings and functions of the twelve Apostles, and a sixth of the Decalogue. In geography they have a good general knowledge of the configuration of the globe. It need hardly be said that such a school was found to be perfectly familiar with the catechism and the ten Commandments.

4. In this school are nine students preparing themselves as teachers of their countrymen; of these five are natives of Kerepunu, three of Aroma, and one of Hula. Most of them will probably commence work on their own account in about a year. It is the intention of Mr. Pearse to submit them first to a term of probationary teaching at the villages of Quaiipo, Papaka, Kamali, &c., a plan which has in several respects many advantages. The condition of the upper school was thus found to be highly satisfactory, and to be such as to confer great credit on the work of Mr. Pearse. Indeed the school was so much better than I thought could reasonably be expected that it was a pleasant surprise to find it as it was. One of its most pleasant features is that Mrs. Pearse conducts a class of fifteen or sixteen girls and women, where reading and sewing are taught. Most of these women can now make their own clothes.

5. At the lower schools, however, attendance has been so bad and irregular that one would wish to see improvements there. The daily attendance in the school of the large village of Kerepunu is about fifteen. Those that do come to school are well taught, but the teachers cannot compel attendance. The scholars are learning the alphabet or beginning to read; most of them know or are learning the Commandments, multiplication table, money tables, and English numbers; and they sing very well indeed. At the Hula schools attendance is better, averaging about thirty children a day. Several of them appear also further advanced than in the Kerepunu school. Once they are able to read and begin to do sums they are drafted into the upper school. The two principal chiefs of Kerepunu were seriously spoken to because they do not try to exercise any influence on their people, either to improve school attendance or to lead to observance of the Sabbath. They promised to faithfully do what they could to effect improvement in both directions; but such admonitions are soon forgotten and require to be frequently renewed.

6. Some unsatisfactory matters were reported to me that required to be investigated on the spot in connection with the social and economic condition of Kerepunu as a whole. It may be looked at as consisting of three parts—the village of Kerepunu proper, which is the dominant and ruling portion; the fishing village of Hula; and the planting purely agricultural community who live separately at the north end of Kerepunu, a little apart from the rest of its people. Of the ruling portion, Kiniopi, appointed by the Protectorate Government, is recognised as the official chief; but he has a powerful and influential rival in Kana, the head of a large section in Kerepunu. The chief of the fishing village, who appears to be a very quiet well-behaved respectable man, complained after being encouraged to disclose any grievance from which his sept suffered, that it was not unusual for the followers of Kiniopi and of Kana to come and take possession of their fish without giving any payment in return. He stated that as far as they recollected they had always been a "suppressed people," and their fathers they believed had always been subject to Kerepunu. They were told that the Government would recognise no tribe as
being

being so far subject to another as to be robbed of the only means of subsistence they possessed. It was easy to see from the faces of these present, men and women, how very satisfactory to them this announcement was, a matter that is easily understood when one remembers that this Hula village possesses no planting lands whatever, and that the people have to live exclusively from what they obtain from fishing, which must always supply a more or less precarious regimen even without the addition of robbery. The chief of the agricultural community was more timid, and had I not known by a hint from the quiet but observant Mr. Pearse that there was something to be found out it would not have been detected. At last the chief said that Kiniopi, when angry with him recently, cut down some thirty banana trees belonging to him; and that Kiniopi and his people sometimes took their food and would not pay for it. It appeared that Kiniopi saw some bananas growing in the village and told the chief to keep them for his use. The owners did not, however, obey this oppressive order, and for this Kiniopi cut down the trees. This sept declared that they were not and never had been a subject people to Kerepunu, and the chief said they are oppressed and robbed simply because they are weaker than their neighbours. They were told that in future they should not part with their food without receiving payment for it, and to the chief it was said that Kiniopi would be made to pay him for the thirty banana trees.

7. Kiniopi and Kana were then visited, and informed that they and their people must carefully abstain in future from robbing and oppressing these two communities, and that they must invariably pay them for their fish and vegetables. Kiniopi was shown that he must remember that as chief of Kerepunu he must see that equal justice is done to the different septs, and that he should begin this course by paying for the bananas he had cut down. This he did the same afternoon, in the presence of Mr. English, Government agent for the district, the transaction being carried out in such a way as to give satisfaction and a feeling of greater liberty and independence to the recipients without humiliating the chief or damaging seriously his authority.

8. On the 27th we reached the island of Mairu (Toulon), and I had an opportunity of seeing the station of the London Missionary Society, opened there some eight or nine months ago. It is a small island, which may contain, together with two or three smaller adjacent islands, about one and a-half square miles, of volcanic formation, conglomerate, and elevated old beach. There is but little forest on it, but the soil is very fruitful. There is, however, only one village there. This has about eighty houses, arranged close together in two rows, with a clean kept street between them. Each house seems to contain about eight or ten individuals, so that the population is probably not less than 700. It is about three or four miles from the mainland, along the rugged coast of which, the natives say, there are many villages. On another small island, about a mile and a-half from Mairu, a native teacher from Port Moresby has been stationed. A boat was sent to visit this second station, to which the Mairu people gave the name of Mairupara. The name of the teacher is Laka. He was found to be well, and to be starting his work hopefully. Unfortunately I was not able to visit him personally, as it was desirable to get to Samarai as soon as possible. The teacher at Mairu is a native of Tahiti, Moairi by name. He has built a good house, which is enclosed by a substantial fence, and the ground inside it, about half an acre in extent, is planted with bananas and sweet potatoes. He has got together some of the materials for building a church and school, but in the meantime this part of his task, which is not neglected, is carried on in his house. He has already obtained considerable influence in the village. It appears that the principal chief, Verabi, is a regular church-goer. The station seems to be well chosen. The locality looks as if it should be healthy; the people are the owners of, perhaps, nearly a score of trading canoes, and are active, energetic, and friendly. In the evening the teacher's house was full of natives for prayers. It was surprising to hear how well they could sing after such a short period of tuition. Their behaviour during the short service was excellent. The teacher has not yet learned much of their language, so service was conducted mostly in the Hula language. It was found that about half a score of them had learned the alphabet and numbers, and were beginning to spell words of three letters. They have also learned the greater portion of the Commandments. On the whole one could not but be much pleased with the progress the teacher has made. The station will in all probability become a very useful centre in a new district. The principal and other chiefs declared their readiness to aid the teacher in any way they could.

9. On the 28th the station at Suau was visited. It was found in good order, and the school was clean and well kept. As it was Saturday afternoon the scholars were not all present, some having gone to collect food for Sunday. It seems there are on the school roll forty-eight boys or men, and sixteen girls. There were present sixteen girls and twenty-five boys. The teacher was requested to go over the usual ground with them. They sang very well, and then repeated the Lord's Prayer. Their eighteen copybooks were presented for examination: none had attempted small hand, but several write text and half-text fairly well. They went over the nine first lines of the multiplication table. Questions were put to them from the catechism, and they seemed to know it well. They went over the ten Commandments. Twenty-five read from a reading book in the Suau language; the rest were in the alphabet, or spelling up to words of three or four letters. Geography is not taught. One boy tried a small sum in simple addition, but he failed to master it. The others could not do arithmetic; but the teacher said one boy then absent knew a little arithmetic. The scholars all wore clothes. The girls are taught sewing. They all appeared well behaved and respectful towards the teacher. This station and district are now under the supervision of the Rev. F. W. Walker.

I have, &c.,

WM. MACGREGOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX O.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, NAVIGATION, AND POSTAL.

IMPORTS entered at PORT MORESBY and SAMARAI from the 1st JULY, 1889, to the 30th JUNE, 1890.

ARTICLE.	PORT MORESBY.		SAMARAI.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Acid, Tartaric	40 lb.	£ 10 15 0	...	...	40 lb.	£ 10 15 0
„ Muriatic	1 gal. 1 qt.	0 15 0	...	...	1 gal. 1 qt.	0 15 0
„ Carbonic	2 gals.	1 0 0	...	...	2 gals.	1 0 0
Anchors	2	22 0 0	2	3 0 0	4	25 0 0
Arrowroot	348 lb.	9 5 0	...	...	348 lb.	9 5 0
Adzes	4 doz.	10 5 0	...	...	4 doz.	10 5 0
Axes	25 ² / ₂ „	42 10 0	...	...	25 ² / ₂ „	42 10 0
Bags (paper)	10 cwt.	17 10 0	...	...	10 cwt.	17 10 0
Basketware	1	0 15 0	...	...	1	0 15 0
Beads	10 lb.	1 0 0	321 lb.	20 0 0	331 lb.	21 0 0
Barley	72 bshls.	1 0 0	...	...	72 bush.	1 0 0
Beer (bottled)	478 gals.	121 15 0	1,154 gals.	299 0 0	1,632 gals.	420 15 0
„ (wood)	80 „	32 0 0	...	...	80 „	32 0 0
Biscuits	T. C. Q. L. 3 1 2 17	106 5 0	5,990 lb.	99 0 0	5 5 0 17	205 5 0
„ (sweet)	0 9 0 6	38 15 0	106 „	2 10 0	0 10 0 0	41 5 0
Bitters (hop)	2 gals.	...	2 gals.	1 10 0	2 gals.	1 10 0
Blacking	1 ¹ / ₂ doz.	0 5 0	...	...	1 ¹ / ₂ doz.	0 5 0
Blue	43 lb.	2 0 0	3 lb.	0 3 0	46 lb.	2 3 0
Boats	2	65 0 0	1	44 0 0	3	109 0 0
Boxes	12 pkgs.	34 0 0	...	...	12 pkgs.	34 0 0
Books	4 cases	46 15 0	...	...	4 cases	46 15 0
Boots	126 pairs	49 15 0	278 pairs	96 5 0	404 pairs	146 0 0
Brandy	34 ¹ / ₂ gals.	34 15 0	199 gals.	143 15 0	233 ¹ / ₂ gals.	178 10 0
Brushware	4 pkgs.	15 0 0	...	...	4 pkgs.	15 0 0
Building Materials	...	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0
Butter	758 lb.	70 0 0	4,114 lb.	326 5 0	4,872 lb.	396 5 0
Bungs ... ..	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	0 5 0
Candles	483	15 5 0	1,750 lb.	58 5 0	2,233 lb.	73 10 0
Canvas	443 yards	25 0 0	284 yards	32 15 0	727 yards	57 15 0
Car (percussion)	20,500	5 15 0	...	...	20,500	5 15 0
Cartridges	400	3 15 0	...	20 0 0	400	23 15 0
Cartridge Cases	2,950	13 0 0	...	...	2,950	13 0 0
Cement	4 casks	3 15 0	...	...	4 casks	3 15 0
Cheese	386 lb.	22 10 0	515 lb.	24 5 0	901 lb.	46 15 0
Chain	2 ¹ / ₂ cwt.	3 0 0	5 3 14	5 0 0	6 1 14	8 0 0
Chicory	1 „	5 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	5 0 0
Cigarette Paper	1 pkt.	0 15 0	...	...	...	...
Cigarettes ... ..	...	...	2 lb.	1 0 0	3 lb.	1 15 0
Cigars	48 lb.	9 10 0	21 „	6 0 0	69 „	15 10 0
Clocks and Watches	...	7 5 0	...	...	...	7 5 0
Clothing ... ..	...	29 0 0	...	...	...	29 0 0
Coal Tar	35 gals.	3 0 0	...	...	35 gals.	3 0 0
Cocoa	205 ¹ / ₂ lb.	40 0 0	12 lb.	2 0 0	217 ¹ / ₂ lb.	42 0 0
Coffee	1,106 ¹ / ₂ „	84 15 0	765 „	67 5 0	1,871 ¹ / ₂ „	152 0 0
Confectionery	70 lb.	3 0 0	12 „	1 0 0	82 „	4 0 0
Coke	4 bags	0 10 0	...	...	4 bags	0 10 0
Cordials	47 gals.	35 15 0	8 gals.	3 5 0	55 gals.	39 0 0
Copper Nails ... ..	...	...	47 lb.	4 15 0	47 lb.	4 15 0
Cornflour	281 lb.	10 10 0	94 „	4 0 0	275 „	14 10 0
Corks	2	5 0 0	...	...	...	2 5 0
Cream of Tartar	6 lb.	0 10 0	98 lb.	8 5 0	104 lb.	8 15 0
Crockery	4 pkgs.	34 10 0	...	0 5 0	4 pkgs.	34 15 0
Curry Powder	5 lb.	0 10 0	...	...	5 lb.	0 10 0
Cutlery ... ..	...	21 15 0	...	2 15 0	...	24 10 0
Doors ... ..	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0
Doors	24 pairs	49 0 0	...	...	24 pairs	49 0 0
Drapery ... ..	...	1,125 15 0	...	266 10 0	...	1,392 5 0
Drugs ... ..	...	118 0 0	...	132 0 0	...	250 0 0
Dynamite	2 lb.	0 5 0	...	...	2 lb.	0 5 0
Eggs	6 ¹ / ₂ doz.	1 0 0	...	...	6 ¹ / ₂ doz.	1 0 0
Electro Ware ... ..	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0
Engine	1	117 0 0	...	...	1	117 0 0
Essences	1 ¹ / ₂ doz.	0 15 0	1 doz.	0 5 0	2 ¹ / ₂ doz.	1 0 0
Fish (dried) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (preserved) ... ..	...	...	3,000 lb.	133 5 0	3,000 lb.	133 5 0
Flour	T. C. Q. L. 17 7 1 22	283 5 0	T. C. Q. L. 38 14 3 10	572 10 0	T. C. Q. L. 56 2 1 4	855 15 0
Fruit (canned)	213 dz. pt.	86 15 0	94 doz. pts.	38 0 0	307 doz. pts.	124 15 0
„ (dried)	360 lb.	12 0 0	1,058 lb.	36 10 0	1,418 lb.	48 10 0
„ (green)	8 cases	8 15 0	...	...	8 cases	8 15 0
„ (salts)	10 ¹ / ₂ doz.	18 5 0	...	...	10 ¹ / ₂ doz.	18 5 0
Furniture	7 pkgs.	97 0 0	...	...	7 pkgs.	97 0 0
Geneva and Schnapps	...	...	5 gals.	1 0 0	5 gals.	1 0 0
Gin	2 gals.	1 0 0	8 „	3 0 0	10 „	4 0 0
Ginger	6 lb.	0 10 0	...	...	6 lb.	0 10 0
Glassware	2 pkgs.	23 15 0	...	2 10 0	2 pkgs.	26 5 0
Glue	85 lb.	4 15 0	...	...	85 lb.	4 15 0
Carried forward ... ..	...	3,214 5 0	...	2,463 18 0	...	5,678 3 0

APPENDIX O—continued.

IMPORTS entered at PORT MORESBY and SAMARAI, from 1st JULY, 1889, to the 30th JUNE, 1890—continued.

ARTICLE.	PORT MORESBY.		SAMARAI.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	...	3,214 5 0	...	2,463 18 0	...	5,678 3 0
Goats ...	8	6 0 0	...	...	8 lb.	6 0 0
Guns ...	5	16 0 0	...	10 10 0	5	26 10 0
Gunpowder ...	282½ lb.	43 5 0	4 lb.	1 0 0	286¾ "	44 5 0
Hams and Bacon ...	821 "	42 15 0	1,987 "	102 15 0	2,808 "	145 10 0
Hardware ...	...	390 10 0	...	300 0 0	...	690 10 0
Hatchets ...	166½ doz.	144 0 0	8 doz.	9 0 0	175½ doz.	153 0 0
Hose ...	783 feet	15 0 0	...	...	783 ft.	15 0 0
Honey ...	26 lb.	1 5 0	...	...	26 lb.	1 5 0
Hops ...	55 "	4 10 0	3 lb.	0 5 0	58 lb.	4 5 0
Implements (agricultural) ...	7 pkgs.	17 15 0	...	...	7 pkgs.	26 15 0
" (mining) ...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	...
Iron (galvanised) ...	T. c. Q. L. 10 5 3 14	246 10 0	15 cwt.	22 0 0	T. c. Q. L. 11 0 3 14	268 10 0
" (castings) ...	2 cwt.	3 10 0	...	...	2 cwt.	3 10 0
Ironmongery ...	...	143 5 0	...	...	...	143 5 0
Iron Hoops ...	...	...	11½ cwt.	8 15 0	11½ cwt.	8 15 0
Jams ...	1,715 lb.	48 10 0	3,156 lb.	90 0 0	4,871 lb.	138 10 0
Kerosene ...	1,108 gals.	71 5 0	200 gals.	24 0 0	1,308 gals.	95 5 0
Knives ...	138½ doz.	27 0 0	...	...	138½ doz.	27 0 0
Lard ...	350 lb.	20 0 0	...	...	350 lb.	20 0 0
Leatherware ...	5 pkgs.	36 5 0	...	0 15 0	5 pkgs.	37 0 0
Limejuice ...	22 gals.	4 15 0	...	...	22 gals.	4 15 0
Live Stock ...	104	311 10 0	...	...	104	311 10 0
Maccaroni ...	14 lb.	0 15 0	...	...	14 lb.	0 15 0
Maizena ...	56 "	2 5 0	...	...	56 "	2 5 0
Maize ...	36 bshls.	11 15 0	16 bshls.	4 0 0	52 bshls.	15 15 0
Machines { Sawing ...	1	94 10 0	...	...	1	94 10 0
{ Sewing ...	9	40 0 0	...	...	9	40 0 0
{ Printing ...	1	76 0 0	...	...	1	76 0 0
{ Boring ...	1	2 0 0	...	...	1	2 0 0
Meat (preserved) ...	19,571 lb.	702 10 0	22,788 lb.	664 5 0	42,359 lb.	1,366 15 0
" (salt) ...	27½ cwt.	48 10 0	53,564 "	788 0 0	58,602 "	836 10 0
" (extract and potted) ...	163½	31 5 0	58½	18 0 0	222 "	49 5 0
Milk ...	108 doz.	38 15 0	465 doz.	186 5 0	573 doz.	225 0 0
Molasses ...	28 lb.	0 5 0	3,316 lb.	51 10 0	3,344 lb.	51 15 0
Mustard ...	105 lb.	7 0 0	...	...	105 "	7 0 0
Muntz Metal ...	826 lb.	32 10 0	461 lb.	22 10 0	1,287 "	55 0 0
Nails ...	T. c. Q. L. 2 3 3 11	72 10 0	36 "	4 5 0	T. c. Q. L. 3 0 0 19	76 15 0
" ...	...	...	65 "	1 0 0	65 lb.	1 0 0
Nuts ...	...	...	12 "	1 0 0	12 "	1 0 0
Oakum ...	...	3 15 0	56 "	2 0 0	56 "	5 15 0
Oatmeal ...	230 lb.	3 5 0	5,306 "	68 10 0	5,536 "	71 15 0
Oars ...	1½ doz.	9 0 0	6 prs.	7 0 0	2½ doz.	16 0 0
Oil ...	194½ gals.	38 15 0	36½ gals.	9 10 0	231 gals.	48 5 0
Oilman's Stores ...	...	106 5 0	...	4 0 0	...	110 5 0
Onions ...	C. Q. L. 10 1 8	19 15 0	2 cwt.	4 0 0	C. Q. L. 12 1 8	23 15 0
Paper Bags ...	56 lb.	1 0 0	...	...	56 lb.	1 0 0
Paint ...	T. c. Q. L. 2 6 0 0	88 15 0	72 lb.	2 0 0	T. c. Q. L. 2 6 3 16	90 15 0
Paper (brown) ...	28 lb.	0 10 0	182 lb.	3 0 0	211 lbs.	3 10 0
Peas and Beans ...	12½ bshls.	4 0 0	...	...	12½ bush.	4 0 0
Pearl Shell ...	10 prs.	3 10 0	...	...	10 prs.	3 10 0
Pepper ...	32 lb.	2 0 0	...	...	32 lb.	2 0 0
Photographic Plates ...	2 cases	19 5 0	...	...	2 cases	19 5 0
Pickles ...	39 "	17 15 0	50 doz.	33 10 0	...	51 5 0
Pipes (clay) ...	...	...	264 gross	35 0 0	264 gross	35 0 0
" (wood) ...	...	...	26 doz.	12 0 0	26 doz.	12 0 0
Pitch ...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
Plants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poultry ...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	1 10 0
Potatoes ...	T. c. Q. L. 1 17 0 21	25 0 0	22 cwt.	17 0 0	T. c. Q. L. 2 19 0 21	42 0 0
" (preserved) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing Machines ...	2 pkgs.	5 10 0	...	...	2 pkgs.	5 10 0
Puddings (canned) ...	2 doz.	2 0 0	...	...	2 doz.	2 0 0
Rice ...	T. c. Q. L. 50 18 0 0	700 0 0	T. c. Q. L. 15 12 3 12	198 5 0	T. c. Q. L. 66 10 3 12	898 5 0
Rockets ...	6 doz.	10 10 0	...	...	6 doz.	10 10 0
Rope ...	9 cwt.	35 15 0	C. Q. L. 11 11 4	52 0 0	T. c. Q. L. 1 0 1 4	87 15 0
" (wire) ...	...	...	41 lb.	1 5 0	41 lb.	1 5 0
Rum ...	16 gals.	8 5 0	36 gals.	16 15 0	52 gals.	25 0 0
Sacks ...	730	28 0 0	984	31 15 0	1,714	59 15 0
" (corn) ...	...	...	67½ doz.	28 0 0	67½ doz.	28 0 0
Sago ...	126 lb.	2 15 0	77 lb.	1 0 0	203 "	3 15 0
Carried forward...	...	7,105 0 0	...	5,310 3 0	...	12,415 3 0

APPENDIX O—continued.

IMPORTS entered at PORT MORESBY and SAMARAI, from 1st JULY, 1889, to the 30th JUNE, 1890—continued.

ARTICLE.	PORT MORESBY.		SAMARAI.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward ...	...	£ 7,105 0 0	...	£ 5,310 3 0	...	£ 12,415 3 0
Salt (coarse) ...	16½ cwt.	9 0 0	T. C. Q. L. 0 11 1 16	6 15 0	T. C. Q. L. 1 7 3 16	15 15 0
" (table) ...	3¼ doz.	1 5 0	...	...	3¼ doz.	1 5 0
Sashes ...	10 prs.	17 5 0	...	...	10 prs.	17 5 0
Sarsaparilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sauce ...	19½ doz.	15 0 0	15 doz.	12 10 0	34½ doz.	27 10 0
Schnapps ...	2 gals.	1 10 0	...	...	2 gals.	1 10 0
Sheep ...	10	16 0 0	10	15 0 0	20	31 0 0
Shot ...	C. Q. L. 19 3 3	30 5 0	C. Q. L. 3 1 15	5 5 0	C. Q. L. 23 0 18	35 10 0
Soap ...	T. C. Q. L. 3 3 1 0	64 0 0	13 cwt.	12 5 0	T. C. Q. L. 3 16 1 0	76 5 0
Soda ...	458 lb.	3 15 0	56 lb.	0 15 0	514 lb.	4 10 0
Soup ...	153½ doz.	91 10 0	108 doz.	48 0 0	261½ doz.	139 10 0
Spices ...	...	...	203 lb.	15 10 0	203 lb.	15 10 0
Spirits (methylated) ...	142 gals.	24 10 0	82 gals.	12 0 0	224 gals.	36 10 0
" (liqueurs) ...	4 "	3 10 0	...	...	4 "	3 10 0
Stationery ...	...	34 15 0	...	9 5 0	...	44 0 0
Starch ...	80 lb.	2 0 0	...	...	80 lb.	2 0 0
Sugar ...	T. C. Q. L. 6 14 1 14	199 5 0	T. C. Q. L. 10 3 0 17	276 0 0	T. C. Q. L. 16 17 2 3	475 5 0
Sundries ...	...	24 15 0	...	0 5 0	...	25 0 0
Syrups ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanks ...	10	53 15 0	...	...	10	53 15 0
Tar ...	65 gals.	10 10 0	20 gals.	3 10 0	85 gals.	14 0 0
Tea ...	868 lbs.	62 10 0	1,842 lb.	118 0 0	2,710 lb.	180 10 0
Timber ...	22,002 feet	378 15 0	2,200 feet	32 10 0	24,202 feet	411 5 0
Tinware ...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	2 10 0
Tobacco ...	T. C. Q. L. 5 16 1 8¼	771 15 0	T. C. Q. L. 3 14 0 22	502 15 0	T. C. Q. L. 9 10 2 4¼	1,274 10 0
Turpentine ...	23 gals.	5 5 0	...	...	23 gals.	5 5 0
Twine ...	60 hanks.	4 5 0	...	0 15 0	60 hanks.	5 0 0
Type ...	1 pkg.	4 0 0	...	...	1 pkg.	4 0 0
Varnish ...	7 gals.	5 5 0	...	...	7 gals.	5 5 0
Vaseline ...	5 lb.	0 15 0	...	...	5 lb.	0 15 0
Vegetables (tinned) ...	C. Q. L. 6 3 4	29 0 0	C. Q. L. 19 3 15	49 5 0	T. C. Q. L. 1 6 2 19	78 5 0
" (fresh) ...	2 cases	1 0 0	3 cwt.	4 0 0	4 cwt.	5 0 0
Vestas ...	62½ gross	38 0 0	202 gross	147 10 0	264½ gross	185 10 0
Vinegar ...	79½ gals.	12 5 0	34 gals.	7 0 0	113½ gals.	19 5 0
Wads (gun) ...	...	2 15 0	...	...	...	2 15 0
Waters (aerated) ...	49 doz.	11 10 0	10 doz.	2 0 0	59 doz.	13 10 0
Wheat ...	12 bshls.	2 10 0	...	...	12 bshls.	2 10 0
Whisky ...	62 gals.	46 15 0	258 gals.	153 15 0	320 gals.	200 10 0
Wine (sparkling) ...	2½ "	4 15 0	...	...	2½ "	4 15 0
" ...	704½ "	160 0 0	100 gals.	53 10 0	804½ "	213 10 0
Wire Netting ...	750 yds.	15 15 0	...	0 10 0	750 yds.	16 5 0
" Rigging ...	C. Q. L. 1 0 5	3 5 0	...	...	C. Q. L. 1 0 5	3 5 0
Woodenware ...	...	35 10 0	...	...	...	35 10 0
TOTAL ...	...	9,305 10 0	...	6,798 13 0	...	16,104 3 0

H.M. Customs,
Port Moresby, 12th August, 1890.F. E. LAWES,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX O—continued.

EXPORTS FROM THE POSSESSION.

EXPORTS from PORT MORESBY and SAMARAI from the 1st JULY, 1889, to the 30th JUNE, 1890.

ARTICLE.	PORT MORESBY.		SAMARAI.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bêche-de-Mer	16 tons 10 cwt.	£ s. d. 665 0 0	53 tons 15 cwt.	£ s. d. 4,017 0 0	70 tons 5 cwt.	£ s. d. 4,682 0 0
Birds	2 cases	29 0 0	...	...	2 cases	29 0 0
Brandy	8 galls	5 0 0	...	...	8 galls.	5 0 0
Cocoanuts ... ..	...	...	1,800	5 0 0	1,800	5 0 0
Copra ... ..	...	...	43 tons	250 0 0	43 tons	250 0 0
Curiosities	4 pkgs.	55 0 0	...	...	4 pkgs.	55 0 0
Doors	1 "	1 10 0	...	...	1 "	1 10 0
Drapery	2 "	28 0 0	...	...	2 "	28 0 0
Diving Pump ... ..	...	...	1	100 0 0	1 "	100 0 0
Natural History Specimens ... ..	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	40 0 0
Gum ... ..	...	...	2 tons	30 0 0	2 tons	30 0 0
Meats (salt)	1,600 lbs.	27 5 0	...	...	1,600 lbs.	27 5 0
Pearl-shell ... ..	...	...	12 tons 5 cwt.	1,050 0 0	12 tons 5 cwt.	1,050 0 0
Sundries	6 pkgs.	50 0 0	...	...	6 pkgs.	50 0 0
Turtle-shell	3 cwt.	90 0 0	12 lbs.	6 0 0	3 cwt. 12 lb.	96 0 0
Wallaby Skins	1 bale	5 0 0	...	...	1 bale	5 0 0
Wine	8 galls	1 10 0	...	...	8 galls	1 10 0
		£ 997 5 0		£ 5,458 0 0		£ 6,455 5 0

H.M. Customs, Port Moresby,
8th August, 1890.F. E. LAWES,
Collector of Customs.

STATEMENT of NAVIGATION—showing the NATIONALITY, NUMBER, and TONNAGE of FOREIGN-GOING MERCHANT VESSEL ENTERED and CLEARED at the PORTS of the POSSESSION (SHIPS of WAR not included).

NATIONALITY.	VESSELS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.		1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
PORT MORESBY.					
British	{ Sailing	19	1,925	18	1,752
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	19	1,925	18	1,752
Other Nations ... ..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SAMARAI.					
British	{ Sailing	26	1,802	27	1,768
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	26	1,802	27	1,768
Other Nations ... ..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	26	1,802	27	1,768
TOTALS.					
Port Moresby ... ..	...	19	1,925	18	1,752
Samarai ... ..	...	26	1,802	27	1,768
	Total	45	3,727	45	3,520

VESSELS—COASTWISE.

PORT MORESBY.					
British	{ Sailing	25	1,264	28	1,578
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	25	1,264	28	1,578
Other Nations... ..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SAMARAI.					
British	{ Sailing	22	906	23	1,189
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	22	906	23	1,189
Other Nations... ..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS.					
Port Moresby ... ..	...	25	1,264	28	1,578
Samarai ... ..	...	22	906	23	1,189
	Total	47	2,170	51	2,767

H.M. Customs, Port Moresby,
11th August, 1890.F. E. LAWES,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX O—continued.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LETTERS, PACKETS, and NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED and DESPATCHED by the POST OFFICES at PORT MORESBY and SAMARAI from 1st JULY, 1889, to 30th JUNE, 1890.

	RECEIVED.			DESPATCHED.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
Port Moresby	2,556	102	5,219	2,123	77	582
Samarai	610	9	1,625	463	7	8
TOTAL	3,166	111	6,844	2,586	84	590

Port Moresby,
8th August, 1890.

F. E. LAWES,
Postmaster.

APPENDIX P.
BRITISH NEW GUINEA.
REVENUE.

STATEMENT of REVENUE COLLECTED at BRITISH NEW GUINEA from the 1st JULY, 1889, to the 30th JUNE, 1890.

Head of Revenue.	Amount.	Total.
CUSTOMS REVENUE—		
Import Duties	£ s. d. 2,851 17 9	£ s. d.
Bond Dues	38 16 6	
Sale of Customs Forms	2 16 1	2,893 10 4
GOLDFIELDS REVENUE—		
Miners' Rights	8 15 0	
Business Licenses	12 0 0	20 15 0
FEES, FINES, AND LICENSES—		
Shipping Fees	4 10 0	
Central Court Fees	3 0 0	
Fines	41 10 0	
Lighter Licenses	1 0 0	
Custom House Agents' Licenses	10 0 0	60 0 0
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—		
Refundments, &c.	28 14 0	
Passenger Fares, Schooner "Hygeia"	12 14 0	41 8 0
TOTAL	£	3,015 13 4

Brisbane,
16th August, 1890.

A. MUSGRAVE,
Treasurer, British New Guinea.

EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE from 1st JULY, 1889, to 30th JUNE, 1890.

Appropriation as per British New Guinea Ordinance No. IV. of 1889.	Particulars.	Expenditure.	BALANCES.	
			Unexpended.	In Excess of Appropriation.
£ s. d.	SALARIES—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,500 0 0	CIVIL LIST ESTABLISHMENT—			
300 0 0	Administrator	1,500 0 0		
1,000 0 0	Private Secretary	300 0 0		
500 0 0	Judicial Officer	1,000 0 0		
	Government Secretary	500 0 0		
500 0 0	TEMPORARY AND PROVISIONAL—			
300 0 0	Resident Magistrate, Eastern Division	500 0 0		
	Assistant Resident Magistrate, Eastern Division, and			
	Warden, Louisiade Goldfield	240 16 8	59 3 4	
500 0 0	Resident Magistrate, Western Division	397 4 5	102 15 7	
300 0 0	Collector of Customs, Port Moresby	300 0 0		
275 0 0	Government Printer	275 0 0		
250 0 0	Government Agent at Rigo	236 17 10	13 2 2	
250 0 0	Gaoler and Overseer	244 15 0	5 5 0	
200 0 0	Sub-Collector of Customs, Samarai	187 4 7	12 15 5	
150 0 0	Government Storekeeper		150 0 0	
1,500 0 0	VESSELS AND BOATS—			
250 0 0	Schooner "Hygeia"	1,802 14 5		302 14 5
150 0 0	Cutter "Maino"	205 18 5	44 1 7	
100 0 0	Whaleboat, Port Moresby	158 3 6		8 3 6
350 0 0	Whaleboat, Samarai	83 3 8	16 16 4	
	Other Boats and Maintenance	314 3 0	35 17 0	
1,500 0 0	MISCELLANEOUS—			
1,000 0 0	Allowances (House and Travelling)	2,548 3 2		1,048 3 2
100 0 0	Armed Constabulary and Prisons	841 10 10	158 9 2	
500 0 0	Judicial	17 0 2	82 19 10	
175 0 0	Printing and Stationery	195 3 9	304 16 3	
750 0 0	Library and Scientific	85 19 6	89 0 6	
200 0 0	Buildings	1,144 19 3		394 19 3
100 0 0	Medical and Sanitary	69 15 5	130 4 7	
300 0 0	Presents to Natives	27 0 5	72 19 7	
2,000 0 0	Agricultural	137 11 9	162 8 3	
	Unforeseen	1,661 19 7	338 0 5	
15,000 0 0	TOTAL	£ 14,975 5 4	1,778 15 0	1,754 0 4

APPENDIX P—continued.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA—continued.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

AMOUNT HANDED OVER BY LATE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

£	s.	d.	EXPLORATION—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1,512	13	6	Expenses in connection with Fly River Expedition ...	642	14	11	869	18	7
1,512	13	6	TOTAL	642	14	11	869	18	7

Brisbane,
16th August, 1890.

A. MUSGRAVE,
Treasurer, British New Guinea.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Accounts of British New Guinea for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1890, and find as follows:—

REVENUE.

The total Revenue paid by the local Receivers to the Treasurer of British New Guinea, during and on account of the Financial Year 1889-90, amounted to £3,015 13s. 4d. This sum has been handed over to the Queensland Treasury, and appears below in "Amounts available for Distribution." The Revenue has been derived chiefly from Customs, only £122 3s. having been obtained from other sources. The Treasurer has authenticated his statement by producing to me a cash book, some ships' manifests, and Customs House entries, also a cash book kept by the Collector of Customs, Port Moresby. The cash book kept by the Sub-Collector of Customs at Samarai was not produced. With these data the Audit is far from exhaustive, and therefore unsatisfactory, as any but a local Audit of Revenue Accounts must necessarily be.

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure for the financial year 1889-90, amounted to £14,975 5s. 4d. The payments, with the exception of a few trifling discrepancies, have been correctly computed, and were supported by duly certified and acquitted vouchers, except in two instances, in which the cheques were produced to me before payment, and the Receipts will be furnished when returned by the payees.

AMOUNT HANDED OVER BY THE LATE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

It having been agreed by the contributing Colonies that the balance handed over by the late Special Commissioner should be expended in further Explorations in British New Guinea, the sum mentioned in the Certificate of Audit for the previous year, viz., £1,466 16s. 10d., and a sum of £45 16s. 8d. obtained from the same source and retained to meet some outstanding accounts afterwards included in the Expenditure for the year 1888-89, altogether £1,512 13s. 6d. has been placed to a Special Account; of this, £642 14s. 11d. has been expended, leaving £869 18s. 7d. still available.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID.

The following contributions have been received from the guaranteeing Colonies:—

From New South Wales to 30th June, 1890	£5,000	0	0
From Victoria to 31st May, 1890	4,583	6	8
From Queensland to 30th June, 1890	5,000	0	0
	<u>£14,583</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

Amount due to 30th June, 1890:—

Victoria	£416	13	4
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AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The amounts available for distribution between the guaranteeing Colonies, in terms of paragraphs Nos. 2, 3, and 4, of the Second Schedule of the British New Guinea (Queensland) Act, are as follows:—

Local Revenue—			
1888-89	£2,679	11	10
1889-90	3,015	13	4
Contributions by Western Australia—			
1888-89	161	16	9
1889-90	161	16	9
Unexpended Balances of Contributions from guaranteeing Colonies—			
1888-89	1,313	15	3
1889-90	24	14	8
	<u>£7,357</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

No distribution of the above has been made, as it is understood that correspondence is now going on with a view to expending a portion of the amount in supplementing the Annual Subsidy granted by the Imperial Government for the working expenses of the Government Steamer "Merrie England."

Separate certificates of Audit have been given for the Imperial Expenditure, viz.:—

"MERRIE ENGLAND."

Repairs and Alterations	£959	5	6
Purchase of Launch	694	6	4
Maintenance to 31st March, 1890	£5,375	15	8
Less Sundry Credits	221	9	6
	5,154	6	2
Maintenance Quarter ending 30th June, 1890	£2,057	5	8
Less Sundry Credits	89	7	5
	<u>1,967</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>£8,775</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>

E. DESHON,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit,
Brisbane, 23rd September, 1890.

APPENDIX Q.
T A R I F F .
SCHEDULE.

If any of the following articles are imported in the form or shape of a bag, package, box, tin, jar, bottle, or similar thing marked or labelled, or commonly sold as containing or commonly reputed to contain a specific quantity of such article, such bag, package, box, tin, jar, bottle, or similar thing shall as against the importer be deemed to contain such specific quantity.

PART I.
SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.
Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, maizena, maccaroni, starch, cornflour	per pound	1d.
Aerated or mineral waters	per doz. pints	6d.
Beer, ale, porter, cider (in bottle)	per 6 quarts or 12 pints	9d.
Beer, ale, porter, cider (in wood or jar)	per gallon	6d.
Boots and shoes	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Biscuits (fancy or sweetened)	per pound	1d.
Blue	"	1d.
Bacon	"	1d.
Brushware	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Basketware	"	"
Blacking	"	"
Bathbrick	"	"
Baking powder	"	"
Barley, split peas	per pound	1d.
Boxes and trunks of wood, leather, or metal	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Cordage and rope	per ton	10s.
Cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers	per pound	4s.
Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and chicory	"	2d.
Confectionery, including cakes, comfits, ginger, butterine, sweetmeats, and nuts of all kinds except coconuts	"	2d.
Caps (percussion)	per 100	1d.
Cheese	per pound	1d.
Candles	"	1d.
Crockery	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Cordials and syrups, not included under spirits	per gallon	1s.
Clocks and watches	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Cutlery	"	"
Cartridges or cartridge cases	"	"
Dynamite	per pound	3d.
Dates, figs, prunes, raisins, and other dried fruits	"	1d.
Drapery, including apparel and all materials composed wholly or in part of cotton, silk, linen, wool, or other woven fabric	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Drugs, including all articles of the kind and form used as medicines	"	"
Earthenware	"	"
Fish, preserved	"	"
Fruits, bottled or in tins or jars	per doz. pints	1s.
Firearms	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Fuse and fireworks	"	"
Floor cloth	"	"
Glass and glassware	"	"
Glue, gelatine, isinglass	per pound	1d.
Guttapercha and indiarubber, or manufactures of in whole or in part	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Hams and cured pork	per pound	1d.
Hardware and holloware	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Hops	per pound	1d.
Ironmongery	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Ink, stationery, and paper (writing and fancy)	"	"
Jewellery	"	"
Jams, jellies, and honey	per pound	1d.
Kerosene	per gallon	6d.
Lead, including shot and bullets	per cwt.	2s. 4d.
Leather and leatherware, including all articles made wholly or in part of leather	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Methylated spirits	per gallon	2s.
Molasses and treacle	per cwt.	2s.
Malt	per bushel	6d.
Mustard	per pound	1d.
Matches and fusees	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Matting	"	"
Musical instruments	"	"
Opium, or any article containing any of the active ingredients thereof	per pound	20s.
Oilman's stores	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Oils not otherwise enumerated	per gallon	6d.
Oil, perfumed	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Powder, sporting	per pound	3d.
Pepper, mace, and other spices	"	1d.
Pickles, including chutney and sauces	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Paper, brown, wrapping, and paper bags	per cwt.	2s.
Perfumery	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Potted meat and extract of meat...	per pound	2d.

SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES—continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.
Printed forms	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Pipes (tobacco)	"	"
Pictures and picture frames	"	"
Platedware	"	"
Rice	per ton	10s.
Spirits of the strength of proof, or of greater strength than proof by Sykes' Hydrometer	per proof gallon	12s.
Spirits and spirituous compounds under proof, or of which the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer	per gallon	12s.
Case spirits, reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged—		
Two gallons and under as two gallons		
Over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons		
Over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons		
Soap, hard and soft	per pound	0½d.
Salt, saltpetre, and soda crystals	per ton	10s.
Sponges	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Sugar	per cwt.	2s. 4d.
Tobacco, manufactured	per pound	3s.
Tobacco, "trade," and unmanufactured	"	1s.
Tea	"	2d.
Turpentine	per gallon	1s.
Toys	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Tinware	"	"
Twine and lines for fishing, clothes, lead, and similar lines	"	"
Umbrellas and parasols	"	"
Varnish	per gallon	1s.
Vinegar	"	6d.
Wines, sparkling	"	6s.
" Australian	"	2s.
" other kinds	"	4s.
" containing over 25 per cent. of alcohol... ..	"	12s.
Whiting	ad valorem	10 per cent.
Woodenware	"	"
Wire rope	per ton	10s.
Zinc manufactures, or in sheets, rolls, or pipes	ad valorem	10 per cent.

PART II.

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

Agricultural and mining implements, machines, and tools, and parts thereof. Animals alive, anchors, axles, and wheels.

Biscuits, not fancy nor sweetened. Ballast for ships. Bêche-de-mer. Boats and vessels and sails therefor. Books and periodicals, including newspapers, photographs, maps, charts, globes, and models for school purposes. Boilers, steam and boiler plates. Bags and sacks, casks, tanks and cases, or parts thereof for exporting produce.

Canvas for sails. Cement. Coin—gold, silver, and, bronze. Copper—sheet, plain, rods, tacks, nails. Chains and cables. Coal and coke, coco-nuts, and coco-nut fibre and copra. Cotton—unmanufactured. Curiosities, antique and "native."

Diving pumps and dresses and parts thereof. Doors, windows, sashes, and shutters. Drain pipes.

Engines—steam, gas.

Flour, including "seconds," "thirds," and "fourths." Furniture. Fruit, green. Fire engines. Fish—salt or dried.

Garden seeds—bulbs, trees, shrubs, plants, flowers. Grain—maize, wheat, oats, barley. Galvanised iron, corrugated. Gold—unmanufactured. Grindstones.

Iron and steel rails and waggons for running thereon, including plates, bolts, and nuts therefor. Iron and steel—plain, sheet, rod, scrap, hoop.

Luggage—personal of passengers. Lining for chests to export produce, lead, tin, zinc, paper—plain and medicated. Living oysters. Lithographic materials.

Machinery—agricultural, mining, sawing, steam engines, carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing, freezing, carpentering, papermaking, printing, ice-making, or parts thereof. Meat—fresh, preserved, and salt. Meals—maize, oat, barley, and peas. Manures. Metals—old, yellow for sheathing. Matting for ships dunnage and sugar.

Naval and Military stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces. Nails and screws. Nets for fishing.

Oakum. Oars, outside packages in which goods are ordinarily contained. Ores.

Paints. Paper, printing. Powder, blasting. Punts and lighters and materials for building the same.

Quicksilver.

Sandalwood. Sewing machines. Shell—tortoise, and pearl. Skins. Slates for schools. Silver—unmanufactured. Specimens of natural history. Sulphur.

Tar. Type and printing machines and presses. Tanks. Tents. Telegraph and telephone machinery and materials. Timber, dressed or undressed.

Vegetables, fresh—potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, cabbages, and beetroot.

Water pipes. Wire (fencing) and wire-netting (iron) for fencing and iron fencing materials.

PART III.

GENERAL DUTY.

On all goods not enumerated or comprised in the preceding lists or parts, an *Ad Valorem* duty of 5 per centum.

APPENDIX R.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT MAGISTRATE FOR THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

Government Offices, Port Moresby, B.N.G.,

15th August, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour for your Honour's information to furnish the following Report for the year ending 30th June, 1890, on that part of the Possession which lies between the 145th and 148th degrees of E. long., and constitutes the Court of Petty Sessions for the Central district or division.

2. *Natives*.—The natives in this district, especially in the vicinity of Port Moresby, have passed through a year of very great scarcity. They have in some places had a severe struggle to obtain sufficient food to keep themselves alive. Deaths from starvation have been reported (mostly of very young and old people) at other places, but the dearth of food was most felt in the Rigo district. There the villages were in some instances broken up, as the inhabitants wandered away to search for food. Pari, Vapukori, Borebada, and Boera, and other neighbouring coast villages endured much privation, and had to depend for months almost wholly on their fisheries, although they are not especially skilful at this industry. This famine was caused by the drought of the two previous years.

The Government relieved the Rigo district by contributing food and trade. Those who were able to do so had to work for an allowance of food and tobacco, whilst those who were too young or infirm were supplied with a certain quantity free. A fund was raised by the Rev. W. G. Lawes for the relief of those in the immediate neighbourhood of Port Moresby, and subscribed to by all the European residents.

To the westward, from Redscar Bay to the Gulf of Papua, the people were better off, but even for some of them, if they occupy dry country, it has also been a year of unusual trial. They generally, however, grow more food than is sufficient for their subsistence, and barter some of their surplus. To add to the troubles of those near Port Moresby, the "Hiri," or trading voyage for sago to the west, turned out a failure for most of them. The people of Pari started earlier than their usual date in September, hoping to return by the first breath of the north-west monsoon. Venturing back too soon, they were washed ashore at Maiva, and all their cargo was destroyed. They then, however, went again to the westward and refilled the canoes; but one of these foundered in the second journey homewards. Vapukori lost both "lakatois," and the Port Moresby people had to jettison a large proportion of their cargo. Borobada and Boera were likewise unfortunate. These losses are a serious matter, as each "lakatoi" holds on an average from twenty-five to thirty tons of sago, and in addition to its value as a food, it is a common article of barter besides. I regret in this connection to mention the total wreck of one Maiva trading canoe with her crew of eight natives, who were all drowned.

3. *Larceny*.—As a consequence of the famine, cases of theft have been prevalent. Children who were abandoned by their parents wandered into other people's gardens and stole things out of them. The native punishment for stealing food, especially in hard times, unfortunately is death. In nearly every case of murder brought before the courts this year theft has been the sole reason. Apart from these graver offences, a certain number of cases of petty larceny have also been before the court. Most of these came from Rigo district, chiefly because a Government Agent being stationed there with constabulary powers, he could take prompter cognizance of complaints. Fortunately the present season has been a favourable one, consequently the crops are good, and native food is again fairly plentiful.

4. *Murders*.—There have been twenty-six cases of murder brought before the court. Most of these happened at the beginning of the year. I am glad to be able to report that the natives are now beginning to realise that murders will not be passed over by the Government, and are beginning themselves to arrest and hand over criminals to justice instead of resorting to the use of the spear. I am pleased at being able to state that the long-standing feud between Maiva and Kivori appears to have ended since your Honour's visit to that district. The Maivans have lately been in here, and report that they and the people of Kivori now interchange friendly visits with each other.

5. *Prisoners*.—Forty-six prisoners in all have been confined in the gaol at Port Moresby during the past year, forty of whom were natives. Five of the native prisoners, whose sentences were commuted from capital punishment, it was thought desirable to transfer to the second gaol in the Possession at Samarai. Twenty-seven persons were released at the expiration of their terms, and two escaped from prison, but were recaptured. A sickly state prevailed amongst the prisoners in July and August of 1889, but their health subsequently has been good, and together with the Papuan boat's crew they have performed a great deal of useful work in and about the township, such as making roads, renewing fences, building boathouse, making stone jetty, preparing site, &c., for the new gaol, besides other duties—weeding pathways, discharging Government goods from vessels, assisting in coaling the steamer "Merrie England," &c., &c.

The prisoners are always employed at outdoor work from about 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., one hour being allowed at noon for dinner. They do not work on Sundays or on Saturday afternoons. They get three meals a day, and are allowed a little tobacco. Their rations consist of rice, biscuits, and meat with local vegetables when procurable. Latterly fresh vegetables have been constantly supplied to them. Two warders under the head gaoler superintend their work.

Divine service is held by one of the native mission students of the London Missionary Society every Sunday at the gaol.

The maximum number of prisoners in the gaol at any one time was seventeen, and the minimum number nine.

6. *Wider Intercourse Among Natives*.—So far as the natives of this district are concerned progress during the year has been satisfactory. They have begun to understand our institutions better; they avail themselves more and more of the courts and our mediation to settle disputes; and they appreciate the friendly intercourse that has sprung up between them and natives of other places, with whom previously they had hardly held any dealings.

The Saroa and Rigo people now fearlessly go to the villages on the Kemp-Welch River, a proceeding that they were never known to take before. Kapakapa people have also been to Aroma, and Aroma people continually come to Port Moresby. These visits are mostly for the purpose of trading.

This

This is quite a new feature in native life in these parts, and very encouraging as to the native policy. No foreigners have been molested in this district during the past year. Several prospectors and collectors explored and travelled inland from different points during the year, and everywhere they were treated with kindness and attention by the natives.

7. *Public Roads*.—One of the most useful works done during the past year has been the making of the road from Port Moresby to Aroma. This work, commenced at the beginning of the year by the late Government agent at Rigo, was a great help to the inhabitants of the district during the late famine, since all natives in the vicinity willing to work were employed on its construction. The road is now completed from Tupuselei to the Kemp-Welch River above Kalo. From Tupuselei it runs through Konebada, Vadili, Veiburi, Manukoro, Bono, thence to Rigo station, a distance of some twenty-five miles. From Rigo station eastward it goes through all the principal villages to the Kemp-Welch River. A suitable crossing through this large stream proved difficult to find, but the present Government agent has selected a fording with a depth of only 2 feet of water in the south-east season. Roads have also been cut from Rigo station to Saroa and Rigo villages, and to the sea-coast village of Kapakapa. It will be practicable in a short time by these roads to travel on horseback without difficulty from Port Moresby to Kerupunu (Hood's Lagoon).

8. *Cocoa-nut Plantation*.—Another useful work begun in the past year is the formation of a cocoa-nut plantation at Daugo, one of the Fisherman Islands, close to Port Moresby. A contract was entered into in December last with Mr. R. Hunter for planting 5,000 nuts. These nuts were mostly obtained from the Gulf of Papua, being better and larger than those that could be procured in the neighbourhood. They were placed under shade in a nursery, but when properly sprouted it was found to be too late in the season to plant out the whole number. Some 1,500 of the most vigorous young plants were, however, set out in pits excavated to the extent of one cubic yard on a Ceylon system. The remainder were left in the nursery to await the following wet season. Those planted out have, however, thriven well, owing to the exceptionally wet weather in the south-east monsoon of this year, only two of the above 1,500 having died. Those left in the nursery are also thriving well. Owing to the formation of the island the plantation has been divided into three separate blocks. The first plot, already partly planted, is on the north-east corner of the island. The larger plot will be on the west and south-west portions of the island. A good track, 6 feet wide, connecting the two future groves has been made across the whole length of the island. By the beginning of the coming wet season all the 5,000 nuts will have been planted out.

9. *Gardens, &c.*—A small botanical garden, with an area of some three acres, has been fenced and laid out near to Government House. It has been planted with certain fruit trees, coffee, jute, millet, ground nuts, maize, and several species of vegetables, &c., &c. The trees suffered severely from grasshoppers, which swarmed during the late drought. The growth of the plants has on the whole, however, been very encouraging, especially in the case of the millet and maize. There is an abundant spring above the garden, which slopes gently from the foot of the coast range in a south-westerly direction, and is well drained and easily irrigated. It is also well sheltered from the south-east monsoon. A useful food plantation has also been established at Rigo Station, which promises to contribute valuable supplies of vegetables for natives, constables, prisoners, &c. Fencing, clearing, and many other minor improvements were effected at this Government post by the late Mr. George Hunter, who filled the office of Government agent there during the year under review.

10. *Gaol*.—A new gaol has been commenced at of Port Moresby, more especially intended for native prisoners confined under long sentences. The walls and divisions will be of strong red mangrove beams, on which will be placed a ceiling, also of the same material. Over this there will be a roof of galvanised iron, sheltering but not attached to the main building. This will contain eight cells, 10 feet by 10 feet, floored with hardwood. The ground round the prison has been thoroughly cleared and a sufficient number of drains cut to relieve the ground of surface water in the rainy season. The site chosen is on the south side of the township of Granville West, and is a gently sloping one. The present prison, or "lock-up," is a small wooden and galvanised iron structure, containing three cells 10 feet by 10 feet, and was erected during the Protectorate, but not intended for other than short sentenced prisoners.

11. *Fencing and Stock*.—About three miles of wire fencing round the Government paddocks at Port Moresby has been renewed; the original fence was put up during the Protectorate. A new and improved fence of wire netting has also been placed round the garden at Ilimo Cottage, Port Moresby, which is used for "quarters" for one of the Government officers. The increase in the number of Government horses and cattle has been satisfactory during the past year. The growth of the young stock has been rapid, and the breeding animals show good condition and are now thoroughly acclimatised. The conscientious care of this, as well as all other Government property entrusted to the charge of the overseer and head-gaoler, Mr. D. Gleeson, deserves distinct recognition.

12. *Boathouse*.—A roomy boathouse of local material—viz., mangrove framing and nipa-palm thatch—has been built at Granville West, and supplied with two sets of hardwood rails carrying cradles for launching the boats, &c.

13. *Jetty*.—The construction of a stone jetty has been begun next to the coal-shed, Granville West, close to the Government offices. It will shortly be finished, and prove of much use in unloading or shipping goods at low water when the fringing reef within the harbour is difficult of approach.

I have, &c.,

F. E. LAWES,
Assistant Resident Magistrate.

His Honour Sir Wm. Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., &c.,
Administrator of British New Guinea.

APPENDIX S.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION.

Samarai, 8th August, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for your Honour's information, on the affairs of the Eastern Division of the Possession during the period 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It is gratifying to be able to report that during the period under notice the state of the natives has been, on the whole, most satisfactory. They have over a great portion of the district acquired great confidence in the Government, and great numbers visit Samarai from the several districts of East Cape and Milne Bay, from the islands to the eastward, Sariba, Sidea, and Basilaki, the Engineer Group and Teste Island, and from the districts between this point and Suau. Three cases only of murder have come under my notice—one at Lelehudi, where a native, by name Tuguletauiohi, killed a woman named Bohinori in March last. This does not appear to have been a premeditated murder. The man and woman quarrelled over some garden work, and the woman struck the man on the head with a stick; he retaliated with a stone, which struck her on the breast and killed her—this is the man's own statement. I have as yet been unable to find that any other natives were present. He is now under arrest. A case of murder at Nuakata and one at Ahima have been reported lately; but I have not as yet secured the culprits. Two white men, Albert Kickbush and his mate Neilson, were murdered in November last at Murua (Woodlark Island); three of the murderers have been arrested and are now awaiting trial. Frank Rochfort and James McTier were murdered by natives of Cloudy Bay in August of last year. The case did not come before me, although in my district; but was dealt with from Port Moresby, to which it was more convenient.

In June of last year a man, by name J. J. Brown, reported that he had come into collision with some natives at Misima (St. Aignan), and had in self-defence killed three. Brown surrendered himself at Port Moresby in February of this year, and was remanded to this district so that the case might be investigated. It, however, was found that Mr. Brown's statement was false, and that he had trumped-up the story for the sake of notoriety. Davy, a native of Fiji, was in April sentenced to four months' imprisonment for destroying native houses at the village of Tabegana, at the east end of Sudest; and a native of Manilla, by name Tom Manilla, committed for trial in February for the murder of a native of Welle Island, in Dawson Straits, has since been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. These cases are mentioned here on account of natives being concerned in them.

Among the various tribes in the best known parts of the district good order prevails; in most parts inter-tribal quarrels are things of the past, and I have heard of no cases of pilfering from gardens, which offence was very prevalent before the declaration of Sovereignty.

Yakoba and Komadoa, native agents at Mita and Porotona respectively, have been of use to me, but neither of them appear to have much influence outside their immediate vicinity. The two districts, however, are a very useful basis from which to work surrounding tribes.

During July last year there was some friction caused between myself and the natives of Maiwara through the actions of two natives who live on Aleford Island. These men are by way of being missionaries—that is, they are offshoots from the Killerton Island Mission Station, who have taken upon themselves to become teachers and law-givers to the people. They are not recognised by the London Mission Society. They threatened the Maiwara people that if they did not come to church (?) I would come up and shoot some of them, and put others in the gaol at Samarai. The Maiwara people then said that if I went there they would kill me. On hearing of this I went to Maiwara and found them all armed, but they made no attempt to attack me. I explained to them that the self-styled teachers had no right to use the name of the Government as a means of obtaining congregations, and that the Government certainly would not use compulsion to make them attend church. I severely cautioned the offenders. The Maiwara people have since been on the best of terms with us, and come to Samarai in considerable numbers. The district is a large one, and would be a very good field for a competent teacher.

At the Eastern end of the district (St. Aignan and the Louisiades) I am sorry to say native matters have not been satisfactory. On St. Aignan and Sudest cases of pilfering from miners are everyday occurrences, though it must be said that the temptation of an open tent is a great one to a native, but it is very hard on the miners, who at the best of times make but a bare living, to return from work and find their camps pillaged. The miners themselves have acted very fairly on the whole to the natives, and one good point in their favour is that never since the commencement of the gold workings in this district have I heard of a single case of tampering with native women.

A large number of natives are employed in the various boats fishing for bêche-de-mer, etc. During the period in which a correct registration has been in force, October, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, two hundred and fifty natives have been shipped, and on the 30th June sixty-one were still employed. The strict carrying out of the native employment ordinance has been a great assistance in gaining the confidence of the natives, although I should like to see some slight additions to the regulations, principally one which would provide against natives in one magisterial district being shipped for probable service in another. Unless boat articles are carried, or it is made law that the natives must be paid off at the port of shipment, abuses are almost certain to occur. Taking it on the whole, the employers of labour are a fair dealing class, and treat the natives well, although of course they are quite ready, as a rule, to pay as little as possible for their labour. For this reason I have made a rule that natives must be paid in kind, and that the goods must be inspected by the officer before whom the payments take place, so that the natives may get a fair return for their services.

In October of last year, a quarrel occurred between several natives of Nawabu in Farm Bay, in which three men were killed and several wounded. I inquired into the matter and reported thereon in December last, but have taken no further action, as both the instigators were killed and the tribe had settled down quietly. There has been no further trouble with them.

Food has been very plentiful in the district during the past twelve months, and there is every chance of this satisfactory state of things continuing.

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

During the period the following cases have come under my jurisdiction :—

- 1889, July 25—Assaulting a native, fourteen days' imprisonment.
 „ December 15—Supplying liquor to South Sea Islander, fined £20.
 1890, January 15—Murder, sentenced on 1st July, ten years' imprisonment.
 „ February 17—Disorderly conduct, one month's imprisonment.
 „ „ 17—Supplying native with arms, one month's imprisonment.
 „ March 4—Murder, on remand.
 „ April 10—Murder, discharged.
 „ „ 14—Supplying dynamite to a native, one month's imprisonment.
 „ „ 4—Wilful destruction of property, four months' imprisonment.
 „ May 28—Assault, discharged.

Your Honour will observe that there has not been any case as yet of liquor being supplied to an aboriginal; the only case being one in which it was given to a South Sea Islander. In one case a revolver was given to a native of Rabi.

During the year thirteen prisoners were received into the gaol, and nine discharged. There were serving sentences on 30th June the following :—

- 1889, July 25—Kamaramarava, murder, ten years' penal servitude, transferred from Port Moresby.
 „ May 30—Misikaro, murder, five years' penal servitude, transferred from Port Moresby.
 1890, July 1—Tom Manilla, murder, ten years.
 „ „ Tuguletauiohi, murder, on remand.
 1889, October 22—Bokalakava, murder, ten years' penal servitude, transferred from Port Moresby.
 „ „ Gaibori, murder, ten years' penal servitude, transferred from Port Moresby.
 1890, April, 4—Davy Fiji, wilful destruction of property, four months.

FIREARMS PERMITS.

During the year I have issued firearms permits to the following persons :—

FOR PERIOD ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

- No. 10. 1889, August 10—Dick, native of Malayta, 1 rifle, 1 revolver.
 No. 11. „ „ 21—Joseph Zambi, native of Mauritius, 1 revolver.
 No. 12. „ „ 21.—Serillo Resto, native of Manilla, 1 gun, 1 revolver.
 No. 13. „ September 21.—Willy, native of Tanna, 1 rifle.
 No. 14. „ December 12.—*George, native of Mari, 1 rifle.
 No. 15. „ „ 12.—*Moses, native of Oba, 1 rifle.
 No. 16. „ „ 12.—*Willy, native of Lifu, 1 rifle.
 No. 17. „ „ 12.—*A. De Simon, native of Singapore, 1 rifle.
 No. 18. „ „ 12.—*Charlie, native of Lifu, 1 rifle.

FOR PERIOD ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

- No. 19. 1890, January 1.—Serillo Resto, native of Manilla, 1 rifle, 1 gun, 1 revolver.
 No. 20. „ „ 17.—Joseph, native of Manilla, 1 rifle, 1 gun.
 No. 21. „ „ 18.—Dick, native of Malayta, 1 rifle, 1 revolver.
 No. 22. „ „ 23.—Ah Gim, native of China, 1 rifle, 1 gun.
 No. 23. „ „ 23.—Sulieinan, native of Manilla, 1 gun.
 No. 24. „ „ 23.—Wm. Trass, native of Fiji, 1 rifle.
 No. 25. „ „ 24.—Peter Manilla, native of Manilla, 1 rifle, 1 revolver.
 No. 26. „ „ 24.—Joseph Zambi, native of Mauritius, 1 revolver.
 No. 27. „ February 18.—Francis Augustus, native of Manilla, 1 rifle.
 No. 28. „ „ 18.—Frank Murray, native of Maré, 1 rifle.
 No. 29. „ March 13.—Ah See, native of China, 1 gun.
 No. 30. „ April 13.—Francis Augustine, native of Manilla, 1 gun.
 No. 31. „ June 2.—Joe, native of Erromanga, 1 revolver.

Those names marked thus * are those of men who held permits during the time they were employed by Signor Loria, who entered into a bond for their good behaviour and to return the permits to the nearest Government officer upon any of them leaving his service. I forwarded the bond to the Government Secretary, and I believe the terms have been complied with.

MINING.

During the period mining matters have been very quiet, very little gold being got. The population of either place has not during the past twelve months exceeded 150, and now at St. Aignan there are about fifty, and at Sudest seventy. The health of the men has been fairly good on both islands during the past six months. It is impossible to give any idea of the amount of gold exported, as vessels clear direct from this point for Cooktown, *via* the islands, and do not declare the quantity of gold they have on board—indeed, the men generally keep the knowledge of what gold they have to themselves, and the masters of the vessels consequently cannot tell how much they actually have on board.

In June last year thirty-seven men passed through Samarai to Normanby Island for prospecting purposes, and some few went by chance means from Misima and Tagula. They found only faint colours, and suffered very much in health, many of them dying. I sent fifteen away to Queensland by H.M. ships ill and destitute, and the prospecting was abandoned until lately, when a party of four have been again prospecting with little success. No work has been done on any other islands since my last report, and it appears likely that Misima will be abandoned in a few months' time.

ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

Deaths have, I am sorry to say, been frequent during the past twelve months. Those which have been reported are detailed below:—

- 1889, July 25.—Nadieman, Gigia, bursting gun.
 " " 31.—Jas. Nolan, Normanby Island, fever; prospector.
 " August 6.—Harry Hotson, Brooker Island, fever; prospector.
 " September 5.—Pat. Brennan, Spike Island, fever; prospector.
 " " 11.—Nicholas Wallace, Normanby Island, fever; prospector.
 " " 12.—Samuel Sparks, Normanby Island, fever; prospector.
 " " 18.—Peter Christophersen, Samarai, fever; prospector.
 " August 18.—Thomas Reilly, Sudest, fever.
 " " 25.—Martin Lalor, Sudest, fever.
 " September 1.—Name unknown, Sudest, fever.
 " " 12.—Edward Trevor, Sudest, old age.
 " October 4.—Thos. Williams, Sudest, fever, on "Wanganui."
 " " 18.—Mathew Bell, Sudest, fever.
 " December 26.—Jas. Armstrong, St. Aignan, fever.
 " " 29.—George Harris, Sudest, fever.
 1890, January 8.—Robert Wilson, Sudest, fever.

In addition to these, several deaths which were not reported occurred at St. Aignan. The following are the names, but in many cases the christian names could not be obtained nor the dates of their deaths:—

One old man name unknown, Morant, Mackenzie, James Gay, Jas. Harris, one man name unknown.

A party of four men died on the north coast of Normanby, of fever, about November last. Nothing was known of them until some weeks afterwards. The name of one was H. H. Robinson, of No. 6, Commercial Square, Lewes, Sussex, England, according to a pocket book found at their old camp. A passenger ticket, in the name of Peter Nichols, was found also; of the other two men I never learnt anything. This matter was fully reported on by me in a letter to the Government Secretary, dated 2nd January.

The total amount of Customs Duties collected at this point, less rebates, during the year ending 30th June, has been £1,434 5s. 6½d.

The total imports amounted to a value of £6,798 13s. 0d. (Vide Appendix O.)

Total exports, £5,458. (Vide Appendix O.)

Return of Letters, Packets, and Newspapers received and despatched. (Vide Appendix O.)

Statement of Navigation. (Vide Appendix O.)

I have, &c.,

BINGHAM A. HELY.

APPENDIX T.

REPORT BY BARON FERD. VON MUELLER, K.C.M.G., M. AND PH.D., F.R.S., ON BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

The access to our knowledge of the Papuan Flora, derived from Sir William Macgregor's collections in 1890, has been again important. Foremost as a result we have learnt from these contributions that a considerable number of Australian species of plants, which as such were hitherto regarded as quite endemic, are likewise indigenous to the vicinity of the Mai-Kussa and Wasi-Kussa in New Guinea; thus they occur precisely opposite to Cape York, from whence the seeds may have been carried across by migratory birds or perhaps by some other agencies. These otherwise only Australian plants may, therefore, not really belong to the primitive vegetation of New Guinea, though they are now established in such a way as not to admit of distinguishing them in regard to their nativity from the great bulk of the lowland species, whether truly Papuan or simultaneously also Malayan. The occurrence has already been demonstrated before of the following lowland plants of specific Australian type in various parts of New Guinea:—*Eupomatia laurina*, *Kennedya retusa*, *Acacia Simsii*, *A. holosericea*, *Eucalyptus clavigera*, *Tristania suaveolens*, *Pimelea coraucoptæ*, *Stackhousia viminea*, *Passiflora aurantia*, *Panax Murrayi*, *Notothixos subaureus*, *Grevillea gibbosa*, *Banksia dentata*, *Wedelia spilanthisoides*, *Clerodendron floribundum*, *Josephinia grandiflora*, *Hypoxis hygrometrica*, *Geitonoplesium cymosum*, *Arthropodium strictum*, *Smilax australis*, *Xerotes Banksii*, *Andropogon australis*, *Schænus calostachyus*, *Leptaspis Banksii* and *Dawsonia superba*, nearly all otherwise strictly Australian, irrespective of alpine species, and of such as are of jointly Australian and Sundaic type. To these can now be added through the circumspect action of the Administrator of British New Guinea:—*Drosera petiolaris*, *Halfordia drupifera*, *Muehlenbeckia rhytidocarpa*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *E. terminalis*, *Melaleuca symphyocarpa*, *Metrosideros paradoxa*, *Fenzlia obtusa*, *Modecca australis*, *Alyxia spicata*, *Mitrasacme elata*, *Plectranthus longicornis*, *Hæmodorum coccineum*, *Gahnia aspera*, *Eriachne squarrosa*, *E. pallescens*.

It can now further be shown that the cedar (or rather cedrel), of which many timber shipments have been brought already to Australian ports, is identical with the Singapore Cedar (*Cedrela Toona*). For the magnificent and renowned aquatic plant, *Nelumbo nucifera*, has now also been indicated a natural location on the upper Fly River. Some other plants, unknown from New Guinea before, such as *Polygala Chinensis*, *Salomonina oblongifolia*, *Sesuvium Portulacastrum*, *Leptospermum Javanicum* and *Limnophila gratioloides*, become recorded from the Administrator's last gatherings, while some more are awaiting

awaiting yet careful comparative elucidation for fixing safely their systematic position. Count Solms-Laubach, the Monographer of Pandanææ, has acknowledged the validity of the Screw Pine from Ferguson Island, in the Louisiades, as a new species under the name *P. Macgregorii*.

An extensive treatise of my own emanated from Sir William Macgregor's Highland plants, obtained during his memorable expedition of last year. This essay has appeared in the recent quarto volume of the Royal Society of Victoria. But while engaged for extensive and responsible extra duties in the cause of science towards the end of 1889, and in the commencement of 1890, I could examine myself only a few of the ferns, brought from the upper region of the Owen Stanley Range, among them, however, is the new *Cyathea Macgregorii*, which reaches a higher regional elevation than any other of the many kinds of fern trees now known. To expedite, therefore, the determining of their specific position, I induced the special pteridologist, J. G. Baker, at the great Kew Establishment, to bring his particular experience to bear for defining systematically the approximately seventy species of *Ficilis* and *Lycopodiaceæ*, contained in Sir William Macgregor's collection from the Owen Stanley ranges. Among these proved of leading interest the *Aspidium Filix mas*, the popular male fern of Britain, one of wide distribution through the cooler regions of the globe; but previously obtained neither in New Guinea nor in Australia, not even there in the Alpine Zone. Mr. Baker has considered nineteen of these ferns as new, and therefore, so far as our present experience reaches, as exclusively Papuan. These hitherto, unknown species are comprised within the genera:—*Cyathea*, *Hymenophyllum*, *Dicksonia*, *Davallia*, *Lindsaya*, *Aspidium* and largely *Polypodium*. His elaboration of all these ferns appeared in Britten's Journal of Botany, April, 1890.

I would also add yet my own tribute of recognition to Sir William Macgregor for the scientific air which has pervaded all his exertions, while, under the greatest perils, vast toil, and frequent deprivations he and his followers courageously traversed so many wide regions undisclosed before to civilised man, whereby these exploratory itinerations, also the rural wealth, is sure to be extensively increased through close insight into the primeval vegetation.

FERD. VON MUELLER.

APPENDIX U.

NEW GUINEA.—REPORT ON ZOOLOGY FOR THE YEAR 1889 BY C. W. DE VIS, M.A., CURATOR, QUEENSLAND MUSEUM.

Queensland Museum,
9th October, 1890.

The interesting zoological results of the year covered by the last Report could have been renewed in the present only by similar achievement in exploration. From the effort of a year not signalised by a bold foray into a distant mountain region of unknown wealth in animal life, less extension of our knowledge of Papuan nature could reasonably be expected. Yet that year has been far from barren. Even the expedition to the Fly River, travelling over well-beaten ground on which little that was likely to be noticed by passing eyes, was, at the same time, likely to be novel, brought in welcome accessions to our fund of information in the shape of species new either to science or to New Guinea, and that much yet remains on the very surface of observation to be discovered without going far afield is evident from the success which attended the visits of Mr. A. C. English to the well-known St. Joseph River but a day's sail from Port Moresby. It can, indeed, hardly be doubted that New Guinea will for many years continue to be a happy hunting ground for the naturalist.

In the present Report it will appear that no new animal of the warm-blooded classes has been met with during the year; perhaps those remaining to be found in the coast country are both few and rare. By way of compensation, however, it may be observed that certain Australian birds, the Native Companion, White Ibis, and Royal Spoonbill, must now be included in the Papuan avifauna as at least temporary sojourners on the banks of the Fly River. It is noteworthy that these birds were found on the Fly River during the continuance in the North of Queensland of a drought which, before broken up in the South, had driven them from their haunts proper and scattered them far and wide in search of water. Of the Reptiles, on the other hand, we are able to distinguish new forms, though few in number. These occur among the lizards, and in the name of one of them the zeal of their collector, Mr. English, has been commemorated. The accession of the handsome snakes, *Chondropython azureus* and *pulcher*, to the State collection of Papuan ophidians is a matter of gratulation.

On the whole the vertebrate collection is subordinate in importance and interest to that of the insect division of the invertebrates, and happily so, for with the insects of New Guinea its nearest neighbour should be better acquainted than it is. The whole of the insects collected have been committed for examination to the Keeper of the Entomological Department, from whom have been received the two reports on the *Lepidoptera* and *Coleoptera* respectively, which are hereunto appended. (See Appendix V). From these it will be seen that Mr. Tryon's research has enabled him to select several species both of butterflies and beetles for approval as new introductions to science.

A feature conferring unusual interest upon the present collection is that it contains in many instances a large series of examples of the same insect, a matter in all cases to be desired, but all important in the case of variable forms whose unknown range of variation is a prolific source of error. Besides *Lepidoptera* and *Coleoptera* it contains many Hemiterous insects for the immediate determination of which time has not sufficed.

The few forms of mollusca procured on the Fly River, a list of which will be found under Appendix V, have yielded to Mr. C. Hedley, who has reported upon them, but one new species fit for description, but this is a remarkably fine Nanina. A description of it is postponed until Mr. Hedley has completed his examination of the shells collected by himself in New Guinea.

LIST

LIST OF VERTEBRATES COLLECTED ON THE FLY RIVER.

REPORTER: C. W. DE VIS.

<p>MAMMALIA— <i>Marsupialia</i>— <i>Cuscus maculatus</i>, <i>Less. and Garn.</i>; adult and young.</p> <p>AVES— <i>Psittacidae</i>— <i>Cyclopsittacus aruensis</i>, <i>Schleg.</i> <i>Geoffroyus aruensis</i>, <i>G. R. Gr.</i></p> <p><i>Oculidae</i>— <i>Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ</i>, <i>Lath.</i></p> <p><i>Bucerotidae</i>— <i>Rhytidoceros plicatus</i>, <i>Penn.</i></p> <p><i>Alcedinidae</i>— <i>Tanysiptera hydrocharis</i>, <i>G. R. Gr.</i> <i>Sauropatis chloris</i>, <i>Bodd.</i> <i>Sauromarptis gaudichaudi</i>, <i>Q. and G.</i> <i>Dacelo intermedius</i>, <i>Salv.</i> <i>Melidora macrorhina</i>, <i>Less.</i></p> <p><i>Artamidae</i>— <i>Artamus leucogaster</i>, <i>Valenc.</i></p> <p><i>Laniidae</i>— <i>Cracticus quoyi</i>, <i>Less.</i> <i>C. cassicus</i>, <i>Bodd.</i></p>	<p>AVES— <i>Meliphagidae</i>— <i>Ptilotis versicolor</i>, <i>Gld.</i></p> <p><i>Paradiseidae</i>— <i>Cinnurus regius</i>, <i>Lin.</i></p> <p><i>Gouridae</i>— <i>Goura sclateri</i>, <i>Salvad.</i></p> <p><i>Rallidae</i>— <i>Megacrex inepta</i>, <i>D'Alb and Salvd.</i></p> <p><i>Scolopacidae</i>— <i>Numenius cyauopus</i>, <i>Vieill.</i></p> <p><i>Gruidæ</i>— <i>Grus australasianus</i>, <i>Gld.</i></p> <p><i>Ibididae</i>— <i>Threskiornis strictipennis</i>, <i>Gld.</i> <i>Platalea regia</i>, <i>Gld.</i></p> <p><i>Ardeidae</i>— <i>Ardea picata</i>, <i>Gld.</i> <i>Herodias garzetta</i>, <i>Lin.</i> <i>Butoroides javanica</i>, <i>Horsf.</i></p> <p><i>Casuariidae</i>— <i>Casuarus beccarii</i>, <i>Sclat.</i></p>
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LIST OF VERTEBRATES COLLECTED BY MR. A. C. ENGLISH ON THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER.

REPORTER: C. W. DE VIS.

<p>MAMMALIA— <i>Placentalia</i>— <i>Cheiroptera</i>— <i>Vesperugo pumilus</i>, <i>Gr.</i></p> <p><i>Marsupialia</i>— <i>Belidæus ariel</i>, <i>Gld.</i></p> <p>REPTILIA— <i>Lacertilia</i>— <i>Varanidae</i>— <i>Varanus prasinus</i>, <i>Schleg.</i> <i>V. salvadorii</i>, <i>Ptrs. and Dor.</i></p> <p><i>Agamidæ</i>— <i>Gonyocephalus dilophus</i>, <i>D. and B.</i></p> <p><i>Scincidae</i>— <i>Tiliquina</i>— <i>Tiliqua gigas</i>, <i>Schneid.</i></p>	<p>REPTILIA— <i>Lacertilia</i>— <i>Lygosomina</i>— <i>Hinulia jobiensis</i>, <i>Mey.</i> <i>Emoa pallidiceps</i> (<i>n.s.</i>) * <i>E. cuneiceps</i> (<i>n.s.</i>) * <i>Heteropus bicarinatus</i>, <i>Macl.</i> <i>H. fuscus</i>, <i>D. and B.</i> <i>Homolepida englishi</i> (<i>n.s.</i>) * <i>Pygopodidae</i>— <i>Lialis burtonii</i>, <i>Gr.</i></p> <p><i>Ophidia</i>— <i>Pythonidae</i>— <i>Liasis amethystinus</i>. <i>Chondropython azureus</i>, <i>Mey.</i> <i>C. pulcher</i>, <i>Sauv.</i></p>
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LIST OF BIRDS COLLECTED ON THE EAST COAST.

REPORTER: C. W. DE VIS.

<p>FALCONIDÆ— <i>Haliastur girrenera</i>, <i>Vieill.</i> <i>Milvus affinis</i>, <i>Gld.</i> <i>Baza reinwardtii</i>, <i>Müll. and Schleg.</i></p> <p>STRIGIDÆ— <i>Ninox theomacha</i>, <i>Bp.</i> <i>N. humeralis</i>, <i>Hom. and Jac.</i></p> <p>PSITTACIDÆ— <i>Eclectus pectoralis</i>, <i>Müll.</i> <i>Lorius hypenochrous</i>, <i>Gr.</i></p> <p>ALCEDINIDÆ— <i>Sauropatis saurophaga</i>, <i>Gld.</i> <i>Clytoceyx rex</i>, <i>Shp.</i> <i>Melidora macrorhina</i>, <i>Less.</i></p> <p>CORACIDÆ— <i>Eurostomus pacificus</i>, <i>Lath.</i></p> <p>PODARGIDÆ— <i>Podargus papuensis</i>, <i>Q. and G.</i></p> <p>CYPSELIDÆ— <i>Macropteryx mystacea</i>, <i>Less.</i></p> <p>MUSCICAPIDÆ— <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>, <i>Vieill.</i> <i>M. chalybeocephalus</i>, <i>Garn.</i></p> <p>DICRUVIDÆ— <i>Dicruopsis carbonaria</i>, <i>Müll.</i></p>	<p>STURNIDÆ— <i>Mino dumonti</i>, <i>Less.</i></p> <p>PARADISEIDÆ— <i>Manucodia atra</i>, <i>Less.</i> <i>Paradisea raggiana</i>, <i>Sclat.</i> <i>Cinnurus regius</i>, <i>Lin.</i> <i>Chlamydotera cerniviventris</i>, <i>Gld.</i></p> <p>TRERONIDÆ— <i>Ptilopus coronulatus</i>, <i>G. R. Gr.</i></p> <p>GOURIDÆ— <i>Henicophaps albifrons</i>, <i>G. R. Gr.</i></p> <p>CALENATIDÆ— <i>Calenas nicobarica</i>, <i>Lin.</i></p> <p>MEGAPODIIDÆ— <i>Megapodius duperreyi</i>, <i>Less. and Garn.</i></p> <p>CHARADIIDÆ— <i>Charadius fulvus</i>, <i>Gm.</i></p> <p>GLARULIDÆ— <i>Hæmatopus longirostris</i>, <i>Vieill.</i></p> <p>PELECANIDÆ— <i>Microcarbo melanoleucus</i>, <i>Vieill.</i> <i>Sula leucogastra</i>, <i>Bodd.</i></p> <p>LARIDÆ— <i>Anous stolidus</i>, <i>Lin.</i></p>
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APPENDIX V.

* Described in Proceedings of Linnæan Society of New South Wales, 2nd ser., vol. 5, pt. 3.

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF COLEOPTERA COLLECTED IN THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER DISTRICT OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA BY MR. A. C. ENGLISH.

By HENRY TRYON, Assistant Curator, Queensland Museum.

FAM. CICENDELIDÆ.

1. *Tricondyla aptera*, Olivier; several examples.

FAM. CARABIDÆ.

2. *Harpalus*, sp.; one example.
3. *Pœcilus ornatus*, sp. nov. *Male*: Head green, with purple reflections; labrum, prothorax, and elytra dark olive-green, the last two bordered externally by a broad band of bright green, the extreme margin being orange-yellow; under surface piceous, mandibles except their tips, six outer joints of antennæ, sternal portions of thoracic and hinder margins of abdominal segments red; palps, three basal joints of antennæ, and legs testaceous, the last-mentioned lighter externally; head densely finely punctured, reticulate-punctured between the eyes; prothorax impunctate, obscurely transversely rugose along mesial central impression and at the sides; interspaces between striæ of elytra with numerous scattered small punctures; a few larger punctures, also, on the third and fifth; hair on sides of elytra, and a long hair from each posterior lateral angle of prothorax rufous. Length 12 mm.
4. *Celia*, sp. A solitary example, probably referable to this genus of *Feronideæ*.

FAM. DYTISCIDÆ.

5. *Sternopriscus*, sp.; four examples.
6. *Cybister* (*Goddefroyi*, Wehncke)?; one example. The genus *Cybister* has not been previously recorded as represented in New Guinea.
7. *Hydaticus*, sp. (1), allied to *H. bihamatus*, Aubé; three males.
8. *Hydaticus*, sp. (2); five males.
9. *Hydaticus*, sp. (3); one female.

NOTE.—These three species of *Hydaticus* do not correspond with any species of the genus already reported as occurring in New Guinea.

FAM. GYRINIDÆ.

10. *Dineutes Gouldi*, Hpe.; five examples.
11. *Enhydrus*, sp.; eight examples.

FAM. HYDROPHILIDÆ.

12. *Hydrophilus*, sp. (1), aff. *H. Gayndahensis*, MacI.; three examples.
13. *Hydrophilus*, sp. (2); two examples.
14. *Sternolophus*, n. sp.; fourteen examples.—Description deferred.
15. *Sternolophus*; one example.

NOTE.—This solitary individual may represent the opposite sex to that of the last mentioned, and so be conspecific with it.

16. *Hydrobius*, sp.; three examples. A somewhat aberrant species, since it possesses both a narrow keel and a tubercle on the mesosternum.
17. *Hydrobius*, sp.; one example.

FAM. BYRRHIDÆ.

The collection contains examples of two species of *Byrrhidæ*. These are referred to the genus *Dendropinis*, Wollaston (Ent. Month. Mag. x. p. 33, 1873), although the necessity for excluding them from the older *Nesodendron*, Latr., does not appear to be very obvious. The New Guinea species recede from the latter genus, as defined by Lacordaire, in having the labium excavated in front, at least in *D. calva*, sp. nov., and in having the first four joints of the tarsi clothed beneath. From *Dendropinis*, Woll., they differ in having all the tibiæ externally minutely spinulose, instead of this condition being peculiar to the tibiæ of the posterior pair ("tibiis posterioribus"). No member of the *Byrrhidæ* is recorded as occurring in New Guinea, but E. Reitter has described four species from Sumatra (*vid.* Notes from the Leyden Museum, 1880 and 1886).

18. *Dendropinis calva*, sp. nov. Black, nitid, finely punctured, glabrous (no indications of existence of a caducous pubescence). On the anterior surfaces and at the extremities of the tibiæ, and on the fore part of the mentum, and on the mandibles, some tawny hairs. Head above (including conjoined front and clypeus) densely punctured, and having a shallow rather obscure impression on each side between the eyes; these light-coloured. Antennæ with the club fulvous yellow, the remaining joints reddish piceous; third joint equal to four following joints; seventh to eighth joints triangular, successively increasing in breadth. Labium shallowly excavated in front with the sides of the excavation convex. Mentum coarsely punctured. Elytra with a wide transverse ill-defined band of large punctures about the middle; epipleuræ with two excavations at the anterior end of each to receive the intermediate limbs in repose. Anterior surfaces of femora without large punctures; tarsi red-piceous, with the under surfaces of joints 1-4 with dense brushes of fulvous hair. Metathoracic parapleura well developed, with numerous large punctures at the sides, the opposite groups being connected posteriorly by a single linear series. Abdomen with segments 2 to 4 subequal; the fifth equal to third and fourth, all having a single row of contiguous large punctures along their anterior margins; the first and second segments excavated at the sides to receive the hind pair of limbs in repose, that in the second being curved to correspond with the outline of the tarsi. Length 8 mm. (4 lines).

19. *Dendropinis vestita*, sp. nov. This differs from *D. calva* in the possession of the following amongst other characters:—Glossy, finely punctured, and uniformly covered with a short erect pubescence; the mentum traversed by a conspicuous mesial longitudinal groove. Coarse punctures absent on the elytra, but present on the anterior surfaces of the femora, and on the sides of the abdominal segments behind. The latter also more strongly arcuated forwards in the middle line. Length 5 mm. (2½ lines). A single specimen only.

FAM. LUCANIDÆ.

FAM. LUCANIDÆ.

20. *Cyclommatus kaupi*, Gestro; one male.

21. *Mastochilus subobliquus*, sp. nov. Frontal ridge well defined; two stout teeth project from the clypeus on to the labrum, one of which is larger than the other. These teeth are connected at the bases by a low transverse ridge, but no oblique ridge connects them with the prefrontal ridge; the central portion of the labium is separated from the lateral by deep grooves and is rather narrow. Prothorax very tumid, with mesial impression almost obsolete; the depression opposite the posterior lateral angle is large and filled with punctures, and there is generally a shallow depression adjacent to the hind margin, halfway between the lateral angle and the centre. Striæ of elytra very pronounced and all crenated. Length 40 mm.

NOTE.—The only *Mastochilus* recorded from New Guinea is *M. obliquus*, Kirsch, and this is described in an inaccessible Dresden publication. It does not appear that the specific appellation *obliquus* is in any way applicable to the insect under examination.

FAM. SCARABÆIDÆ.

22. *Onthophagus consentaneus*, Harold; four examples.

23. *Anomala (fuscoviridis)*, Blanch.; two examples.

24. *Anomala*, sp.; one example.

25. *Schizorkina whitei*, Thomson. Two examples of a *Schizorkina* are referred to this variable species. They are bronzy-piceous with purple reflections, and have the sutural lines of the elytra interrupted and their punctures relatively small.

FAM. BUPRESTIDÆ.

26. *Cyphogastra foveicollis*, Boisd.; two examples.

FAM. ELATERIDÆ.

27. *Alaus*, sp.; one example.

NOTE.—Without access to Candèze's monograph it is not possible to compare this insect with the description of any of the several species of this genus which are known to inhabit New Guinea.

FAM. MALACODERMIDÆ.

28. *Cladophorus ingenuus*, Waterh.; one individual.

29. *Telephorus*, sp.; one individual.

FAM. TENEBRIONIDÆ.

30. *Amarygmus oculus*, Macl.; eight individuals.

NOTE.—Three of these may be separated as a well-marked variety, since they possess a defined yellow border to the clypeus, a character which is absent in the typical form.

FAM. LAGRIDÆ.

31. *Lagria pulchella*, Guérin; two examples.

FAM. RHIPIDOPHORIDÆ.

32. *Emenadia*, sp.; one individual.

FAM. CURCULIONIDÆ.

33. *Pachyrhynchus rubro-verrucatus*, sp. nov. Black, dull; thorax little longer than broad, shallowly reticulate-punctate and with a faint indication in front of the mesial impression; elytra coarsely striate-punctate, the punctures most conspicuous at the centre near the suture, and elsewhere tending to become more or less obsolete, each with *one circular, one pyriform, and three more or less elongated, linear, smooth, red pustules*, of which the first two are sub-basal and the remaining three extending backwards to a varying degree and elevated near their posterior limits. Silvery-blue scales are scattered on the sides and towards the apex of the elytra, on the under surface, and upon the legs; patches of these scales also occur upon the sides of the head, beneath the eyes, and upon the coxæ. Short greyish scales clothe the legs. Length (incl. rostr.) 14 mm.; thorax—length 4.5 mm., breadth 4 mm.; elytra—length 8 mm., breadth 5 mm. This insect evidently belongs to the group of species of *Pachyrhynchus* which includes *P. quadripustulatus*, Gestro (*P. verrucatus*, Pasc.) and *P. decempustulatus*, Gestro. In both of these, however, the pustules are circular in outline.

34. *Eupholus bennettii*, Gestro; fifty examples. Great variation, in disposition of colour, from the type as described by Gestro, is exhibited by several of the specimens under examination.

35. *Rhinoscapa*, sp.; twenty individuals. Descriptions alone do not seem adequate to separate and define the species of this difficult genus, and therefore it has been found impracticable to name the specimens comprised in the collection.

36. *Apirocalus cornutus*, Pascoe; twelve individuals.

37. *Apirocalus (cornutus)*, Pascoe, *femina*? The elytra are more tumid than are those of *A. cornutus*, Pascoe, as described; moreover, they are much less longly cornuted. On the other hand, in the two insects the scales form a similar clothing.

38. *Leptops*, sp.; eight examples. Allied to *L. iliaca*, Pascoe, but probably distinct. Some have the scales light ferruginous, with white patches of scales here and there; others, again, have the squamæ light gray.

39. *Lixus (australis)*, Dejean?; two individuals. Probably referable to this species as defined by Boisduval, but his description is insufficient to indicate the beetle before him.

40. *Papalosomus dealbatus*, Boisduval; several examples.

41. *Alcides gestroi*, Pasc.; two examples.

42. *Alcides (elegans)*, Guérin; twelve examples.

43. *Pantoxystus rubricollis*, Boisd.; one example.

44. *Tranes*, sp. An anomalous species if included in this genus of *Amalactidæ*, since the eyes do not meet beneath, and the second joint of the funicle is longer than the first joint.

FAM. BRENTHIDÆ.

FAM. BRENTHIDÆ.

45. *Orychodes (diagramma)*, Boisd. ?; two examples. These represent a variety of the typical species, with the yellow band occupying the third interspace of the elytra interrupted, and an additional longitudinal band on the fifth, also a lateral and two apical ones—*i.e.*, in all six stripes.

46. *Ectocnemus*, sp.; one example. Closely allied to *E. pterygorrhinus*, Gestro, but having two apical linear elytral spots, and the expanded portion of the apical portion of the rostrum in the form of a tooth on each side.

47. *Eupsalis promissa*, Pascoe; three males and four females.

FAM. ANTHRIBIDÆ.

48. *Anthribus wallacei*, Pascoe; two examples.

49. *Cedus*, sp.; one example. Allied to *C. guttatus*, Pascoe, but distinct therefrom.

FAM. CERAMBYCIDÆ.

50. *Imesisternus politus*, Blanch.; thirty-five examples.

51. *Imesisternus trivittatus*, Guér.; nine examples.

NOTE.—Three of these probably represent a distinct species, the front elytral band being waved and the hind one fuscous (instead of white). They measure 10 mm. (5 lines) in length.

52. *Monochamus (Dihammus) rarus*, Thoms.; four examples.

53. *Batocera wallacei*, Pax. aff.; eight examples.

54. *Batocera lena*, Thoms. aff.; five examples.

55. *Gnoma longicollis*, Fabr.; six examples.

56. *Exzemesotes*, sp.; two examples.

57. *Glenea venusta*, Guér.; one example.

FAM. CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Crioceridæ.

58. *Iema cyanesthis*, Boisd.; two females.

Eumolpidæ.

59. *Nodostoma*, sp.

60. *Rhyparida*, sp.; three examples. This genus is especially well represented in the Malay Archipelago, Baly alone having described fifty-seven species. The labour involved in referring any insect to the species which it possibly represents is not compensated for by any certain conclusions to be arrived at.

61. *Colasposoma regularis*, Jacoby; eleven examples of the blue, and twenty-four of the green—cupreous variety.

Halticidæ.

62. *Nisotra papuensis*, sp. nov.; one example. Prothorax with a short lateral longitudinal groove but without indications of the transverse one. Elytra very finely closely punctured, without costæ, dark purplish steel-blue, abdomen and hind femora piceous. Prothorax orange, and remaining portions, including antennæ, lighter yellow. Length, including head, 6 mm.

63. *Nisotra obliterated*, Jacoby; four examples.

64. *Arispoda pulcher*, sp. nov.; one example. Colour rufous, distant portion of hindmost femora piceous; antennæ with the six basal joints rufous, the joints beyond piceous. Prothorax minutely punctured with two basal longitudinal impressions, but without transverse one. Elytra dark steel-blue, striate-punctate, with ten rows of single punctures, interspaces minutely punctate. Length, 5 mm.

Galerucidæ.

65. *Oides*, sp. (*bifasciata*, Blanch.)?; one example. Nitid, sub-elongate; sides of head, antennæ (except inner surfaces of three first joints), limbs (except coxæ and bases of femora) metathorax, a broad basal and a broad sub-apical elytral band black; clypeus, parts above excepted, prothorax and mesothorax light yellow; abdomen light fuscous; remaining parts of elytra bright red. Vertex smooth, distantly punctured; prothorax obsoletely transversely impressed in front; both it and elytra closely impressed by punctures. Limbs pubescent, except longitudinal ridge along outer aspect of tibiæ of posterior and middle pair, which are naked. Length, 6 mm.

66. *Oides basalis*, sp. nov.; two examples. Pale yellow; antennæ with outer ends of proximal and the distal joints pale fuscous. Elytra metallic blue, with a broad basal band continued along the outer borders but narrowing posteriorly, red. Length, 9 mm.

67. *Oides flavo-limbata*, sp. nov.; two examples. Oblong-ovate, pale fulvous; abdomen black; distal joints of antennæ fuscous; elytra steel-blue with purple reflections, having their extreme basal and lateral margins fulvous. Scutellum fulvous. Head impunctate, the central longitudinal groove of the vertex nearly obsolete; fourth and following joints of antennæ clothed with dark pubescence; prothorax broad, regularly convex, sides almost evenly rounded; anterior lateral angles obtuse but very prominent, apparently impunctate and with scarcely a trace of the anterior transverse impression. Length, 8 mm. Allied to *O. Jacobyi*, Duviv.

68. *Oides*, sp.; one example.

69. *Aulacophora boisduvali*, Baly; four examples.

70. *Aulacophora melanura*, Olivier; one example. The insect under examination is referred to this species with some misgivings, owing to the meagre nature of Boisduval's description.

71. *Phyllobrotica bifasciata*, Jacoby; two examples.

72. *Prasyptera antennata*, Jacoby; twenty examples.

73. *Candeza bimaculata*, Jacoby; two examples.

74. *Euphonida rubrovirida*, sp. nov. Sub-elongate convex, dull, dark reddish brown; front part of head and basal joints of antennæ lighter; under surface testaceous; extremity of femora and remainder of limbs and antennæ dark fuscous. Vertex impunctate, front rugose-punctate, narrow frontal impression well defined,

defined, clypeus slightly excavated in the centre; prothorax much narrower than elytra, fore and hind border about equal—the latter shallowly excavated in the centre, sides arcuate, hinder lateral angles prominent, coarsely punctate, mesial longitudinal and transverse impressions well defined. Elytra very coarsely punctate, densely clothed with yellowish grey pubescence, smooth and more coarsely punctured in the narrow space between the margin and sub-marginal costa; bases of elytra and broad longitudinal band behind the shoulders ill-defined internally, metallic green. Length, 8 mm.

75. *Buphonida intermedia*, sp. nov.; five examples. These, though rather smaller than the above-mentioned examples of the genus, probably represent a variety of the same species. They are, however, light testaceous (instead of being dark reddish brown, ? “*sordide fulva*”), and seem to connect Baly's species, *B. submarginata*, P. E. Soc., 1886, p. 38, from Mysol, with the foregoing.

Cassideæ.

76. *Cassida*, sp.; three examples.

77. *Aspidomorpha novæ-guineensis*, Boisd.; twenty examples.

78. *Aspidomorpha adhaerens*, Weber; two examples.

79. *Aspidomorpha australasiae*; fourteen examples.

The examples referred to this genus are identified with these species—only after considerable misgivings, owing to the brevity of the descriptions given by their respective authors. The species of the genus would appear to vary much in both the extent and the disposition of their special markings. In the last-mentioned the brown colour of the markings may be so modified in intensity as to become nearly black; the yellow marks interrupting the discal connecting band may be more or less developed until they take the form of a large spot. In one individual the elytra are entirely black. The disc of the elytra, moreover, varies too in the degree to which it is elevated.

FAM. LANGURIIDÆ.

80. *Languria violaceipennis*, Harold; one example.

FAM. COCCINELLIDÆ.

81. *Chilomenes*, sp.; two examples.

82. *Epilachna hæmato-melæna*, Boisd.

83. *Epilachna*, sp.; two examples. Probably a variety of the last mentioned.

84. *Epilachna triodecemnotata*, Riche.

H. TRYON.

Brisbane, 4th August, 1890.

LIST OF BUTTERFLIES COLLECTED IN BRITISH NEW GUINEA EXPEDITIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING YEAR 1889-90.

By HENRY TRYON, Assistant Curator, Queensland Museum.

NOTE.—The initial letters immediately following the places given as habitats for the different species indicate those by whom the specimens from these localities were collected. In this connection C.H. refers to Charles Hedley, C.K. to Charles Kowald. The butterflies from Apiana and Amo Amo, St. Joseph River district, were obtained in May; those from Doura, Manu Manu district, in June; and those from Milne and Bentley Bays in July.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

1. *Ornithoptera poseidon*, E. Doubl.; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.), St. Joseph River (C.H.), Milne Bay (C.H.), Bentley Bay (C.H.). The examples of the female insect are identical with the specimens of *Ornithoptera* which W. H. Miskin has referred to *O. priamus*, Linn. (*vid.* Annual Report on British New Guinea, 1888-9, p. 63, Brisbane, 1890). Representatives of the opposite sex render it, however, evident that the common green *Ornithoptera* of British New Guinea is *O. poseidon*, Doubl., as interpreted by Cramer (Pap. Exot. xxiii. A and B), and A. R. Wallace (Trans. Lin. Soc. Lond. 1866, p. 35). Again, there is little or nothing by which to distinguish from this insect the *O. pronomus*, G. R. Gray, of Cape York. One of the male insects procured at Apiana, St. Joseph River, has a wing expansion of only 4.6 inches. The same locality yielded a specimen in which the golden spots—even the large one usually present above the black spot included in the space intervening between the costal vein and first sub-costal veinlet—of the hind wings were altogether absent.

2. *Ornithoptera helena*, Linn.; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.), Doura (C.H.), Amo Amo (C.H.), St. Joseph River (C.H.). The males and females were in the proportion of 4 to 1. A female insect from Amo Amo had the fore wings uniformly sooty-black on the upper surface; the second female, from Doura, corresponded in the disposition of colour of the fore wings to that figured by Cramer (Pap. Exot. t. xxv. A.)

3. *Papilio Ulysses*, var. *penelope*, Wall.; Doura, Manu Manu River (C.H.), Milne Bay (C.H.)

4. *Papilio polydorus*, Linn.; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.), St. Joseph River (C.H.)

5. *Papilio nicanor*, Feld.; Doura (C.H.) A diminutive example with alar expansion only 2.9 inches.

6. *Papilio ambrax*, Boisd.; *Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.)

7. *Papilio euchenor*, Guér.; Fly River (C.K. and R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.); Milne Bay (C.H.)

This insect presents the characters assigned to the *P. euchenor*, Guér., by Boisduval (Voy. Astrolabe, p. 41). The description, however, of this author is not sufficiently extended to adequately define the species.

8. *Papilio*

* The opportunity afforded through the publication of this paper is, it seems, a fitting one for recording, in addition to the species of butterflies collected under the auspices of His Honour the Administrator, the occurrence of certain species in the Fly River Valley made known by the late expedition sent out in 1886 by the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia. The specimens examined for the purpose of this record are contained in the New Guinea insect collection of the Museum, and are a portion of those understood to have been obtained by W. W. Froggatt, Natural History Collector to the Expedition.

8. *Papilio thule*, Wall. ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.) This butterfly represents the variety "a" of Wallace in having "the discal spot of the lower wings united with a transverse band divided by fine nervures."

9. *Papilio parmatius*, G. R. Gray ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.)

10. *Papilio aganmemnon*, Linn. ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.)

PIERIDÆ.

11. *Terias hecabe*, Linn. ; Amo Amo, St. Joseph River (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.) ; Bentley Bay (C.H.)

12. *Terias puella*, Boisd. ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.)

13. *Terias virgo*, Wall. ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.) ; Doura (C.H.)

14. *Delias cruentata*, Butler ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.)

15. *Delias inferna*, Butler ; Kiwai Island (C.K.) ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.)

DANAÏDÆ.

16. *Danaïs sobrina*, Boisd. ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.) The spots on the wings individually approach in size those present in the allied species, *D. ishma*, Butler, from Celebes.

17. *Danaïs affinis*, Fabr. ; Kiwai, Fly River (C.K.)

18. *Danaïs (Parantica) citrina*, Feld. ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.) ; Doura (C.H.)

19. *Hamadryas zoilus*, Fabr., var. ; Apiana (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.)

20. *Euplœa (Gammatoba) nox*, Butler ; Doura (C.H.) *Male* : The male specimen assigned to this species, the type of which is a female (*sec.* Butler), presents, in addition to the presence of a light streak on the anterior wing beneath, between the internal vein and the first median veinlet, the following characters :—

	Male.	Female.
Above, anterior wings, subapical spots	Four	Three.
" hind wings, submarginal spots	Nine (2 anterior small)	Seven.
" " marginal spots	Eleven (white)	Ten (ochreous).
Beneath, anterior wings, additional submarginal spots	None.	
" " marginal points	One	Two.
" " discal spots	Two	One.
" hind wings, submarginal spots	Ten	Eight.

21. *Euplœa (Chirosa) pierretii*, Feld., aff. ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.) Three female and one male insects. However, the sexes are associated with some misgivings.

22. *Euplœa (Gastia) distant*, Moore ; Milne Bay (C.H.)

23. *Euplœa (Saphara) treitschkei*, Boisd. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)

24. *Euplœa (Hirdapa) usipetes*, Hew. ; Amo Amo (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.) The male insects from the above localities differ from the type, as figured by Hewitson, in having on the upper surface the light area in the disc more extensive and less well defined. On the outer side, too, this patch is confluent with a grey area (fading to white) which contains an opaque white spot anterior to the sexual brand. Above, also, there is a submarginal row of spots below the apex of the front wings. These spots may be six in number ; usually, all are indistinct, or the anterior three or four conspicuous. Beneath, these spots may have no representatives, or the first two, three, or four may be well defined. The females vary in a similar direction, a submarginal white spot in the first median interspace of the front wings being the most permanent.

25. *Euplœa (Hirdapa) spartacus*, Misk. ; Milne Bay (C.H.) In a male example there are seven submarginal white spots present on the underside instead of five as in the type. The most anterior of these is very small, and in front of the one corresponding to the most anterior spot on the upper surface.

26. *Euplœa (Salpinx) callithœe*, Boisd. ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) The female of this handsome species does not appear to have been previously described. From the male *E. callithœe* and from other species it is distinguished by the possession of the following characters :—Above the general colour is reddish fuscous lighter externally (blackish fuscous in male). On anterior wings, a large externally ill-defined white patch occupies the centre of disc extending inwards half across the cell and forwards and outwards, so as to involve and merge with the arched transverse row of large pale-blue spots (so conspicuous in the male). On the hind wings the white of the anterior border is outwardly more extensive, and is very conspicuous through the absence of the fawn-coloured glandular patch (of the male). Beneath, the general colour is lighter brown than in male ; on the anterior wings the discal whitish patch is more diffused than it is upon the upper surface. Length of wing, 2 in. 7 lines—*i.e.*, 62 mm. ; (in male 59 mm.)

NOTE—It may not be superfluous to add that the female possesses a character common to that sex in the species belonging to *Salpinx* and allied sub-genera of *Euplœa*—*viz.*, the hind margin, instead of being very convex, is more or less straightened by reason of the narrowing of the space within the internal vein.

27. *Euplœa (Calliplœa) saundersi*, Feld. ; Milne Bay (C.H.) The single example, a female, certainly belongs to the group which includes *E. magares*, Moore, *E. dorycus*, Butl., and the above species. It most closely approaches the last mentioned, the type of which is from Aru Island.

28. *Euplœa (Calliplœa) parvior*, sp. nov. *Male* : Above—Light reddish brown, gradually becoming pale brown towards margin of wings, with purple reflections, without spots ; hind wings with the discoidal patch pale-coloured and rather small, the pale area in which it is included extending nearly to hind margin of cell. Beneath—Rather pale dull brown ; fore wings with the whitish area which includes the sexual patch very conspicuous, extending to cell ; hind wings with three white spots at extreme base (as in many other species of *Euplœa*), the anterior one of which is the largest ; wing expansion, 2.4 inches. This insect is about the size of *E. (Calliplœa) pumila*, Butler (P.Z.S. 1866, p. 290), but appears to represent a distinct species. Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.), one specimen only.

29. *Euplœa (Stictoplœa) immaculata*, Butler ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) ; Amo Amo (C.H.) In one of the male examples collected at Kiwai Island, the spot usually present in the cell beneath is absent. *Euplœa crithon*, Miskin (Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. ser. 2, vol. iv. p. 1042, Sydney, 1890), from Cape York, will, it seems, prove to be identical with Butler's species.

SATYRIDÆ.

SATYRIDÆ.

30. *Cyllo amabilis*, Boisd.; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 31. *Melanitis leda*, Linn.; Milne Bay (C.H.), Bentley Bay (C.H.)
 32. *Mycalesis (Orsotriana) medus*, Fabr.; Milne Bay (C.H.) The variety illustrated by the three examples contained in the collection more nearly approaches the variety *M. doris*, Cram. (Pap. Exot. iv. t. 362, c. 1782), than any other. On the under surface there are faint indications of the spots (ocelli) present on the upper surface. In Cramer's description no allusion is made to the presence of two white submarginal lines, including a dark brown interspace. Such a feature is present in the insects under examination.

33. *Mycalesis (Orsotriana) perseus*, Fabr.; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) The single specimen which, with some hesitation, is identified with this species, is of unusually large dimensions, having a wing expansion of 2.3 inches. Being old and faded, it is relatively light-coloured, with scarcely a trace of the usual reddish tinge. At the same time the ocelli are very distinct. Its reference to *Orsotriana* is correct beyond a doubt.

34. *Mycalesis (Mydosama) terminus*, Fabr.; Amo Amo (C.H.); Apiana, St. Joseph River (C.H.); Milne Bay (C.H.)

35. *Mycalesis (Mydosama) asophis*, Hew.; Amo Amo (C.H.) This insect possesses all the characters attributed by Boisduval to his species, *M. mehadeva*. It, however, possesses that distinctness between the colours of the outer and inner halves of the under surface of the hind wings which Hewitson notes as characteristic of *M. asophis*.

36. *Mycalesis (Mydosama) phidon*, Hew.; Amo Amo (C.H.); Bentley Bay (C.H.)

37. *Mycalesis (Sevanda) mucia*, Hew.; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.); Amo Amo (C.H.)

38. *Mycalesis (Sevanda) dorycus*, Boisd.; Milne Bay (C.H.) Hewitson (Exotic Butterflies III., Satyridæ-Mycalesis II.) describes and figures the female of this species as having "a band of orange near the outer margin, from the middle to the inner margin." Boisduval, without indicating the sex of the insect to which his description applies, states (Voy. Astrolabe, *Lepidoptera*, p. 152) that the front wings are dark brown. They also possess this character in a single example from Milne Bay—a male insect. It may be doubted whether, in a genus in which the special sexual characters due to colour are little pronounced, as in *Mycalesis*, the opposite sexes are so distinct as is indicated, and therefore whether Hewitson's reference of the female insect before him to *M. dorycus*, Boisd., is correct.

39. *Mycalesis (Calysisme) pernotata*, sp. nov. *Male*: Above—Dark brown, a well-defined broad orange band crossing the middle of the wings, widest where the latter unite—exceeding one-fourth hind margin, suddenly narrowed before and behind and falling short of both costal border of anterior wing and inner border of hind one. Submarginal spots very indistinct, two on the anterior wing and three on the hind wing, in each case the hindmost being the largest. These spots have the pupil light violet, the disc purplish-black and the iris faint reddish brown. Submarginal line of outer border indistinct; odoriferous tuft at base of sub-costal light-coloured. Beneath—Light brown, a well-defined broad white discal transverse band corresponding in position to the band on the upper surface. Submarginal spots coloured as above but conspicuous, and having the component parts very distinct; front wings with three—one between the radials, a second smaller one confluent with it, and a third much larger one behind; hind wings with four—one near the costal border, two between the median veinlets, and one at the anal angle; of these the third is the largest, and the second and fourth are the smallest. Wing expansion, 44 mm. Milne Bay (C.H.); one example in indifferent condition. This very distinct species evidently belongs to the group of *Calysisme* which includes *M. nautilus* and *M. justinella*.

40. *Ypthima sub-arctous*, sp. nov. Above greyish brown, with cilia grey; a single ocellus on the front wing as in *Y. arctous*; hind wing without trace of ocellus. Under side grey, uniformly and closely undulated with brown; a single ocellus on the front wing; hind wing without trace of ocellus. Wing expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch—generally somewhat less. Milne Bay (C.H.)

NOTE.—The ocellus of the hind wings in *Y. arctous* tends to vanish, but it is doubtful whether it ever entirely disappears, and Semper, who has described (Journ. d. Mus. God. Heft. xiv. p. 145, 1879) the variations which occur in the species, makes, after examining abundant material, no mention of such an occurrence. Again, the six specimens of *Y. subarctous* from Milne Bay are all smaller than *Y. arctous*.

ACRÆIDÆ.

41. *Acræa andromacha*, Fabr.; Doura (C.H.);

NYMPHALIDÆ.

42. *Lexias aeropus*, Linn.; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.)

43. *Parthenos sylvia*, Cram., var. *tigrina*, Voll.; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.); Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.); Amo Amo (C.H.); Apiana (C.H.); Doura (C.H.)

44. *Cethosia cydippe*, Linn., var. *chrysippe*; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.); Amo Amo (C.H.); Doura (C.H.)

45. *Terinosnovæ-guineensis*, sp. nov. *Male*: Fore wings shallowly falcate, the second median veinlet arising at the junction of the median and disco-cellular veins. Above—Anterior wings with the olivaceous fuscous velvet-like patch limited by a line commencing on the internal margin, which then proceeds to the origin of the first median veinlet, thence to the junction of the lower and upper discoidal veins, and thence with an angular emargination to the anterior radial, after which it curves towards the outer margin which is met at the posterior radial; an orange-rufous ill-defined spot at the apex. Hind wing, the velvet-like patch occupying the whole apical portion and extending as far backwards as the posterior radial; the orange-rufous patch occupying the outer portion of the wing from the middle of the outer margin to the anal angle, ill-defined—merging internally with the violet area. It contains a single submarginal wavy violet line, and internal to this indications of a curved series of violet spots. Beneath—The pattern of marking is similar to what obtains in *Terinos robertsia*, Butl., *T. lucilla*, Butl., and allied species. The ground-colour, however, is reddish white with bluish grey reflections, and the markings rufous and rufous-brown. Expanse of wings, 2 inches 9 lines (67 mm.) to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (81 mm.) Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.) Allied to the above-mentioned species and to *T. clarissa*, Boisd., but differing from all in the development of the velvet-like patches of the wings, and, with one exception, in the point of origin of the second median veinlet.

46. *Cynthia*

46. *Cynthia arsinöe*, Cram. ; Amo Amo (C.H.) Males only.
 47. *Dyctis agondas*, Boisd. ; Apiana (C.H.)
 48. *Messarax turneri* ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 49. *Cyrestis acilua*, Godt. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 50. *Doleschallia (bisaltide)*, Cram., var. ; Bentley Bay (C.H.)
 51. *Precis tristis*, Misk. ; Doura (C.H.)
 52. *Precis zelima*, Cram. ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) ; Bentley Bay (C.H.)
 53. *Junonia vellida*, Fabr. ; Doura (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 54. *Salamis algina*, Boisd. ; Amo Amo (C.H.)
 55. *Hypolimnas alimena*, Linn. ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.) ; Bentley Bay (C.H.)
 56. *Athya venilia*, Linn. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 57. *Athya praslina*, Boisd. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 58. *Mynes leucis*, Boisd. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)

ERYCINIDÆ.

59. *Taxila decorata*, Hew. ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.) ; Apiana (C.H.)

MORPHIDÆ.

60. *Drusilla catops*, Boisd. ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) ; Amo Amo (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.) ; Bentley Bay (C.H.)
 61. *Drusilla catops*, Boisd., var. *mylæcha*, Westw. ; Amo Amo (C.H.)
 62. *Drusilla urania*, Linn. ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.) In one male and one female the large ocellated spot at the anal angle of the posterior wing appears upon both surfaces of the wing ; in other specimens it is obscured upon the upper surface.
 63. *Drusilla dimona*, Hewitson ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.)
 64. *Drusilla bioculata*, Guér. ; Fly River (R. Geog. Soc. Austr. Exp.)

LYCÆNIDÆ.

65. *Danis aleuas*, Feld. ; Kiwai Island, Fly River (C.K.) ; Amo Amo (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 66. *Lampides cnejus*, Fabr. ; Apiana (C.H.) ; Amo Amo (C.H.) ; Doura (C.H.)
 67. *Lampides (cayaya)*, Feld. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 68. *Lampides*, sp. ; Amo Amo (C.H.) ; Doura (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 69. *Lycæna alsulus*, Her. Schaf. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 70. *Lycæna nemea*, Feld. ; Amo Amo (C.H.)
 71. *Pseudodipsas ilius*, Feld. ; Apiana (C.H.) ; Amo Amo (B.H.) ; Doura (C.H.)
 72. *Hypolycæna (phorbas)*, Fabr. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)

HESPERIDÆ.

73. *Pamphila matthias*, Fabr. ; Doura (C.H.)
 74. *Pamphila augias*, Linn. ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 75. *Pamphila olivescens*, Her. Schf. ; Doura (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.)
 76. *Pamphila flavovittata*, Latr. ; Doura (C.H.) ; Milne Bay (C.H.)

H. TRYON.

Brisbane, 6th October, 1890.

LIST OF THE MOLLUSCA COLLECTED BY SIR W. MACGREGOR ON THE FLY RIVER.

REPORTER: C. HEDLEY.

The small collection of shells made by the expedition on the banks of the Fly River, though scanty, and evidently picked up in haste, embraces a new species of *Nanina*. This splendid species is by far the largest land-shell yet discovered in New Guinea, measuring 70 mill. in diameter as compared with 40 mm. of *N. doriae*. Four specimens, in a poor state of preservation, furnish the data from which a description will be published shortly. The collection also includes :—

- Geotrochus tomasinelliana*, Tapparone-Canefri ; 400 miles from the mouth. Two examples.
Geotrochus taumantias, Tapparone-Canefri ; no precise locality. Two examples.
Geotrochus, sp. ; a single specimen of a large and handsome species, evidently new, but too worn to describe.
Unio flyensis, Tapparone-Canefri ; 400 miles from the mouth. Five single valves.
Unio anodontæformis, Tapparone-Canefri ; 400 miles from the mouth. A single valve.
Batissa violacea, Lamarck ; 400 miles from the mouth. Five single valves.

C. HEDLEY.

C. W. DE VIS,
Curator.

APPENDIX W.

DIGEST OF REPORT ON A COLLECTION OF REPTILES, BATRACHIANS, AND FISHES,
FORWARDED FROM ST. JOSEPH RIVER BY SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR,
ADMINISTRATOR OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

By J. D. OGILBY, ASSISTANT IN ZOOLOGY TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, SYDNEY.

The collection was made during April and May of the present year, received during the latter half of June. It consists of 11 species of reptiles, 2 of batrachians, and 4 of fishes, the latter being in every case too young for identification. The following is a complete list:—

Emydosauria.

Crocodylus porosus (young).

Lacertilia.

Lialis Burtoni
Gonyocephalus modestus
G. dilophus
Lygosoma atrogulare (sp. nov.)
L. bicarinatum
L. (sp. ?)
L. baudini.

Ophidia.

Morelia variegata ?
Brachysoma triste
Acanthophis prelongus.

Batrachia.

Hyla dolichopsis
H. Macgregori (sp. nov.)

Pisces.

Eleotris (sp. ?)
Eleotris (sp. ?)
Plotosus (sp. ?)
Syngnathus (sp. ?)

NOTE ON THE CICINDELIDÆ, CARABIDÆ, AND BUPRESTIDÆ AMONG THE COLEOP-
TERA FROM THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER, NEW GUINEA, RECEIVED BY THE
AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM FROM SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR.

By THOMAS G. SLOANE, OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, SYDNEY.

The Australian Museum has lately received a collection of insects from the St. Joseph River, British New Guinea, sent by His Honour Sir William Macgregor. The Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, and Buprestidæ have been placed in my hands for determination. These consist of:—

Cicindelidæ.

Therates basalis, *Dej.*; 1 specimen
Tricondyla aperta, *Olivier*; 3 specimens.

Carabidæ.

Pseudozæna tenebrosa (n. sp.); 1 specimen
Chlanius binotatus, *Dej.*; 1 specimen.

This species, of which *Ch. maculifer*, *Casteln.*, is a synonym, is also found in Australia, extending as far south as the Clarence River.

Platynus papuensis (n. sp.); 1 specimen
Perigona ? (sp. ?)

A small black feronid belonging to the Platynini; I am not certain of the genus.

Buprestidæ.

Cyphogaster venerea, *Thom.*; 1 specimen.

APPENDIX X.

NATIVE DIALECTS.

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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aboriginal Vocabulary of the Upper St. Joseph District. 2. Aboriginal Vocabulary of Saibai. 3. Aboriginal Vocabulary of Kiwai. 4. Aboriginal Vocabularies of Koiari Goto and Koita Ga. 5. Aboriginal Vocabulary of Sáriba. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Aboriginal Vocabulary of Awaítama. 7. Aboriginal Vocabulary of Murua. 8. Aboriginal Vocabulary of Misima (St. Aignan). 9. Aboriginal Vocabulary of Tagula. 10. Collection of Words of Rossel Island Dialect. 11. Comparative View of New Guinea Dialects. |
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SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY FOR NATIVE NAMES OF PLACES (ADOPTED BY H. M.'S LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY AND THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY).

Rules.

1. The true sound of the word as locally pronounced will be taken as the basis of the spelling.
2. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at. A system which would attempt to represent the more delicate inflections of sound and accent would be so complicated as only to defeat itself. Those who desire a more accurate pronunciation of the written name must learn it on the spot by a study of the local accent and peculiarities.
3. The broad features of the system are that vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.
4. One accent only is used, the acute, to denote the syllable on which stress is laid. This is very important, as the sounds of many names are entirely altered by the misplacement of this "stress."
5. Every letter is pronounced. When two vowels come together, each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in *ai, au, ei*.

The amplification of the rules is given below:—

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
a	<i>ah</i> , <i>a</i> as in <i>father</i>	Java, Banána, Somáli, Bari.
e	<i>eh</i> , <i>e</i> as in <i>benefit</i>	Tel-el-Kebír, Oléleh, Yezo, Medina, Levúka, Peru.
i	English <i>e</i> ; <i>i</i> as in <i>ravine</i> ; the sound of <i>ee</i> in <i>beet</i> . Thus, not <i>Feejee</i> , but	Fiji, Hindi.
o	<i>o</i> as in <i>mote</i>	Tokio.
u	long <i>u</i> as in <i>flute</i> ; the sound of <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> . Thus, not <i>Zooloo</i> , but	Zulu, Sumatra.
	All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant.	Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda, Bonny.
	Doubling of a vowel is only necessary where there is a distinct repetition of the single sound.	Nuuluúá, Oosima.
ai	English <i>i</i> as in <i>ice</i>	Shanghai.
au	<i>ow</i> as in <i>how</i> Thus, not <i>Foochow</i> , but	Fuchau.
ao	is slightly different from above	Macao.
ei	is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from <i>ey</i> in the English <i>they</i>	Beirút, Beilúl.
b	English <i>b</i> .	
c	is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of <i>s</i> that it should be seldom used	Celebes.
	If <i>Celebes</i> were not already recognised it would be written <i>Selebes</i> .	
ch	is always soft as in <i>church</i>	Chingchin.
d	English <i>d</i> .	
f	English <i>f</i> ; <i>ph</i> should not be used for the sound of <i>f</i> . Thus, not <i>Haiphong</i> , but	Haifong, Nafa.
g	is always hard. (Soft <i>g</i> is given by <i>j</i>)	Galápagos.
h	is always pronounced when inserted.	
j	English <i>j</i> . <i>Dj</i> should never be put for this sound	Japan, Jinchuen.
k	English <i>k</i> . It should always be put for the hard <i>c</i> . Thus, not <i>Corea</i> , but	Korea.
kh	The Oriental guttural	Khan.
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish	Dagh, Ghazi.
l	} As in English.	
m		
n		
ng	has two separate sounds, the one hard as in the English word <i>finger</i> , the other as in <i>singer</i> . As these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them	
p	As in English.	
q	should never be employed; <i>qu</i> is given as <i>kw</i>	Kwangtung.
r	} As in English.	
s		
t		
v		
w		
x	... ..	Sawákin.
y	is always a consonant, as in <i>yard</i> , and therefore should never be used as a terminal, <i>i</i> or <i>e</i> being substituted. Thus, not <i>Mikindány</i> , but not <i>Kwaly</i> , but	Kikúyu.
z	English <i>z</i>	Mikindáni.
	Accents should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided emphatic syllable or stress, which affects the sound of the word, it should be marked by an <i>acute</i> accent.	Kwale.
		Zulu.
		Tongatábu, Galápagos, Paláwan, Saráwak.

(1.)

[Enclosure 2 to Despatch No. 69 of 1890.]

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARY OF THE UPPER ST. JOSEPH DISTRICT.

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF THE UPPER ST. JOSEPH DISTRICT, BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

One—Angaong amo, aungao	Blue—Angeange	Comb—Ikuakua
Two—Aungi	Body—Fanga	Come—Umai, kema
Three—Oio	Bog—Fiā	Conch—Fi'i
Four—Pangi	Boil (food)—Kengagunianga	Cooking-pot—Ongā
Five—Ima'a, or afaaifufu	Bone—Ungia	Cord (rope)—Apa'u
Six—Ngéa, nga	Border or edge—Veingie	Corpulent—Uanga akaikia
(I suspect the first word in "one" is same as six.)	Bottle for lime — Apu; glass bottle, vei	Cough—Engoki
Seven—Ngéa aungi, ngaunga	Bough (of tree)—Auangā	Cover—Mobuabua
Eight—Ngéa oio, nga oio	Bow (arrows)—Afeau	Crab—Afa
Nine—Ngéa pangi	Bowstring—Ue	Crawl—Eanga
Ten—Oua	Bowels—Inaenga	Crayfish—Ai'i; fresh water, opolo
Eleven—Oua angao	Bowl (pottery)—Gtabia	Crest of bird—Unga
Twelve—Oua aungi	Boy—Imoi	Crocodile—Vala
Twenty—Oua oua	Bracelet (shell)—Aūō; (plaited) ngofo	Croton (red)—Epiro; (yellow) aio
&c., &c.	Brain—Minō	Crouch—Eokibo
The most intelligent natives seem to seldom count beyond five, at which they get into difficulties, but reach ten by construction, &c.	Branch—Auangā	Curly hair—Einoka; straight hair, ekaikai
A or one—Angao amo	Bread-fruit—Ongoi	Cuscus—Kao
Ache—Ekia ekia	Bread ornament (of pig's teeth) —Bao	Dance—Engeva
Adze—Panganga	Breast or bosom—Olangau	Dark—Eumina
Afternoon—Gina engabi	Breath—Akeufa	Daughter—Iviau
Alien (foreigner)—Kiabu auna	Bright—Ekimange	Day—Kina
All—Ma'ō	Bring—Maiaina	Dead—Ema'i
Anger—Nuamai egubu	Brother (woman's) — Afakua; (man's elder) anga; (man's younger) akina	Deaf—Aina mefua
Ankle—We'ū fofoaanga	Brown—Laū fanga	Death—Ema'i
Answer—Maima paingio	Burn—Lo eakeumaia	Deceit—Lohoneiau
Ant—Ipie, angio, keva, &c.	Bury—Keongia	Diarrhoea—Nuaekiakia
Arm—Ima'a	Butterfly—Fefe	Die—Ema'i
Arrow—Nungu	Buttocks—Ungu	Difficulty—Inoka
Artery—Ngumina	Buy—Ava ava	Dig—Angomoapia
Ashamed—Lamea angai	Cage—E'a	Dirt—Ofu
Axe—Inaina	Calf (of leg)—Afe'u	Disease—Eiava
Baby—Imoi angua	Call—Eivā	Distant—Angomā
Bad—Apala	Calm—Efuā	Ditch—Afou
Back—Afeū	Canoe—Naanga	Do—Mokapaia
Baggage—Eparai'h	Cape—Gūā	Dog—A mu'e
Bale—Eumiumi	Cane (rattan) — U'e; (large) vauki, eboe	Door—Pou
Bamboo—Piengi; (for smoking) uala	Cap (n)—Inuau; (v) kangia momokaia	Double—Epaupua
Banana—O'o; good eating kinds, alelapu, aiva	Carved cocconut—Bolo	Downwards—Mobuake
Banana shoots—Gui	Carved shield in front of house— Iboi	Dracæna—Ove
Bark (of tree)—Au fa'anga; (of dog) epa'u	Carving on pots—Gaigebia	Dragon fly—Aihilakolako
Basin (of pottery)—Kabia	Carry—Mopuaia	Dream—Langipi
Basket (of cocconut leaf)—Foe'a; (of cane) ipau	Cassowary—Bio	Drink—Moinu
Bat—Fifi	Cassowary-bone fork—Bio bio	Drown—Ekongo
Bathe—Amauvele	Cave—Pou	Drum—Afa
Beach—Fūe	Centipede—Aipa	Dumb—Kafō'o
Beads—Mopio, emuaru, kaima, &c.	Centre—Ipuaina	Dysentery—Nuakiakia
Beard—Akeubui	Chest—Olangau	Ear—Ainau
Beautiful—Fauinga bauma	Chew—Eangaia	Earth—Nguā
Beetle—Oaki, ngo'ie, &c.; (water) efuefu; (baron) kapina auki	Chief—Lopiakaikia	Earthquake—Eaēpiu
Belly (upper part)—Ngoaū; (lower part) inaiu	Child—Naunga	East—Kaengkaina
Belt—Uaikopa, faanga	Chin—Akeu	Eat—Moangia
Betel-nut—Māvē	Chloasma—Pai	Edible—Foama
Big—Akaigia	Cinders—Angamauma	Egg—Acina
Bird—Nge'i, or ingnei	Claw—Ofe	Elbow—Iu
Bird's nest—Nina	Clay—A'ia	Elephantiasis—Efuangi
Birth—Einai	Cloth—Ipi, kiapu; bread-fruit cloth, ongoibinu	End (the)—Efu'a
Biscuit—Mokemoke	Cloud—Ori	Enemy—Kiōū
Bite—Fakafingio	Club—Mapui, ongove	Evening—Napinapi
Black—Umunga	Coast—Fue	Exempt—Ea'afu
Blind—Mamu ekimi'i	Cocconut drinking, ripe—Kōnga fungunga, kōnga ongongo	Expectorate—Eupi, ngoki
Blood—Ifā	Cockatoo (white)—Engo; (black) nainapa	Eyeball—Mau alongai
	Cold—Aueama	Eyebrow—Mauonga
	Collar-bone—Ungia	Eyelash—Mauabipina
		Eye lid—Mauafe
		Face—Vainau
		Fall down—Ekoa
		Falsehood—Lohiapara, lohōn' geiau
		Family—Ikupu
		Famine—Angoro
		Fan—Ilapilapi
		Farewell—Mafe'u

- Fasten (make fast)—Engobeia, engopaia, engopiapia
 Fear—Emangi'i, maliki
 Feast—Movake
 Feather—Inebuina; wing feather, pangina
 Feeble—Eaboke
 Fence—Fangapu, vangabu
 Fever—Aueufa
 Fat—Io'o
 Fibre (banana)—Kuiopa
 Fibre ruff for head—Ofa
 Fight—Kebibaingi
 Finger—Ngagekeke, imaukekeke
 Fire—Lō
 Fish—Ma'a
 Fish-hook—Naku
 Fish-trap—Ongobu
 Flag—Vau
 Flea—Vei'a
 Flesh—Piki
 Flog—Eaunga
 Flood—Ekou
 Flood-tide—Ekibolao
 Flower—Apuanga
 Fly—Anguma
 Flying-fox—Afinana
 Foam—Efugofugo
 Fog—Apu
 Food—Foama
 Foot—Ue
 Forehead—Bagū
 Forenoon—Kina iabu
 Forest—Ofu alo
 Forget—Engi'ia
 Fowl—Oōlō
 Fresh water—Vei
 Fresh-water mussel—Ibi'e
 Frontlet of shell and turtle-shell—Kefe
 Friend—Eua'u
 Frog—Gurua
 Fruit—Apuanga
 Fun—Opua
 Gale—Ufebiau
 Gall-bladder—Aikimunga
 Garden—Uma
 Gate—Vakanga
 Ginger—Ulaba
 Girdle, of cloth—Ipi; of bark, mamu
 Girl—Iviau
 Gizzard—Fauunga
 Give—Mopengia, bengi
 Go—Peo
 God—Aungi
 Good—Faungina
 Grass—Kubu, muki, &c.
 Grasshopper—Pelaopu
 Grave—Afi'i
 Great—Akaikia
 Green—Angeange
 Guest—Baekemai
 Guide (v)—Mopakingaia
 Gun—Ngungu
 Hair—Fufu
 Hammock—Kokua
 Hand—Imau afe, ima'a
 Hang—Paafa
 Haste—Panga; you go quickly, mulao panga
 Head—Kangia
 Headache—Kangia ekiekie
 Hear—Elongo
 Heart—Waboba (Name given to one shown to natives at Ngauauni)
 Heat—Eiabu
 Heavens—Ufa
 Here—Inamo'i
 Hibiscus (red)—Oboapa
 Hip—Aangau
 Hole—Inei, valane
 Hornbill—Lainapa
 Hot—Eiabu
 House—E'a
 House fly—Anguma
 House post—Mangaki
 Hunger—Naekimo
 Hunt (kangaroo)—Ngalalao
 Hunt (man)—Kekabunga
 Husband—Akava
 Idiot—Au ekahoho
 Iguana—Ola
 Ill—Eiava
 Inland—Angumā
 Instep—Euveu
 Interpret—Ealaingiamo
 Intestines—Ngaina
 Island—Kerebua
 Jaw—Akea
 Joint—Emuamunga
 Kangaroo—Ma'i
 Kick—Bio
 Kidney—Mabe robina
 Kill—Keaunia ema'i
 Kingfisher—Pionge'e
 Kiss—Engoapia
 Knee—Kiua, kiu
 Kneel—Ange peu
 Knife—Aiva
 Lagoon—Iongo
 Laugh—Ea'a
 Lazy—Aporo
 Leaf—Aunga aunga
 Leave—Ekaanga
 Left side—Elavangi
 Leg—Angau
 Liar—Lohongeimai
 Liberal—Ngafengafe bauma
 Lick—Ekema
 Lie down—Efeu
 Life—Eangūē
 Light—Engangi
 Lightning—Gimanga or gimangaufa
 Lime—Apu
 Lime-spoon—Ihua; of wallaby bone, koro bingina
 Lip—Fipinau
 Little—E'elengamo
 Liver—A'e
 Lizard—Mafongi, peko, &c.; frilled, popo; great, ola
 Load (s)—Obuau (?)
 Loins—Aangau
 Loiter—Lapea pungo
 Long—Paunga maeva
 Louse—U'u
 Lungs—Nguahopa
 Make—Mokapaia
 Mallet for making cloth—Ipi aunga
 Mamma—U'u
 Man—Au
 Mango—Veivei
 Many—Ma'o
 Marry—Eakava
 Mast—Aipua
 Mat—Kile
 Matches—Lō
 Medicine—Aupu
 Meeting—Ekainongo
 Message—Olou opaina
 Midday—Kina ufua
 Milk—U'u
 Mirror—Ore ore
 Missionary—Ie inongo, mikina (introduced)
 Moon—Ngava or ngava luna
 Mosquito—Eiye
 Mountain—O'oiंगा
 Mourning song—Eapepe
 Mouth—Fifinau, akemai
 Much—Akaikia
 Murder—Eaubainonga
 Murderer—Eauapalaunga (?)
 Mushroom—Moke moke
 Nail of finger—Ope
 Name—Aka
 Navel—Pukou
 Neck—Aiiu
 Necklace—Aiioue; (shell) belea
 Net (fishing)—Fe'e; (kangaroo and pig) nge; (for carrying) vea
 Night—Anguenapi
 No—La'i
 Noise—Aparaiai
 Noon—Kinaufua
 North—Alo kaina
 Nose—Kuuu
 Nose ornament—Angibo
 Nostril—Kua
 Nut, scrub—Amāi
 Old—Uaina
 Ophthalmia—Mauekiakia
 Orange—Vaivaibauma
 Owl—Angemo (?) ufa (?)
 Oyster—Hihilo
 Paddle—Poke
 Papaya—Bobokele
 Palm flooring—Emou, palawa
 Palm of hand—Mangua
 Pandanus—Pou
 Path—Keanga
 Payment—Epeugi'ia
 Peace—Nangau
 Pearl-shell—Aieme, kaka
 Pepper (chili)—Kaluvaiiki; (to eat) avaa, opala, aubungu, ngaungu
 Petticoat—Engia
 Piece—E'ele
 Pig—Umā
 Pipe of bamboo—Biengi malanga
 Plant, to—Efaunia
 Plate—Kabia
 Platform—Mangeia
 Pigeon (blue)—Faiapu; (goura) ungu'a
 Poison—Mumu
 Pole—I'o
 Port Moresby—Moku
 Pot, of clay—Unga
 Present (gift)—Nafanafeauna
 Purpose—Laloiangia (?)
 Raft—Nanga
 Rain—Imu
 Razor of fibre—Fike
 Rat—Inema
 Red—Bikonga
 Red paint-clay—Engefa
 Reed—Kabina; for mat-making, bingu
 Rejoice—Aloengama
 Remnant—Arina
 Reply—Ekavakava
 Return—Amuē
 Rheumatism—Emelo
 Rib—Mapeu nianga
 Right side—Kaimai
 Ringworm (scaly)—Elari; (not scaly) pai fange eibuibu

- Ripe—Eaiva
 River—Ake
 Rob—Māinio
 Row (v.)—Ofanga
 Sack—Ifofo
 Sago—Ibako
 Sail—Raea
 Saliva—Eupe
 Salt—Kikimaru
 Salt water—A'u
 Sea—A'u
 See—Laiā
 Seed—Anbuanga
 Shame—Emeangai
 Shampoo—Egiagia
 Shark—Etoeto
 Shave—Kopakopa
 Shell (small clam)—Iri; (small white cowrie) uūngā
 Shield—Keki
 Ship—Akaikia
 Shoulder—Vango
 Shoulder blade—Vangofau
 Shrimp—Kiakia
 Sick—Eiava
 Signal—Angoepoi
 Sister (man's)—Afakua
 Sit—Moangokibo
 Skin—Fānga
 Skirt—Engia; of cotton, kiabu
 Skull—Kangia nioonga
 Sleep—Mafeu, efeu
 Smell (n.)—Fongā; (v.) fongāia
 Smelling plant—Kolomio
 Smile—Ea'a
 Smoke—Aku
 Snake (yellow)—Kapa; (carpet) pōina; (small) ipimama
 Sneeze—Eakino
 Snore—Gua'aelou
 Snout—Gua, guafonga
 Son—Imo'i
 Son-in-law—Ngavamu
 Song—Moivi
 Soul—Aungi
 South—Kipokaina
 South-east—Ameku
 Sow (v.)—Epiuoka
 Spear—Io, kakai
 Spew—Eunga
 Speech—Moifa
 Spider—Avuiavu, umakaka, obe kauka
 Spit—Eupe, imi
 Spoon—Paiio
 Star—Bi'iu
 Stay—Moango, afoangu
 Steal—Vainao
 Stomach—Inaiu
 Stone—Kepo
 Stone-axe—Angeo
 Stone-club (disc)—Ongove
 Story (tale)—Afaniniani
 Strike—Eaungia, laupea
 String—U'e
 Sugar-cane—Mumo, engi, &c.
 Sun—Kina
 Summit—Ongina
 Swallow—Ekongobia
 Swim—Engaulai
 Tail—Iunga
 Tall—Baunga maeva
 Tattoo—Eboaboa
 Taro—O'ou
 Task—Ake
 Tears—Maveina
 Teeth—Ni'eu
 That—Ngamoi
 Thatch—Au
 There—Unamoi
 Thigh—A'angau
 Think—Eopolanga
 Throat—Aio roroko
 Throw away—Abuaki
 Thunder—Ufaauni
 Tide (flood)—Ekibolao; (ebb) efunga
 Tobacco—Kiare (native-grown), kuku, kamake
 To-day—Pau
 Toe-nail—Ueofe
 Tomahawk—Inaina, or ngainka
 To-morrow—Vafoko
 Tongue—Malā
 Toothache—Akeafu
 Tortoise-land—Augimo'a
 Translate—Epalaingiana
 Tree—Au
 Tremble—Epinungu
 Trough (pigs')—Wao
 True—Etuamo
 Turkey, scrub—Vangama
 Turtle—Boungu
 Turtle-shell—Ee
 Twilight—Alaiā
 Twine—U'e
 Twins—Moingafa'i
 Ulcer—Fongi'e
 Uncle—Amaeke
 Upwards—Engobokai
 Village—Pangua
 Vein—Ngumina
 Vomit—Eunga
 Walk—Epea
 Wallaby—Ma'i
 War—Eaungia
 Warm—Mamaungeo
 Warn—Keifafoua
 Warrior—Au auanga
 Wasp—Angio
 Water—Vei
 Waterfall—Epapipia
 Water-gourd—Veiogouma
 Weighty—Emiau
 Weep—Eapepe
 West—Kibo kaina
 Whether—Alangumo (?)
 White—Kelonga
 White men—Fangakelonga
 Who—Kaiā
 Wife—Akava
 Wind—Ameku
 Windpipe—Aio roroko
 Wing—Paningu
 Witchcraft—Ongaenapuaua
 Woman—Papiē
 Wood—Au
 World—Aungoi bauma
 Wound—Eivaia
 Yam—Lama
 Yaws—Akekua
 Year—Kinafa
 Yellow—Laofa
 Yes—Moe
 Yesterday—Vai
 Wealth or property—Eaparai'ai
 Ours—Lai emai apumai
 Yours—Komiai
 Theirs—Ia apunga
 Each—Ia aungi ia aungi
 This—Inamoi
 That—Unamoi
 Some others—Moahia
 Any one—Aungao
 Another—Oina
 Who—Kaiā
 What—Kapa
 Which—Alakaina
 Where—Kapai'ai
 What is this?—Ina kapaina?
 What is that?—Unakapaina?
 Come to-morrow—Vafoko fomai
 Bring me a cocoanut—Kōnga maiaina
 Where is the chief?—Pangua lopianga kapaiai?
 They are good—Na faungina
 They are bad—Na apala
 Where is the road?—Keanga kapaiai?
 What do you want for this?—Kapai ina ava?
 This is a present for you—Lau la ngafengafe
 I wish to buy a pig—Lau umā maava lauma
 My hand—Lau imau
 Thy hand—Oi imamu
 His hand—Ia ima
 Our hand—Lai imamai
 Your hand—Komiai imamimao
 Their hand—Ia ima'i
 My head—Laukangiau
 Thy head—Oi kangiamu
 His head—Ia kangia
 Our head—Lai kangiamai
 Your head—Komiai kangiai
 Their head—Ia kangia'i
 My father—Lau amau
 Thy father—Oi amamu
 His father—Ia ama
 Our father—Lai amamai
 Your father—Komiai ama'i
 Their father—Ia ama'i
 My mother—Lau inau
 Thy mother—Oi inamu
 His mother—Ia ina
 Our mother—Lai inamai
 Your mother—Komiai ina'i
 Their mother—Ia ina'i
 My banana—Lau'eu o'o
 Thy banana—Oi apumu amu o'o
 His banana—Ianga o'o
 Our banana—Lai amai o'o
 Your banana—Komiai e'i o'o
 Their banana—Ia e'i o'o
 My pig—Lau'eu uma
 Thy pig—Oiamu uma
 His pig—Ia enga uma
 Our pig—Lai emai uma
 Your pig—Komiai e'i uma
 Their pig—Ia'e uma
 Little—Afaunga
 Very little—Kekele
 Big—Akaikia
 Very big—Aungoi bauma
 I go to-day—Lau pau alalao
 Thou goest to-day—Oi paumo olao
 He goes to-day—Ia pau ainelao
 We go to-day—Lai paumo inalao
 You go to-day—Aumi pau inolao

They go to-day—Iamo, paumo elao	I will go to-morrow—Lau fafoko alao	They will go to-morrow—Iamo fofoko elao
I went yesterday—Lau vai alao	Thou wilt go to-morrow—Oi fafoko elao	I know—Laiopina
Thou went yesterday—Oi vai alao	He will go to-morrow—Ia fafoko elao	Do you know—Loiopina
He went yesterday—Ia vai elao	We will go to-morrow—Lai fafoko inala	He knows—Lai'ai'ia
We went yesterday—Lai vai inala	You will go to-morrow—Aumi fafoko inolao	I do not know—Laulai'ia
You went yesterday—Aumi vai inolao		Bring a fire to drive away the mosquitoes—Lo maaina eive angivoka
They went yesterday—Iamo vai elao		Finish—Mo'e.

(2.)

[Enclosure to Despatch No. 18 of 1890.]

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARY OF SAIBAI.

NOTE.—Final “ö” in this language is so short that it is often not distinctly heard; it seems to be more clearly expressed at Boigu than at Saibai.

The list has been prepared from natives of Boigu, Dauan, and Saibai. This language is probably not that ordinarily spoken by any of the adjacent New Guinea tribes, but it is more or less understood by several of them.

WM. MACGREGOR.

25th March, 1890.

TABLE showing certain PRINCIPAL WORDS, &c., used by ABORIGINALS of the ISLANDS of BOIGU, DAUAN, and SAIBAI, and understood on the coast of BRITISH NEW GUINEA near those Islands.

One—Urápon	Bid—Turan	Buy—Barbudan, or japudamínö
Two—Ukasára	Big—Kaiza, with singular; and Kai with plural	Cage—Uroi lagö, or pakádö
Three—Ukamondobigal	Bird—Uröi	Call—Taran
Four—Ukauka	Birth—Mani	Calm—Matáru
Five—Ukaukamodobai	Bite—Taidisa	Calf (of leg)—Ubálmádu
[Have no further numbers.]	Black—Kubikubigna	Canoe—Gúlö
A or one—Urápon	Blind—Búgiri; shutting one's eyes, maigu	Cape—Gízu
Ache—Kikiri	Blood—Kiréro, kulká	Carry (on shoulder)—Patauradísö
Ache—Wálgan	Bloodclots—Kádo	Catch (in hands)—Gasamánö
Æsophagus—Ya	Blue—Malúda	Cave—Sakai
Afternoon—Kutápa	Body—Gamu	Cassowary—Samu
Albino—Gamalunga	Bog—Pupu (with grass, trees, and water)	Centipede—Ságö
Alien (foreigner)—Saladunga (white man)	Boil (food)—Tartar	Centre—Dadálö
All—Mura	Bone—Rídö	Chest—Béro
And—A	Border or edge—Dang	Chew—Nádamai
Anger—Maitaingina	Bottle for lime—Köbúra; glass bottle, buiu	Chief—Kuikúliga
Ankle—Danakúku	Bow (arrows)—Gagai	Child—Maginakázi
Answer—Muli	Bowels—Maita, or gabumaita	Chin—Bágö
Ant—Taumi	Bowstring—Gagaurö	Cigarette—Sukubasupö
Arm—Gétö	Bowl (wood) } Not known;	Clay—Daibradára
Arrow—Tiaik	Bowl (pottery) } shells used instead, called alúpa	Claw—Awáro
Arrow-point—Kiamusa	Boy—Maginakazi	Cloth—Dumawaru
Artery (vein)—Kírér	Brain—Tigi	Cloud—Jia, scud; amal, cumulus
Ashamed—Azirö	Brackish water—Adabada mital-gna	Club (stone)—Guarapatutu, star; gabogabo, round
Ask—Yapöpoibi	Branch—Tám	Coast—Taiwa
At—Apatanor, pignapa	Bread-fruit—Ti	Cobweb—Ma (same as Spider)
Axe—Turik; half-axe, agaturi	Breadth—Bálö	Cocconut—with water and no kernel, mutálö; for drinking purposes, baribara or urábö; old dry nut, gi
Baby—Kazi, mapétö	Breast or bosom—Da	Cold—Sumai
Buttocks—Kúpa	Breath—Gnaná	Collar bone—Gnarba
Bad—Wati	Bright—Meakáta	Comb—Yalpat
Back—Görurida	Bring—Gnapamani, or gnapa-márö	Come—Aie, if near; gnapa, if distant
Baggage—Rúgálö	Brother (woman's)—Gnaubátö	Conch—Bu
Bale—Súpö	Brother (man's elder)—Kuikuiga	Contract boy—Niaikazi
Bamboo—Márapö	Brother (man's younger)—Kuta-iga	Cooking pot or saucepan—Pälá-gúsö
Banana—Katámö	Brown—Tátagamúliga	Cooey—Walö
Bark (of tree)—Pia	Build—Aimāno; build a house, lagö aimano	Coral—Pagáru
Bark (v)—Kádaman	Burn—Yaiámísö	Cord (rope)—Wali
Basket—Yana	Bury—Maramataiánö	Corpulent—Kaimaitalnga
Basin—Dibidibi	Butterfly—Paikäu	Cough—Kubaki
Bay—Kupádu		Cousin—Tukuipau
Beach—Butu		Cover—Súpö
Beads—Kúsa		Crab—Gitálai
Beak (of bird)—Gnúró		Crane (great)—Kuätö
Beard—Yáta		Crawl—Amaiánö
Beautiful—Kápu		
Betel-nut—Wáú		
Belly—Maita		
Belt—Wakau		

- Crayfish—Kaiaru
 Creeper (used to poison fish)—Sazi
 Crocodile—Kadálö
 Crouch—Suidaninipa
 Curly—Yalkápö
 Dance—Girer
 Dark—Kubil
 Daughter—Kazi
 Day—Göiga
 Dead—Umánga
 Deaf—Moamaikuralna
 Death—Umánga
 Deceit—Ngalakípa
 Demon—Markai
 Diarrhoea—Pirakuma; dysentery, kulkalkuma
 Die—Umanga
 Difficult—Mapúnga (or heavy)
 Dig (of ground for garden)—Gátapogái
 Dig (of yams, kumalas, &c.)—Poidanö
 Dig (of taro)—Pudanö
 Dine—Ada dadagáiga
 Dirt—Udúmá
 Disease—Kikiri
 Distant—Kaisigálö
 Ditch—Goua
 Do—Aimánö
 Dog—Umai
 Door—Pasa (the opening); tamu-dara (the closing part)
 Double—Ukáménámö
 Downwards—A'pálö
 Dragonfly—Kuiöpa
 Dream—Piki
 Drink—Wanin
 Drown—Urái dudupísa
 Drum—Warup
 Duck—Bága
 Dugong—Dangal
 Dumb—Yagíga
 Dye (black)—Kubikubinga
 Dysentery—Kulkalkuma
 Ear (external)—Kaura
 Earthquake—Garguimai
 East—Palágis
 East wind—Waura
 Eat—Ai pourtánö
 Edible—Kapumitálgna
 Egg—Kakur
 Elbow—Kudu
 Elephantiasis (of leg)—Dupu; of scrotum, kaiálö
 Enemy—Rídu
 Evening—Kütäpa
 Expectorate—Möösa
 Eyeball—Purka
 Eyebrow—Boibasámu
 Eyelid—Dunasamu
 Face—Paru
 Falsehood—Ngölkai
 Family—Máitaláigá
 Famine—Aiginga
 Fan—Ipiapö
 Farewell—Yawa
 Fat—Buzar
 Father—Babö or tati; child says baba, grown sons say tati
 Fasten—Mukuboidan; of man, tie up, dirdimöinö
 Fear—Aka
 Feast—Ta
 Feather—Baba
 Feeble—Gögadigna
 Fence—Pa (for garden or fighting)
 Fever—Garágar
 Fight—Silámai
 Finger—Köigúrsara
 Fire—Möi
 Firewood—Watárö
 Fish—Wapi
 Fishhook—Wapi tudi
 Flag—Makupui
 Flesh—Madu
 Flog (v)—Palgínö
 Flood—Kaiari
 Flood (tide)—Wáisö
 Flower—Kukuáma
 Fly (s)—Buli
 Foam—Sikö
 Fog—Dibágö
 Food—Ai
 Foot—Azazisana, or tsanö
 Forehead—Pautö
 Forenoon—Dadogöiga
 Forest—Bupö
 Forget—Yakanurízö
 Fowl—Kalakala
 Fresh water—Gnuki
 Friend—Tökuiapö
 Frog—Katéko, köteko
 Fruit—Kausa
 Fun—Sagúlö
 Gale—Kaiguba
 Garden—Apö; plant garden, apö papataina
 Gate—Búta
 Gallbladder—Yilö
 Generation—Maikuika
 Ghost—Mari
 Girdle—Wakau
 Girl—Gnawakazi
 Gizzard—Koímaita
 Give—Paibánö
 Go—Meamai in; go away, pa usaru
 God—Augada
 Good—Kapu
 Goose—Adö
 Grass—Bupö; imósó (species)
 Grasshopper—Pukáto
 Grave—Marámö
 Great—Kaíza
 Green (or blue)—Maludunga
 Guest—Azázimabaígö
 Guide (v)—Gni gnai bíá
 Guide (n)—Gni gnai bíá patépa
 Gum—Wúkö
 Gun—Gagai
 Hair—Yalbupu
 Half—Kopi
 Hand—Getö
 Hang (v)—Poidánö
 Haste—Taraitarai
 Head—Kuikö
 Headache—Kuiku kikiri
 Hear—Karnaiginga (gnai laúnga-k, I don't hear)
 Heart—Nganakápö
 Heat—Kuámö
 Heavens—Dápar
 Hell—Apálo
 Here—Brádar
 Hip—Madu
 Hole—Arkátö
 Hornbill—Wáke
 Hot—Kuámö
 House—Lágö
 Hunger—Mitaiginga
 Hunt (kangaroo)—Gásamánö
 Hunt (men)—Iböpoidan
 Husband (spouse)—Imi
 Idiot—Gningalkailaiga
 Iguana—Tamói
 Ill—Kikiri
 Inland—Matadödálö
 Insect—Baibuli
 Instep—Sanalumádö
 Interpret—Yugnugnulaígö
 Island—Kawa
 Jaw (lower)—Bágö
 Joint—Tidaimipa, wiámö
 Kangaroo—Usaru
 Kick—Pananamánö
 Kidney—Pokiridö
 Kill—Mátaman
 Kiss—Gudutapaman
 Knee—Kulu
 Kneel—Kuluidamánu
 Know—Mulaigö; not know, karáwaigö
 Knife—Gítúrika; small knife, Gí
 Lagoon—Gawáta
 Laugh—Gio
 Lazy—Gamákauwasina
 Leaf—Nis
 Leak—Pisaligna
 Left side—Buddadigámö
 Leg—Gnarö, tete
 Liar—Gnöölákai
 Liberal (generous)—Kaikösanö
 Lick—Naipúísö
 Lie down—Apiyaunanö
 Life—Igililgna
 Lift—Tiridisa
 Light (s)—Boia
 Lime—Kunárö
 Language—Ya (saibai ya, Saibai language)
 Lip—Iragúda
 Little—Mágina
 Lime spoon—Mégö
 Liver—Sib
 Load (s)—Garuidamainö
 Loins—Kibu
 Loiter—Sobadísó
 Long—Kukutálgna
 Louse—Ari (black); supa (white)
 Lungs—Moósö
 Make—Aimánö (of house, cane)
 Man—Mabaígö; plural, mabaigalö
 Mango—Not known
 Many—Kaigursárö
 Mast—Ragnádö
 Mat—Waku
 Matches—Guigui
 Medicine—Gaugu
 Meeting—Dadamagnísö
 Message—Yagetamani
 Middle—Dadal
 Midday—Dadagaíga
 Milk—Ikai
 Mirror—Maridánö
 Missionary—Missionary
 Moon—Mölpálö
 Morning—Bataigna
 Mosquito—Iwi
 Mother—Ama or apu
 Mountain—Pádö
 Mouth—Gúddö
 Much—Kaigursárö
 Murder—Gamuia mataman
 Murderer—Gamuia mataman mabaigo
 Name (s)—Nelö
 Navel—Maitakupa
 Neck—Mudúla
 Necklace—Kamádö
 Nest—Pakádö
 Net (fishing)—Api and pingi
 Night—Kubilö

- No—Läunga (stronger); maigi (common word)
 Noon—Dadagaiga
 Noise—Ypoibisö
 North—Naigai
 North-west wind—Nukagnabaguba
 Nose—Piti
 Oar—Kaba
 Old—Möroigö, of man; kulba, of house
 Ophthalmia—Purka kekermisína
 Outrigger (of canoe)—Saima
 Ovary—Kakúro
 Owl—Kúlbülo
 Oyster—Awidö
 Paddle (s)—Kábanitúnö
 Pannikin—Dibidibi
 Passage (in reef)—Málö
 Path—Yabugúdö
 Payment—Modabia
 Peace—Paudö
 Pearl-shell—Mäi
Piper methysticum (not used)—Known as gamada
 Pepper (eaten with betel-nut)—Not known
 Petticoat—Jaji
 Piece—Musi
 Pig—Burúmö
 Plant, to—Utúna; gabau, yam; urugubaö, sweet potato; gaina, taro, kátámö
 Plate (soup)—Binibini
 Plenty—Kaigursáro
 Pigeon (white)—Gaináú; goura, putsö
 Poison (s)—Upiri
 Pot—Plagúsi; iron, turik plagusi
 Pole (for poling canoe)—Súrö
 Post-house—Sau
 Present (gift)—Kasapaibánö
 Pull—Pusarisö, of rope; nitúnö of oar; dirdimai, of bow
 Purpose (s)—Gnimipamápa
 Raft—Urbudaman
 Rain—Ari
 Rat—Mákásö
 Red—Kurkagamulnö
 Reef (of coral)—Maja
 Rejoice—Diwanamani
 Remnant—Mugu
 Reply—Muli
 Return—Laköböi
 Rheumatism—Pisamáinö
 Rib—Bero
 Right side—Getadi gamö
 Ringworm (scaly)—Kamikámö
 Ringworm (not scaly)—Kamikámö
 Ripe—Aigiásína
 River—Kussa
 Rob (v)—Getalagnánö
 Rope—Urukámö
 Row (a boat)—Kaba nitúnö
 Rumour—Yedai
 Sack—Yana (Kaiyana, if large; Maginayana, if small)
 Sago—Bisi
 Sail—Waku
 Saliva—Mös
 Salt—A'lötö
 Salt water—Ada badu (or ur, brackish water)
 Sea—Bäu
 See—Imánö
 Seed—Kausa
 Sell—Wáku
 Shame—Azirö
 Shark—Baidámö
 Shave—Yatapatísö
 Shell (land)—Waipa
 Shield—Bada
 Ship—Kaigúlö
 Shoot (of arrow)—Tadina
 Short—Taupainga
 Shoulder—Zugukufkö
 Shoulder blade—Kwalámö
 Shrimp—Gagi
 Sick—Kikiri
 Signal—Zai adu pálgánö
 Sister—Babátö, if she has no children; wamulaigö, if she has children
 Sit—Apatanu
 Skin (s)—Gungau
 Skirt—Wakau
 Skull—Kuikö
 Sleep—Utoi
 Sling (s)—Not known.
 Smell (v)—Ganu
 Smell (s)—Ganu
 Smile—Masiatödimisö
 Smoke—Tü; smoke tobacco, sukuba wanin
 Snake—Tabu; poisonous snake, umal tabu; innocuous snake, kasa tabu
 Sneeze—Asárö
 Snore—Paranamatampa
 Snout—Kaigutalpiti
 Son—Kazi
 Son-in-law—Imigarkazi
 Song—Gna poidánö
 Soul—Mari
 South—Je
 South-east wind—Waura
 Sow (v)—Ipukajaburúmö
 Spear (fighting)—Kubai; fish, malila
 Spew—Magísö
 Speech—Maumisínö
 Spider—Ma
 Spit—Mös
 Star—Titöi
 Stay—Gnönapudís
 Steal—Puru
 Stomach—Maitairun
 Stone—Kula
 Stone axe—Goba
 Story (tale)—Adi
 Strike—Urimánö
 String—Urukámö
 Strong—Kaibibiriligna
 Sugar-cane—Gärü
 Sun—Gräiga
 Summit—Gimálö
 Swallow (v)—Angemina
 Sweet potato—Urugubau
 Swim—Waiisö
 Taboo—Sabi
 Tail—Kupalábö
 Tail feather—Kupalababa
 Tall—Kuikutanga
 Tattoo (v)—Kwaimai
 Taro—Gaina
 There—Sena; far off, kasi gálö
 Thigh—Madu
 Tears—Gnudi
 Teeth—Dang
 Tongue—Löia
 That—Miai
 Think—Wakaintömamisö
 Throat—Körkaku
 Tide (flood)—Urö wāisa
 Tide (ebb)—Urö noriza
 To-day—Kaiba
 Toothache—Dangakikiri
 Tobacco—Sukuba
 Tomahawk—Maginaturikö
 To-morrow—Bánga
 Traitor—Tiati, or imuiánö
 Translate—Nignaibia gnulai ga
 Tree—Kaipui; house-post, kúr-rugut
 Tremble—Sumainuwedan
 True—Mina
 Turkey (scrub)—Surka
 Turtle—Waru; turtle-shell, wanáwa
 Twilight—Gaigabuia
 Twine—Wali
 Twins—Katakazi
 Ulcer—Bádö
 Uncle—Igalaiigu
 Upwards—Kataplágis
 Village—Múddö; big house, Kailagö; small house, maginalagö
 Venomous—Umal
 Walk—Gurgu usáru
 Wallaby—Usarö
 War (s)—Lakadánö
 Warm (adj)—Kuamö
 Warn—Yeda waiánö
 Warrior—Murawardan
 Water (fresh)—Gnuki
 Web—Sakárö
 Weep—Maiadi
 Weighty—Kaimapunga
 West—Gaiga púdisö
 West wind—Kuki
 Whether—Kaisigápa
 White—Gamulnga; also whitemen
 Whitemen—Markai (devils or whitemen)
 Who—Mimabaigö
 Wife (spouse)—Ipi
 Wind—Guba
 Windpipe—Mabárö
 Wing (of bird)—Butta
 Wing feather—Aduatubaba
 Widow—Maikö
 Wait a little—Tuma
 Witchcraft—Suagai
 Woman—Ungwakazi
 Wood—Pui
 World—Imána
 Wound—Dubiruna
 White—Minarpálánö
 Yam—Gabau
 Yaws—Badalaiga
 Year—Wátö
 Yellow—Murda gamulnga
 Yes—Wa
 Yesterday—Wargáiga
 Wealth or property—Japulaika
 I—Gnai
 Thou—Gni or gnido
 He or she—Gnoi
 We—Gnabangaba (inclusive, we two)
 We three—Gnalpagnalpa
 All we (of more than three)—Gnapamura
 You two—Gnipel
 You three—Gnitagnita
 All you (of many)—Gnitamura
 They—Tana
 My—Gnau; my hat, gnau walápa
 Thy—Gninu; thy hat, gniu walápa

His—Gnungu; his hat, gnungu walápa	This—Ina	Are they bad?—Wati mabai gálö?
Ours—Gnabanu; our (two) hat, gnabanu walápa	That—Sena	Where is the road?—Yábu, or Yabu gúðö nalaga?
Yours—Gnalpan; our (three) hat—gnalpan walápa	Some others—Durai	What do you want for this?—Gnido mipa mani?
Our hat (of more than three)—gnalpanmurázö waláp	Any one—Kwobegádö	I want a knife—Gnai turíköpa ubinamépa
Your hat (of two only)—Gnaimunu waláp	Another (different sort)—Wara	This is my present for you—Gnau kasapaiban, or gnau sibuwanan
Your hat (of three only)—Gnitamunu waláp	Who—Nga	I wish to buy a pig—Gnai burúmöpa barpudöipa
Your hat (of more than three)—Muramabaiga waláp	What—Mida	I don't know—Gnai karawáigö
Our name—Gnalpanelo	Which—Nga	Very good—Kapúza or mamu
Theirs—Tanamunu; their hat, tanamunu walápa	All the same—Mataketha	There is water—Gnuki sei
Each (of you)—Gnitamulpa; of them, tanamulpa	What is this?—Ina miai?	
	What is that?—Sena miai?	
	Come to-morrow—Gnibangal gnapa	
	Bring me a cocconut—Urábö, or bari bari, gnapa marö	
	Where is the chief?—Kui kulíгна nágö?	
	Are they good?—Kapu mabai gálö?	

(3.)

[Enclosure to Despatch No. 113 of 9th December, 1889.]

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARY OF KIWAI.

Kiwai, 4th December, 1889.

This has been prepared in the hope that it may be useful as furnishing a start for officers of the Government and others, and that the compilation may be corrected and extended by those coming into contact with the natives of Kiwai Island. Emendations and additions will be gratefully received.

WILLIAM. MACGREGOR.

NOTE.—In this language the adjective always precedes the noun. A plural is sometimes formed by adding *ró* to the singular. The inflection of verbs is apparently complicated and is not mastered herein. When no accent is marked it is on the penultimate, its most common place; but to this there are many exceptions in this language. The vocabulary has been drawn up chiefly at the village usually called "Kiwai," but named by its own people I'ása. With dialectic differences this language is spoken, or understood, all over the island of Kiwai, and round the coast as far as the Mai Kussa, and for 80 or 100 miles up the Fly River. Kubíra and Doropodai use a different language, but many members of those tribes have a knowledge of the Kiwai tongue. The Sumai people speak very indistinctly, as if the tongue were folded, and they slur over the words so as to produce many contractions that puzzle the ear at first.—W.M.

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF KIWAI, IPISIA, SAGUANA, SAMARI, MABUDAMU, AUTI, WIORUBI, AND SUMAI VILLAGES, BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

One—Nao	Arm—Tue, forearm; tūpi, upper arm	Basket—Small and fine plait, titi; of cocconut leaves, sito or sito titi
Two—Netéwa	Armlet—plaited, tusase; shell, mabuo; with Job's-tears, piuri; of wedgewood ware, gaumabu	Bathe—Uāā
Three—Nétewa nāo	Armpit—Asisopu; armpit hair, asisopumuso	Bay—Kubira
Four—Netewa netewa	Arrow—Tere	Beach—Dodo, wio
Five—Netewa netewa nao	Artery (vein)—Esume	Beads—Kusa
Six—Netewa netewa netewa	Ashamed—Siripo ia	Beak—Muba
Seven—Netewa netewa netewa nao	Ashes—Túo	Beard—Mubamūso
Eight—Netewa netewa netewa netewa	Ask—Arogo	Beat—Ododa; beat drum, gama-ododa
Nine—Netewa netewa netewa netewa nao	Assembly—Arubi	Beautiful—Wade, or titi
Ten—Modoboima	At—Goborómi	Beckon—To come, imogorumo; to go, ragotogo
Eleven—Modoboima nao	Aunt—Aberabūrū	Beetle—Kaiara, ibaba, pitupitu, &c.
Twelve—Modoboima netewa, &c., &c.	Axe—Kabi; stone axe, warikabi, daunomu, emaiiöpu	Behind—Wabutu, iritoedea
A or one—Nao	Baby—Osiomere, osiobesere	Betel-nut—Gore
Ache—Aírosoriauti	Back—Gimini poa	Bell—Pate
Adze, wooden (for sago-making) or steel—Oto	Backbone—Gimini soro	Belly—Niro
Afternoon—Adimo	Bad—Karakarai, uba, gamsa	Belt—Of leather, bage bata; with white shells, potö bata
Albino—uibo durupi	Bag (trade bag)—Baika	Bid—Arogo
Alien (foreigner)—Keakea didiri	Baggage—Burgo burgo	Big—Auo
All—Sirio, aratabuti	Bale—Popo; of sago, sihua	Billy—Wedere
Anchor (iron)—Seneníti, aga	Bale a boat—Obo asioro	Bird—Wowogo
And—	Baler—Garo	Biri palm—Pou
Anger—Woroworo	Bamboo—Gagári; for water, obo marábo	Birth—Rorota
Ankle—Ima	Banana—Obíra	Bite—Töabūti
Another—Naturaimi, ata, nátura	Bank of river—Goua bara	Black—Uibu ūibu
Answer—Gibo	Bark of tree—Ota tama	Blacking—Paramuti uibu, to paint body for dancing
Ant—Eneene, small brown; omo, green ant	Bark (v)—Ugaeāi	Bladder—Susu
	Basin—Wedere	

- Blade—Bari
 Blind—Idamari duduo and pai auri dubu
 Blood—Arīma
 Blow of conch—Orío, tuture orio
 Blow with mouth—Susua epuro
 Blue—Ipua ipua, dark-blue; uibuna, light-blue
 Boar's tusk—Baroma iāwa
 Boat—Pe; whaleboat, eke eke pe
 Body—Durupi
 Bog—Bobo
 Boil (food)—Iro bibirīti; obo aberūti, water boils
 Bone—Soro
 Book—Peba
 Boot—Sairo oto
 Border or edge—Erēsa
 Bottle for lime, or glass bottle—Taropura
 Bough of tree—Koumiri
 Boundary—Uómo
 Bow (shooting)—Gagāri
 Bowels—Niro
 Bowl—Wedére; have no wood or clay dishes
 Bowstring—Wada
 Boy—Mere
 Brain—Tigiro
 Branch—Koumiri
 Bread—Kono
 Bread-fruit—Toma
 Breadth—Pátura
 Break—Buru
 Breast or bosom—Bodoro
 Breastplate of pearl-shell—Nese gege
 Breath—Sera
 Bridge—Warátoto
 Bright—Adipirudureru
 Bring—Iāpo, Auogú
 Brother (woman's)—Same as man's
 Brother (man's elder)—Namu
 Brother (man's younger)—Nira-geréma
 Brown—Diridiri
 Build—Ididi; build house, moto ididi
 Burn—Iripuadoi
 Bury—Gubiri, edea
 Bush (forest)—Tumu
 Bushmen—Oberi
 Butterfly—Maupo
 Buttocks—Pitu
 Buy—Uōsa, nimidai
 By-and-by—Dogo, dogoaimi
 Cage (bird's)—Wowogo moto
 Calf of leg—Esirigo
 Calico—Kariko
 Call—Irumai, wiróro, koromāi gidō
 Calm—Mataro
 Canoe—Pe; the outrigger, sari-ma; crossbeams from canoe to outrigger, piu; sticks fastening piu to sarima, tugu; deck, pátara; hold, urouro
 Canoe pole—Tiwa
 Cap—Ado
 Cape—Muba
 Carry—On shoulder, raguta; in the hand, orobai; under arm, arategere
 Carry child astride on neck—I'sio karamtia
 Cartridge—Sodo
 Carving on wood—Titi
 Cassowary—Diware
 Catch—Orōbai
 Cavity—Ganopa
 Centipede—Saruseru; long thin one, bano
 Centre—Turúbe
 Charcoal—Uibu
 Cheek—Ogomu
 Chest—Bodoro
 Chestnut (Polynesian)—Nowai
 Chew—Orūso
 Chief—Buaraigo ("Mamoosi," introduced)
 Child—Mere; little girl, osio besere; little boy, osio mere
 Chin—Tatamu
 Chloasma—Korpaguti
 Cicatrix—Nato, bugomu
 Cigarette—Sukuba popo
 Cigar wrapper—Seporo; cigar holder for the Waduru or pipe—Aturupo
 Clam (eaten)—Ipa; clamshell, used to make lime and as a knife, ipasoro
 Claw—Igiri
 Clay—Were, sopu; keakea sopu, white clay, and uibi uibi sopu, black clay, are got at Kiwai, dogo dogo sopu, red clay, from Dudi, for painting body
 Cloth—No name for it. A cloth worn as a kilt, pauōko
 Cloud—Bubuére
 Club (stone)—Gābagaba; tumā-nabāba, star club; gugi, round disc
 Coal—Erapé uibu
 Coast—Dodoro, tuturuo, dodo
 Cobweb—Taira (spider, gaira)
 Cockatoo—Ga
 Cocoanut cloth—Sugu
 Cocoanut—drinking nut, ōi; cocoa-fibre, oinimo
 Cocoanut water—Oi obo
 Cold—Gubadora
 Collar-bone—Oduara
 Comb—Ipōgi
 Come—Taro, ogu
 Come up—Ioro
 Conch—Tutūrē
 Cone of sago—Dou iopu
 Cooking-pot (clay)—Wedere
 Coral—Noora
 Cord (rope)—Karai; of split creeper, sawaivi
 Corkwood, to blacken face—Paramuti, saemiti
 Corpulent—Auodurupi dubu
 Cough—Kosēā
 Country (native place)—Namira
 Cover—Asidimāi
 Cowry shell—Buama
 Crab—Kōkōwā, large edible
 Crane—White, wowogo ia; sooty, with white neck, wowogo ia maru ma
 Crawl—Ogirio
 Crayfish—Sikára
 Creek—O'romo turi or gāūā
 Crescent moon—Sagana gege
 Crocodile—Sibāra
 Cross-belts, worn at dances—Of straw, gabigabi; of dog's teeth, genaio
 Crouch—Irosorai
 Croton—Sido bari, &c.
 Cry (weep)—Idobi or idopi, of children
 Cuirass of cane—Bata
 Curlew—Iio
 Curly—Kawi kawi
 Cuscus, brown—Padi; uibu uibu padi, black cuscus; and kea kea padi, white cuscus
 Cut up firewood—Era ota nūsāso
 Cut, with knife—Asio, itouti
 Dagger, of cassowary bone—Uriosoro
 Dance—Madio
 Dark—Durúgi
 Daughter—Besére
 Day—Sai
 Day after to-morrow—Duo mutu
 Day before yesterday—Duo mutu
 Dead—Pāara
 Deaf—Garetato
 Death—Upára
 Deceit—Waráme
 Deep water—Auo obo; to deep water, in steering, oromoito
 Demon—Urio
 Devil—Mānākai
 Diarrhoea or stomach-ache—Niro teme teme
 Die—Irorisiai, upáru, utūa
 Difficult—Mibomibo
 Different—Naturaimi, atā nátūra
 Dig—Agurubai
 Dine—Durugi, odio
 Dirt—Ipúa
 Disease—Teme teme
 Distant—Gīātōō, gaimé
 Ditch or drain—Parigōua
 Divide—Otāauti
 Do—Wogati
 Dog—Sio
 Door—Episurumorōā
 Double—Etebeai; roll up, etebuti
 Dove—Mobuo, &c.
 Downwards—Eregētāi
 Dracæna—Tereniri, Mobini, &c.
 Dragon-fly—Segeduo
 Dream—Woitō
 Drink—Obo odio; out of hand, tuto odio
 Drinking water—Wade topo obo
 Drown—Iroruodiro
 Drum—Gama
 Duck—Pipiāuri, black; goro goro, white
 Dumb—Karatai auéra
 Dye (black)—Uibu uibu, madi-rmo
 Dwell—Warōmi
 Dysentery—Arīma ne
 Ear, external—Gare; lobe of, sepate
 Ear ornaments, of worsted, twine, &c.—Sosugoru
 Earthquake—Aromorubi and momorua
 East—Dibiri duba
 Eat—I'riso, odio
 Eaten—Oodoro
 Eczema marginata—Poa
 Edge of axe—Io
 Edible—Nuna, wade odio
 Egg—Iópu; turtles' eggs, gamo iópu; birds' eggs, wowogo iópu
 Elbow—Tupóa
 Elephantiasis—Of leg, paru paru; of scrotum, muopu ra sigiri
 Empty (of house)—Buru

- Enemy—*Irisai wáda*
 Enter—*Oodoro*
 Entrails—*Niro*
 Evening—*Adimo, erasugumai*
 Excavation—*Bobo*
 Expectorate—*Kosē*
 Explode—*Pako*
 Eyeball—*Damári*
 Eyebrow—*Edamári múso*
 Eyelid—*Damári táma*
 Face—*Ipiriti*
 Falsehood—*Warame*
 Family—*Megámo*
 Famine—*Sou*
 Fan—*Pupu*
 Far—*Gaime, opposed to; near, tatari*
 Far away—*Gaime*
 Farewell—*Iyvāuō*
 Fasten—*Isosirai; tie up in bundle, mopo; tie a man by the hands, emososiriti*
 Fat—*Gadi*
 Father—*Abera, baba*
 Fathom—*Dodóbu*
 Fear—*Tore*
 Feast—*Samo*
 Feather—*Wowogo pasa; of wing, piro passa; off the breast, górūmō*
 Feeble—*Durupi tato*
 Fence—*Kara; garden fence, parí kara*
 Fever—*Korópa*
 Fibre—*Sirígo*
 Fight—*Boso*
 Fill up—*Atūmiāi*
 Find—*Omídai*
 Fine—*Wade*
 Fine day—*Wadesai*
 Fingers—*Giri*
 Finish—*Tāo*
 Fire—*Era*
 Firewood—*Era ota*
 Fish—*Arimina, irisína*
 Fish-catcher, of wicker-work—*Gonia*
 Fishhook—*Irisina tūdi*
 Flag—*Dadu. (Dadu is a bunch of grass on a pole on canoes.)*
 Flagstaff—*Ota*
 Flea—*Nimu*
 Fireplace, in house and canoe—*Momogosio*
 Fireplace frame (of house)—*Dokito titi*
 Flesh—*Gadi or sirigo*
 Flog (v)—*Tepe tepe terisi awado*
 Flood—*Obo tao gomā*
 Flood-tide—*Auoobo omō*
 Floor—*Tere, from the Te-palm*
 Flower—*Mu*
 Fly (s)—*Susuómi (v) iarubo*
 Flying-fox—*Soge*
 Foam—*Toia*
 Fog—*Bubu*
 Food—*Iríso, topo*
 Fool—*Dadára dubu, karatai dubu*
 Foot—*Sairo*
 Forearm—*Tué*
 Forehead—*Sosoro*
 Foreign—*Túrika*
 Forenoon—*Dudua ereta*
 Forest—*Tumu*
 Forget—*Dodo gonimati*
 Formerly—*Tagaraimi*
 Fowl—*Kakaba*
 Fresh water—*Topo obo*
- Friend—*Moronamiradúbu*
 Frog—*Kéāū*
 Frog (tree)—*Kéāū*
 Fruit—*Iōpu*
 Full moon—*Dogobe sagana*
 Fun—*Korío*
 Further—*Gido*
 Gale—*Auo susúo*
 Gammon—*Warame, mabu*
 Garden—*Pari*
 Gate—*Gābo*
 Gauntlet, to protect wrist from bow-string—*Adigo*
 Generation—*Nogerebu*
 Ghost—*Urío*
 Ginger—*Kani*
 Girdle—*Bata, bagi*
 Girl—*Busēre*
 Give—*Agiwai, noosa*
 Go—*Gogu, turo, ai*
 God—*Oradubu, aramo rubi*
 Good—*Wade, geso*
 Gourd—*Tidi, &c.*
 Grass—*Suāgō; grass leaf, suago pasa; grass root, suago miti*
 Grasshopper—*Suābi*
 Grave—*Edea bobua*
 Great—*Aūo*
 Green (light)—*Sisiasisia, ipan ipau*
 Ground—*Dīrímó*
 Grove of cocoanuts—*Oi pari*
 Grow—*Rorooto*
 Guest—*Apera rubi*
 Guide (v)—*Wabagoiī*
 Guide (n)—*Wabagoiī dubu*
 Gum—*Ota arima*
 Gun—*Pāūoro or pāūoro gagāri*
 Hack, of sago-tree—*Dokotota*
 Hair—*Muso*
 Half—*Ere sapua, sapua nao*
 Halo—*Suokara; round the moon, sagana suokara*
 Hammer—*Gubu*
 Hand—*Tuigiri*
 Handle—*Dudupó, dudu, aipura*
 Hang (v)—*Eregedioti*
 Haste—*Samoito*
 Hawk—*Wariu, &c.*
 Head—*Epúru; hair of, epúru múso*
 Headache—*Epuru teme teme*
 Headdress—*Black plumes, daguri; of ray of white feathers, madia wowogo; ten feet high headdress, of feathers, madia wowogo pasa*
 Hear—*Iroidiro*
 Heart—*Tusuópu, otakapúki*
 Heat—*Eraera*
 Heavens—*Osúa*
 Heavy—*Mibomibo*
 Heel—*Ebonupōe*
 Hell—*Sopuanotoi*
 Here—*Nai tawa tawa, noboi rom*
 Hibiscus, red double—*Mu*
 Hill—*Podó*
 Hip—*Doto*
 Hole—*In lobé of ear, sia; in septum nasi, wadisia*
 Hook, wooden, to hang up things on—*Tutuopu*
 Hop on one foot—*Saipó (name of dance)*
 Hornbill—*Waéa*
 Hot—*Eraera; of Chili pepper, karokaro*
 House—*Moto; house-posts, abo; house-fly, sūsuome*
- Howl of dingo—*Orori mawa*
 How much or how many—*Beda mutu*
 Hunger—*Dúru gére*
 Hunt (kangaroo)—*Ušaro orōbai*
 Hunt (men)—*Iri woto*
 Husband (spouse)—*Uramu*
 Husk—*Mosore; of cocoanut, oi mosore*
 Hymn—*Wasare*
 Idiot—*Sobu (mere)*
 Ill—*Teme teme*
 Immature (green)—*Karo karo*
 Index finger—*Turi*
 Indian corn—*Kunu*
 Inland, to the bush—*Amedēi*
 Insect—*Irāo*
 Inside of canoe—*Uro uro*
 Instep—*Osupata*
 Interpret—*Atamudiro*
 Irmo-tree (canoe-wood)—*Irimo*
 Iron—*Kerēre*
 Island—*Māmōkō*
 Iulus—*Siro*
 Jaw, lower—*Tatamu*
 Jelly-fish—*Awo*
 Joining, of point to arrow—*Osa*
 Joint—*Reresebo*
 Jump—*Irobouai*
 Kangaroo—*Usaro*
 Kick—*Karamusio*
 Kidney—*Oisusuópu*
 Kill—*Opia; of mosquito, dōūā*
 Kiss—*Osomiai*
 Knee—*Popuipa*
 Kneel—*Poputomioi*
 Knife—*Giri*
 Know—*Umoro; I know, mo umoro; don't know, karā tai*
 Know not—*Karatai*
 Ladder (staircase)—*Toto*
 Lagoon—*Obo bobo*
 Land—*Dodo*
 Land shell—*Sebéda, susa*
 Language—*Auera*
 Laugh—*Kiri, wari*
 Lazy—*Wasi nakobokobo, oiwōiī*
 Leaf—*Pása*
 Leak—*Aberúti*
 Leave off—*Berseai*
 Leaves of palm for house-roof—*Weri*
 Left side—*Pere*
 Leg—*Sairo*
 Leglets and armllets of twine—*Sogeri*
 Leprous spot—*Nato, kani*
 Liar—*Warame dubu*
 Liberal (generous)—*Ito dubu*
 Lick—*Osomēāi*
 Lie (speak untruths)—*Mabu-auera*
 Lie down—*Utūa*
 Life—*Kigiro*
 Light (a)—*Toru toru*
 Light (ad)—*Toro toru*
 Light (s)—*Era*
 Lightning—*Emaserue*
 Lily (white)—*Bumese*
 Lime—*Eka; to eat lime, eka iriso*
 Lime bottle—*Amiopuru*
 Lime spoon—*Toka*
 Lip—*Upper, ipūsu; lower, ipuā suata*
 Little—*Ekebūri, eke*
 Little finger—*Éte*
 Liver—*Bēu*

- Lizard—Wabi, gugurta, &c.
 Load (s)—Warūbai
 Lobe of ear, long and torn—Atari; natural lobe, usīa
 Loins Bigi
 Loiter—Gari gari
 Loiterer—Gari gari dubu
 Long—Tutūru
 Long ago—Tagaraimi gogu
 Look here—Namaderagediai
 Louse—Nimo
 Lungs—Sibo, toru toru
 Mainland—Dudi
 Make, prepare—Wāūpō
 Mamma—Amoi ōpo
 Man—Dubu
 Mango—Uīū, koko, &c.
 Many—Sirio
 Married—Adábuai
 Marry a girl—Besere adabuai
 Masked dancer—Kaiani
 Mast of canoe—Sawa ota
 Mat—Tabáro
 Matches—Mases
 Medicine—No name for it
 Meeting—Oro rúso
 Melon (water)—Waiati
 Men—Didiri, mere
 Message—Arógo
 Midday—Sai epi
 Middle—Turi
 Middle finger—Igiri
 Midrib of leaf—Pit.
 Milk—Amo
 Mirror—Mari
 Missionary—Missionary
 Moon—Sagana
 Morning—Duduacere
 Mosquito—Nati
 Mother—Aida māu and maramú
 Moustache—Muba muso
 Mouth—Magatasía
 Much—Sirio
 Mud—Gato
 Murder—Didiri opia
 Murderer—Didiri opia dubu
 Mushroom—Tumi
 Mussel—Tepere
 Name (s)—Paina
 Nail of iron—Toto
 Nail—Of toe, sairo pitu; of finger, tugiri pitu; of thumb, oto pitu
 Navel—Gupuru
 Near—Tatari
 Neck—Mao
 Necklace—Nese orogori
 Nest—Wowogo toto
 Net—Pig-net, di; for fish, parani and bāsa bāsa
 Night—Hanuaboi
 No—Pai, before; puai, after other words; sometimes pukai
 Noon—Sai épi
 Noise—Geboso
 North or North-west—Suróma
 Nose—Wōdi
 Nostril—Sarugosio
 Nut (used as rattle in dances)—Sia
 Oar—Aibi
 Oarsmen—Abidiru dubu
 Ocean—O'romo damo
 Old—Tagára
 Ophthalmia—Damari gede
 Outrigger—Sarima
 Oven of iron—Turiko wedere
 Owl—Buku
 Oyster—Gōiri
 Paddle (s)—Aibi; (v) abidiro
 Paint (s)—Eka, but that is only white paint
 Pandanus—Duboro; leaf of, duboro pasa; mat of, tiro (make sleeping mats and canoe sails of it)
 Papaya (mammy apple)—Maniapu
 Parrot—Korikori, sisiuna, &c.
 Passage (in reef)—Goua
 Path—Gābo
 Pay (v)—Wisa ōosa
 Payment—Wisa
 Peace—Miro
 Pearl-shell—Nese
 Pelican—Awaia
 Penis—Arūmo
 People—Arubi
 Pepper (eaten with betel-nut)—Wadóa; Chili, siri; *Piper methysticum*, gamada síea
 Petticoat—Wapa
 Pendant of shell worn from neck—Bidibidi
 Pick teeth—Iāwa mabuniúrodu
 Pie (of clam and sago)—Ipape
 Piece—Kopo
 Pig—Baroma
 Pigeon (white)—Gimai
 Plant, to—Epōo, ibāūti
 Plantation—Pāri
 Platform on canoe—Pátara
 Plenty—Sirio
 Pluck (bird)—Pasa agurabuti
 Point—Of arrow, &c., io; of palm leaf, bari; of land, muba
 Poison (s)—Giwari
 Poisonous (of snake)—Upáru
 Pole, for poling canoe—Tiwa; to pole a canoe, pe oródu
 Pot (saucepan)—Wedere
 Present (gift)—Nirimagari
 Pretentious, "flash"—Titi
 Price—Beda mutu noosa, wisa
 Pull an oar—Aibi abidiru
 Purchase—Sapúta
 Purpose (s)—Diruo
 Put on (of clothes)—Orogori
 Quick—Samoito
 Raft—Pátara
 Rafters—Karáruso
 Raggiana—Amura; Raggiana plume, amura pasa
 Rain—Mobúro; heavy thunder-shower, árumo
 Rainbow—Sásuruwía
 Rat—Kaiani
 Read—Ioputi
 Red—Dogo dogo
 Reed—Dudu
 Reef (of coral)—Wanogoro, maja
 Rejoice—Amadi
 Remnant—Sapua, ekeburu
 Reply—Gibo, waratai
 Return—Nitára wāmēai, ioritōrōi
 Rib—Barasoro
 Right side—Tumodi
 Ring finger—Epidabia
 Ringworm (scaly)—Súkuba
 Ringworm (not scaly)—Kórpa-guti magóre, poa
 Ripe—Gumi
 Rise—Airi oridiro; of sun
 River—Goua, oromo
 Roast—Era itai
 Rob (v)—Imadi'
 Roll up—Etebuti
 Roof—Weri; to make, weri adoruti or ado rowa
 Root—Miti; tree root, ota miti
 Rope—Kari; plaited rope, pou bari, isisira
 Round—Dogóbe
 Round the point—Muba
 Row a boat—Abidiro
 Rub into skin as ointment, paint—Titi
 Rumour—Auéra amidití
 Sack—Baiko; large, auobaiko; small, sobobaiko
 Sago—Dōū; in large bale, siahu; in small roll, dou tarame
 Sail—Sawatiro or tiro; take down, tiro orarúo; put up sail tiro osúa
 Saliva—Geraduru
 Salt—Karakara
 Salt water—Karakara obo; sea or salt water, oro mbooa
 Sandbar—Wio; sand, wio; white sand, keakea wio; black sand, uibu uibu wio
 Sash—Oboro tama
 Scratch—Arigiti
 Scrotum—Muōpu
 Scrub-hen—Kámčká
 Sea—Uro
 See—Idamāri, ene auri
 Seed—Iópu
 Shake hands—Enadi
 Shallow water—Ekebure obo
 Shame—Siripo
 Shark—Bidu
 Shave—Arigiti
 Shield—Gope
 Shin—Sairidoro
 Ship—Auōpe
 Shirt—O'boro tama
 Shoes—Otosairo
 Short—Kopo, kopume
 Shoulder—Orosidiro
 Shoulder blade—Tigiri soro
 Shoulder joint—Tigiri
 Shrimp—Kadámi
 Shrink—Odúmu
 Sick—Teme teme
 Side—Sapúa
 Signal—Irumāi
 Sister (man's)—Korodiriāi, elder; mabía, younger
 Sit—Susi
 Skin (s)—Tama, esúme
 Skull—Epuru
 Sleep—Uō; lie down to sleep, uo utūa
 Sling (s)—Unknown
 Smash—Oropio
 Smear or paint with mud in mourning—Gato titi
 Smell (v)—Nibo; good smell, wade nibo; bad smell, uba nibo
 Smell (s)—Nibo nibo
 Smile—Wari
 Smoke—Tema, era tema; to put the burning tobacco in the mouth to blow smoke into the waduru, egethia
 Snake—Ede
 Sneeze—Asío
 Snore—Gārō rōā
 Snout—Tamari muba
 Sole of foot—Sairopata
 Son—Mere

- Son-in-law—Emapúra
 Song—Abodo, wasare
 Soul—Urio, manakai
 South—Sie rarogóro
 South-east—Susu rarugóro
 South-west—Sia
 Sour—Isisira
 Sow—Upi baróma
 Spade—Ea
 Spathe of cocconut—Garó (used
 as canoe-baler, &c., &c.)
 Speak, say—Geborara
 Spear (fish)—Tete
 Spear (v) prick—Oro urai
 Speech—Auera
 Spew—Mamaru
 Spider—Apsāu, gaira, &c.
 Spit (v)—Geradu
 Spleen—Imúru béu
 Spoonbill—Gagama
 Spurred plover—Teperedaredare
 Square (v)—Kauitáto, oagobérai
 (adjective)
 Squeak, of birds—Eamo
 Squeeze—Tusoro
 Squirrel—Dunini
 Stair—Toto
 Stake, to husk cocoanuts—Soki
 Stalk—Durupi
 Stamp with foot—Otōuri
 Star—Gugi
 Stay—Monobainómi
 Stays of canoe-masts—Sawa ivi
 Steal—Piro
 Steamer—Era pé
 Steer a boat—Wáopo aibi
 Sternum—Giriopu
 Stingaree—Guere
 Stink—Gámāsa nibo
 Stomach—Tuburu
 Stone—Kuraēre
 Stone axe—Emoiópu
 Stop—Omioi
 Story (tale)—Totóma
 Straight—Kawitato
 Strike—Arabérūmo; with fists,
 korodio
 String or cord—Isisira; small,
 ekeburi isisira; large, āūo
 isisira
 Strong—Erapótato
 Sweep—Osuderuti
 Sweet potato—Nori; to dig,
 nori agurabai
 Suck, of child at the breast—
 Amoisi
 Sugar-cane—Magai
 Summit—Dawane
 Sun—Sai
 Sunset—Erasugumai; sun sets,
 sai iri sukumai
 Swallow (v)—Tau ima godio
 Swamp—Bobo
 Sweat—Orosa
 Swim—Dāmedame
 Taboo—Sabi
 Tail—Nupu
 Take—Omidai
 Tall—Tutúru
 Taro—Saso
 Tattoo (v)—Titi
 Tears—Idobisuo
 Teeth—Iāwa
 That—Gidi naro
 There—Gido, nebetaromi
 Thick—Báta
 Thigh—Wagi
 Thin—Isisira
 Thing—Nemábu, nuna
 Think—Emaragi diro
 Thirsty—Obo dúrugere
 This way—Nanito
 Thorn—Oro oro
 Throat—Tūrutūruōa
 Throw—Epeduai
 Throw away—Berseāi, isiró
 Throw (spear—Tete), epeduai
 Thumb—Oto
 Thunder—Gúrūru
 Thwarts, joining canoe to out-
 rigger—Piu
 Tide (ebb)—Obo airodóri
 Tide (flood)—Obo iroridoro
 Tobacco—Sūkūbá
 Tobacco pipe—Waduru
 To-day—Abrāsāi, doguaimi
 To deep water (in steering)—
 Oromoitó
 Tomahawk—Kabi; fan-shaped,
 dudu
 To-morrow—Dudūōsai
 Tongue—Watatorope
 To-night—Abraduo
 Toothache—Iāwa temeteme
 Topknot—Kaudó
 Torch, of cocconut leaf—Pida
 To shallow water (in steering)—
 Potoito
 Traitor—Sarina
 Translate—Atamudiro
 Treaty—Paudo
 Tree—Ota
 Tremble—Komo gurti
 Tripe—Niro
 Trotter—Sairigiri
 Trousers—Trās
 True—Nani
 Trunk—Bókisi
 Trunk (of tree)—Durúpi
 Tune—Poho
 Turban—A'gasipi
 Turkey (scrub)—Kāmēkā
 Turmeric—Sowore (used to dye
 yellow)
 Turtle—Gamo; turtle-shell, ga-
 mosoro; fresh-water turtle,
 tumanua
 Twilight—Sawasawa
 Twine—Isisira
 Twins—Tōribo
 Twist of snake—Amedúti; of
 twine, garamadúti
 Ulcer—Iōto
 Uncle—Nogereburo
 Unripe—Karakaro
 Upper arm—Tupi
 Upwards—Osúa
 Us, to us—Gido or nimogido
 Vau (Hibiscus-tree) — Sosome
 (make from it cord and out-
 rigger for canoes)
 Venomous—Uparu, dirioro
 Village—Maura
 Wake from sleep—Oribōo
 Walk—Ogu
 War (s)—Boso
 Warm—Era iragido itai
 Warn—Waia
 Warrior—Boso didiri
 Wash—Waroti
 Watch (s)—Saimabu
 Water—Obo; drinking water,
 topo obo
 Waterhole—Bobo
 Waterfall—None
 Wave, of feathers—Agati
 Wax knobs on drum—Moromoro
 Wealth or property—Borgobor-
 gu sirio
 Weep—Idobi
 Weighty—Mibomibo
 Well—Bobo
 West—Irārasukumai, sie
 What—Bedara
 Where—Boro
 Whether, or—Nuairomi
 Which one—Bedana
 Whistle—Wasare boso
 White—Keakea; white and blue,
 idi idi
 Whitebait—Burkōmá; to catch,
 burkōmá orobāi
 Whitemen—Keakea dubu
 Whiting—Keakea sopo; got from
 Manouetti (used as paint in
 dances)
 Who—Betúro
 Wife (spouse)—O'robo
 Wild—Serao
 Wind—Susua
 Windpipe—Turúo turúo
 Wing (of bird)—Támu
 Witchcraft—Sógēre
 Woman—Upi
 Wood—Ota, peére; after bark
 peeled off, soro
 Work — Kergedioia, namabu
 owaigati, serao
 World—Tawa tawa tutúru
 Wound—Osio
 Wrist—Tumáho
 Write—Titi
 Yam—Umamu
 Yaws—Dewára
 Year—Urato
 Yellow (dye)—Sowora, agoago,
 madira
 Yes—Iō
 Yesterday—Duduáta or dudu-
 atāsāi
 Young—Ekeburi
 Youth—Osio

I—Mōū
 Thou—Rōū
 He or she—Nōū
 We—Nimo
 We two—Nimoto
 We three—Nimoibi
 We all—Nimosirio
 You—Nigo
 You two—Nigoto
 You three—Nigoibi
 You all—Nigosirio
 They—Nēi
 My—Moro
 Thy—Roro
 His—Nou
 Ours—Nimo
 Yours—Nigo
 Theirs—Nēi
 Each—Gotaonaosa
 This—Tatari
 That—Mosia or gido
 Some others—Beturo
 Any one—Nirubiro
 Another, different sort—Ata or nátūra
 Who—Bedara, beturo
 What—Nunamabu, boro
 Which—Beda
 What is this?—Nebeta, nebetáro?
 What is that?—Nebetareáro?
 Bring me one coccanut—Oi nao auógu
 Where is the chief?—Būāraigo boro?
 Are they good?—Nēi wade?
 Are they bad?—Nēi uba?
 Where is the road?—Gabo boro?
 What do you want for this?—Bedamutu noosari?
 This is my present for you—Nirimigara nõósa
 I wish to buy a pig—Mo baroma nimidai
 My hand—Moro tu
 Thy hand—Oro tu
 His hand—Nou tu
 Our hands—Nimo tu
 Your hands—Nigo tu
 Their hands—Nēi tu
 My head—Moro epuru
 Thy head—Oro epuru
 His head—Nou epuru
 Our heads—Nimo epuru
 Your heads—Nigo epuru
 Their heads—Nēi epuru
 Little—Eke, ekeburī
 Very little—Ekeburi ekeburi
 Big—Aūo
 Very big—Auo auo
 I go to-day—Mōū abrāsai doguaimi nai
 Thou goest to-day—Rōū abrāsai doguaimi na
 He goes to-day—Nōū abrasai doguaimi nai
 We go to-day—Nimo abrasai nimairi
 You go to-day—Nigo abrasai imairi
 They go to-day—Nēi abrasai vimoguirī
 I went yesterday—Mou duduáta nogu
 Thou went yesterday—Rou duduáta nogu
 He went yesterday—Nou duduáta nogu
 We went yesterday—Nimo duduáta nogu
 You went yesterday—Nigo duduáta nogu
 They went yesterday—Nēi duduáta nogu
 I will go-morrow—Mou dudúa nai
 Thou wilt go to-morrow—Rou dudúa wairi
 He will go to-morrow—Nou dudua nairi
 We will go to-morrow—Nimo dudúa imairi
 You will go to-morrow—Nigo dudua imairi
 They will go to-morrow—Nēi dudua vimairi
 The swamp smells—Bobo nibo
 I buy yams—Umamu nimidai
 All the same—Naūto nāri, gedogibo
 Bad day—Uba sai
 Good day—Wade sai
 Bad tobacco—Karakara sukubá

Catch fish—Irisino orobai
 He comes—Wiroguri, tataritu
 Come with me—Moro muto ogu
 Kanani comes—Ni tariguro Kanani
 Come to-morrow morning—Duduareta ogu
 Dig yams—Umamu mada time suruti
 Enter the house—Moto odóro
 Sweet potato garden—Nori pari
 Yam garden—Umamu pari
 What is your name?—Ro paina robeturo, or ro paina beturo?
 The river is near—Tatari me óromo
 There are no cassowaries—Diware pai oro odiro
 There are birds—Wowogo oro odiro
 Pay for the cuscus—Padi wisa agiwai namabu
 Where are you going?—Butāūōgu?
 Go away—Auto ogu
 Tide goes up the river—Roriro, inoriro
 Tide goes down the river—Rodori, aiodori
 Tide goes out—Airimerigodoi, dogomerigodoi
 Tide comes in—Airóriro, noridori
 High water—Potoaromi
 Low water—O'romo aromi
 Speak true—Nani auera
 Prepare the tobacco-pipe—Waduru wáopo
 Another name (is)—Ata paina
 Come up (into the house)—Odoro
 Go outside, go down—Osoruo
 This way—Nanito
 Where has the boat gone?—Pe boigaro ogu?
 Our name for it (is)—Nimo paina
 Your name for it—Nigo paina
 Former name—Tagara paina
 * What man comes?—Beda didiri rogu?
 I give you—Moro gido oosa
 Thou givest (you)—Roro (gido) oosa
 He gives you—Nou gido oosa
 We give you—Nimo gido oosa
 You give you—Nigo gido oosa
 They give you—Nēi gido oosa
 I gave you tobacco—Moro gido sukuba tao noosa
 Thou gavest you tobacco—Roro gido sukuba tao noosa
 He gave you tobacco—Nou gido sukuba tao noosa
 We gave you tobacco—Nimo gido sukuba tao noosa
 You gave you tobacco—Nigo gido sukuba tao noosa
 They gave you tobacco—Nēi gido sukuba tao noosa
 I will give you tobacco—Moro gido sukuba dogo oosari
 Thou wilt give you tobacco—Roro gido sukuba dogo oosari
 He will give you tobacco—Nou gido sukuba dogo oosari
 We will give you tobacco—Nimo gido sukuba dogo oosari
 You will give you tobacco—Nigo gido sukuba dogo oosari
 They will give you tobacco—Nēi gido sukuba dogo oosari
 Give (imperative)—Oósa
 I eat sweet potatoes—Moro nori iriso
 Thou eatest sweet potatoes—Roro nori iriso
 He eats sweet potatoes—Nou nori iriso
 We eat sweet potatoes—Nimo nori iriso
 You eat sweet potatoes—Nigo nori iriso
 They eat sweet potatoes—Nēi nori iriso
 I ate sweet potatoes—Moro nori tao niriso
 Thou atest sweet potatoes—Roro nori tao niriso &c., &c. &c., &c.
 I will eat sweet potatoes—Moro nori dogo nirisori
 Thou wilt eat sweet potatoes—Roro nori dogo nirisori
 He will eat sweet potatoes—Nou nori dogo nirisori
 We will eat sweet potatoes—Nimo nori dogo nirisori
 You will eat sweet potatoes—Nigo nori dogo nirisori

* Former name—Tagara paina.

They will eat sweet potatoes—Nei nori dogo nrisori	I preached—Moro totóma tao nauera &c. &c., &c.
Eat (imperative)—Iriso	I will preach—Moro totoma auéra dogo narogori &c &c, &c.
I preach—Moro totoma auera &c. &c., &c.	Preach (imperative)—Totoma auera

LIST of the VILLAGES with which KIWAI (I'ASA) MEN CLAIM THE RIGHT TO INTERMARRY, and to which therefore they can introduce TRAVELLERS, &c. (56.) This list is probably not trustworthy.

Ipisia	Gibararubi	Buserebusere	Badaraigo
Saguana	Burai	Dibidarimo	Tugere
Samari	Dararubi	Sisiamido	Uruma
Mabudamu	Turaturarubi	Sauridarimo	Koabaruba
Sumai	Kadowarubi	Waüisi	Epidarimarubi
Kabira	Saibodai	Nakidarimo	Nabiedai
Auti	Dawanidai	Gemidai	Tiridarimo
Doropodai	Aitarubi	Purutururubi	Baramodarimo
Demaratamarubi	Baibadai	Gonaburarubi	Dagadarimo
Dorpotamarubi	Tuöorubi	Gereba	Bunagirubi
Agobaiotamarubi	Moriamo	Káramakarama	Binarubi
Wadadarubitamarubi	Augaro	Besamo	Oropairubi
Dawaredarima	Mabiago	Adurodai	Unadarimo
Ubidarima	Moaraigo	Bigomidai	Maipani

LIST of DIFFERENT KINDS of BANANAS cultivated by the KIWAI (I'ASA) PEOPLE. (36.)

Sosido	Oriomu	Ibubu	Mauku
Berego	Mabumaro	Sigubia	Isisaia
Aumaro	Awadau	Boromo	Waboda
Sobomaro	Koikumo	Gobodo	Koikumo
Soke	Sime	Uruma	Bubugiro
Giromi	Iribu	Kumo	Baranedó
Boia	Kaiani	Aribamo	Sibara
Bubuama	Koidumo	Made	Kokuri
Oboronepe	Keneobira	Dudu	Auomaro

The first eight on the list are generally considered the best, and some of them will be found to be really excellent.

LIST of DIFFERENT KINDS of YAMS planted by the PEOPLE of KIWAI (I'ASA). (20.)

Buruma	Kawi	Piuri	Minoko
Kodoruti keakea	Kodoruti dogodogo	Budano	Boa
Erawo	Odomuto	Sene	Megemege
I'rao	Barako	Pato	Karao
Momoro	Userio	Masea	Muto

The three first on the list are generally considered to be the best, but some of the others are very good.

LIST of DIFFERENT KINDS of SWEET POTATOES cultivated by the PEOPLE of KIWAI (I'ASA). (10.)

Keakea	Asumo	Kobodó	Bagoro
Dogodogoásumo	Keakeaásumo	Gamosusu	
Peredara	Diridiri	Parako	

The two first are perhaps the best.

LIST of FIBRES used at KIWAI (I'ASA), some of which will be of COMMERCIAL VALUE. (11.)

Midiri sirigo; from Midiri shrub.	Toma sirigo; from bread-fruit.
Taga sirigo; from pandanus root.	Idi sirigo; perhaps a kind of Taga sirigo.
Sime sirigo; from banana stem.	Oi mosore sigiro; from cocoanut husk.
Sosome sirigo; from Vau, hibiscus.	Turio sirigo; from a creeper, Turio.
Guri sirigo; from Guri shrub.	Kcanese sirigo.
Pou sirigo; from palm leaf.	

LIST of SNAKES known by the NATIVES to exist on KIWAI ISLAND. (19.)

Sagarunepe; probably a lizard resembling a snake.	Era; said to be poisonous.
Sorea; said not to bite.	Kiso ede; said to be poisonous.
Sopunii; said not to bite.	Diri oro; said to be poisonous.
*Iare; said not to bite.	*Rupi; said to be poisonous.
*Esee; said not to bite.	Erawabu; said to be poisonous.
*Momo; said not to bite.	*Uba; said to be poisonous.
*Waruku; said not to bite.	*Ubaru; said to be poisonous.
*Poró; said to be very fierce.	Amawitu; said to be poisonous.
*Megedubu; much dreaded.	Topo; said to be poisonous.
Warea; said to be poisonous.	

Those with * are eaten.

LIST of VILLAGES and their CHIEFS ON KIWAI ISLAND. (11 Villages; 13 Chiefs.)

Village.	Chief.	Village.	Chief.
Saguana	Sagigi	Imari or	Koresa
Mamari	Gariamu	Sumai	Atai
Mabudamu	Kamiru	Auti	Dugi
Kiwai or	{ Daida	Doropodai	Nopio
Iasa	{ Kanani	Wiorubi	Búruma
Kubira	Gamodo	Agabara } Ipiasia	Buni
		Gamobobo }	Abi

(4.)

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARIES OF KOIARI GOTO AND KOITA GA.

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF KOIARI AND KOITA COUNTRY AND INLAND PORTION OF THE PORT MORESBY DISTRICT, BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
One	Igau	Kobuaiku
Two	Abuti	Abu
Three	Abuti igau	Abigaga
Four	Abuti abuti	Abaabu
Five	Abuti abuti igau	Adakasiva
Six	Abuti abuti abuti	Agorokiva
Seven	Abuti abuti abuti igau	Yatirigava
Eight	Abuti abuti abuti abuti	Abuguveita
Nine	Abuti abuti abuti abuti igau	Igaguveiti
Ten	Obua	Utube
Eleven	Obua igau	Utube hakira koboga
Twelve	Obua abuti	Utube hakira abu
Thirteen		Vakira abigava
Fourteen		Vakira ababu
Fifteen		Vakira adakisiva
Sixteen		Vakira agorokiva
Twenty	Obua obua, &c.	Uta abu
Thirty		Uta abigaga
Forty		Uta abaabu
Fifty		Uta adakasiva
Sixty		Uta agorokiva
Seventy		Uta yatirigava
Eighty		Uta abuguveiti
Ninety		Utu igaguveiti
One hundred		Tinahube
One hundred and two		Tinahube hakira abu
Two hundred		Tinahu abu
One thousand		Dahabe
A or one	Igau	Kobuga
Ache	Fhufhuima	Huhunagi
Adze	Yavaka (stone), uma (tomahawk)	Gumaa
Afternoon	Vani obaragima	Vanivirehoti
Albino	Gifoka	Atakerekakereka
Alien (foreigner)	Nao	Naoata
All	Obúr, tafigau	Iauboge
Always		Vagavi
And	Da	Eau
Anger	Boruko	Ho
Ankle	Vasi naketa	Kibikomoto
Answer	Gotofiamo	Gava
Ant	Kadi, uburaki	Uburu siluka
Arm	Ada	Ada
Arrow	Giba	Diba
Artery	Daruka	Doroga
Ashamed	Mativanu	Variva
At	Vahra	Ee

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
Axe	Uma	Guma
Baby	Gamikanukanuaiki (boy), maiackanukanuaiki (girl)	Karukare
Backside	Deva	Dega
Bad	Komara	Dauri
Bag	Iyago	
Baggage	Kohuko	Kohu
Bamboo	Arai, the tree; baubau, for smoking; beve, that used for carrying water	Ahadi
Banana	Ufi	Uhi
Bark	Idiwateka	Idivadaka
Bark of dog	Toragahotoima	
Basket	Baga, baghofano	Boteka
Bay		Guripobuke
Beach	Evebaba	Kone
Beads	Agefa	Ageva
Beard	Auo fhomo	Hatehomoka
Beat (to)	Beima	
Beautiful	Iobunanagati	Magibononu
Beetle	Gero, gude, gatigi	Koukâta
Bell	Aii	
Belly	Detu	Vagatâ
Belt	Samu	Namá
Betel-nut	Faga	Haga faga
Bid	Umasa	Besuga
Big	Keari	Raha
Bird	Ugu	Uguva
Birth	Raminu; koboka, of plants	Guruanu
Bite	Uagima	Matogo
Black	Dukuka	Dubu
Blind	Nibakataka	Nitubuka
Blood	Tago	Tago
Blue	Tâgeretâgerevâike	Maiakotai
Body	Afataniva	Ahata
Bog	Tifu	Tihu
Boil (food)	Maruima	Gonogo
Bone	Itafa	Ita
Border or edge	Egia, babanika	Babanika
Bottle for lime	Udi	Gudi
Bough (of tree)	Adaka	Adaka
Bow (arrows)	Ginika	Peva
Bowels	Deka	Vagâtadeka
Bowl (wood)	Sihu	Sihu
Bowl (pottery)	Nagu	Nagu
Boy		Gami
Brain	Kinameu	Tina
Branch	Adaka	Adaka
Bread-fruit	Ugu	Ugu
Breadth	Atabaka (big man)	Radarade
Breast or bosom	Doka	Doka
Breath	Auogo	Soru
Bright	Fedoka	Bubuka
Bring	Minoho	Morogo
Brother	Gogi	Amaki (woman's)
Brother (elder)	Nani	Tataka
Brother (younger)	Ghove	Gogoka
Brown	Soika	Rabuka
Build	Kiafi	
Bundle	Odoima	(bale) Odoka
Burn	Venitagoi	Venigomogo
Bury	Abakima	Abatému
Butterfly	Avaku	Beberuka
Buy	Gotogoima (come to)	Hae
Cage	Oguiaga	Uguhaiagava (for bird)—yaga, house; uguva, bird
Calf (of leg)	Toburu	Daribu
Call	Toto	Toto
Calm	Fifi vegite	Vea
Canoe	Eu	Eu
Canoe sailing	Yakatoi	
Cape		Vetoka
Carry	Tohiraima	Agohu
Cassowary	Ia	
Cave	Yaniva	Vaka

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
Centipede	Ghova	Hūōvā gova
Centre	Nemehe	Tanamagava, tanahe
Chest	Doka	Dóká nívá
Chew	Tamuta	Nanava
Chief	Iofobada	Lohi baugi, lohi koriko
Chief of chiefs	Ogopavaisi	
Child	Moeka	Mōe
Chin	Aukitaka	Hate
Clay	Vata	Raro raro
Cloth	Ogona	Dabua
Cloud	Wabo	Dagadaga, ori
Club	Varama (disc), yorimuni (star club)	Varama (disc), kekitaka (star club)
Coast	Evebabanika	Vataigia
Cobweb	Ghomaia ghomaia	Akomuka; spider, magena
Cocoanut drinking, ripe	Karu, bagha	Karu, bagha (guttural)
Cold	Daba	Gogo or rukuru
Collar bone	Tovita	Doaita
Comb	Gidoma	Kinii
Come	Orogo	Orocho (guttural)
Conch	Kibi	Bitivaka
Contract		Doha
Cooking pot	Kobi	Vi (guttural)
Coral	Evedagobata	Girigi
Cord (rope)	Qighota	Qanau
Corpulent	Detukopi	Vagataraho
Cough	Enoto	Enototo
Cover (a)	Bomu	Bakua
Crab	Duba	Bogha (guttural)
Crawl	Daraima	Daravanu
Crayfish	Sara	Ura, debulu
Cricket (a)	Kudea	
Crocodile	Fūie	Fuge or huge
Crouch	Gorogoroa	Hata or fata
Cry	Ninaime	
Curly hair	Oro bodibodiva; straight hair, oro soika; cut, bogima	Omo korota; straight hair, omo reta
Dance	Kowakima	Vavaia
Dark	Vaubu	Vadibu
Daughter	Maiāo	Maiagoke
Day	Vani	Váni
Dead	Fogeraghama	Hoge
Deaf	Ifikubanuta	Ihikoveite
Death	Fogeraghama	Hoge
Deceit	Dona; donarafuima, tell lies... ..	Taratavaraki
Demon	Ghoro (guttural)	Goro
Diarrhoea	Gurugogoima	Bokadika
Die	Foge	
Difficulty	Esuwacha (guttural)	Berebedauri (difficult)
Dig	Vatarohima; vata, earth	Roho, rovo
Dine	Vaubuima	Vahitamuta
Dirt	Gomugo	Miro
Disease	Fuhu	Komata
Distant	Varapa	Gamana
Ditch	Koukava	Daha
Do	Kiafi	Kiahe
Dog	Totoka or to	Totoka or ko
Door	Udua	Udua
Double	Komuima	Eniabu
Downwards	Dobuima	Gohonu
Dream	Iagoima	Yago
Drink	Ima	Ebai (water)
Drown	Tubulu	Mutuanu
Drum	Aii	Aē
Duck	Modiugu	Para
Dumb	Mamutaka	Mutonu
Dye	Dubuka	Girigigahanu (black)
Dysentery	Devataoka	Taodoura
Ear	Ifiko	Ihiko
Earth	Vata	Vatau
Earthquake	Gagamo	Voivo
East	Bonisocho (guttural)	Maireveinakasiva
Eat	Bai	Bai
Edible	Irisenigedaimo	Demaka
Egg	Unikava	Uguhaunika

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
Elbow	Adákomoko	Adakomukōñi
Elephantiasis	Furarahuma	Konita
Enemy	Gha (guttural)	Giná
Evening	Wohota	Vahigeitā
Exempt	Daigima	Dabuanu
Expectorate	Saba	Sabarama
Eye-ball	Nitaka	Nitahaka
Eye-brow	Nifomo	Negohi
Eye-lid	Nivate	Nivadaka
Face	Vari	Ni
Falsehood	Dona rafwhima	Gatarata
Family	Awhiduwhia	Iduhu
Famine	Doe	Doe
Fan ... ..	... ..	Ikosi
Farewell	Yágisó	Iagiso
Fasten (make fast)	Umuwhima; bodiwa, to knot	Raroa, bodiva, huhua
Father ... ..	... ..	Mame; his father, aumame
Fear	Si, sigoroima	Sigoa
Feast	Tarukima	Rigi
Feather	Pomoka, ugufomo	Uguahumoka
Feeble	Goiaka	Raburadaure
Fence	Gara (guttural)	Gara
Fever	Fufuamika, iaguiaima	Komatagainu
Fat	Uika	Guikava
Fight	Garafwhima	Garara
Finger	Thumb, ugutava kobako; index, fisore; middle, minamoreferi; ring, tanafe; little finger, akakeni	Adaitakuna; little finger, ada kakuna; thumb, ada omaduika; index finger, ada kakina; middle finger, ada omukaketani; ring finger, ada umukavie
Fire	Vene	Veni; make the fire, vënikomo
Fish	Karava	Karava
Fish-hook	Kimai	Kimai
Flag	Bebe	Pepe
Flea	Iso	Isō
Flesh	Luka	Misikāa
Flog	Gaima	Ghamanu (guttural)
Flood	Etoka	Etago
Flood-tide	Gedoragima	Gutuima
Flower	Inikava	Madikava; fruit, tahaka
Fly	Fonogo	Honega or fonega (guttural)
Foam	Guiasaba	Sabasabaniva
Fog	Iua	Yuā
Food	Rabahfu (guttural r)	Demáka
Foot	Vanadiri, heel; vasifoto, sole	Vasihotoka
Forehead	Vari	Vari
Forenoon	Vararata	Vagutu; evening, vaniuguana; day-break, vataita
Forest	Idutu	Urā
Forget	Dogodoima	Dauraganu, vaguagahanu
Fowl	Koko	Kokoroku
Fresh water	Eita	Eia; drink to, einu
Friend	Divasiri	Dibiagi, divasiri
Frog	Garafa	Marata
Fruit	Iditafa	Tahaka
Fun	Nifidofi	Rokoro
Gale	Gubugu	Bureka
Gate	Udua	Udua; shut the gate, uduakou
Generation	Tenivabadika (?)	Aurerene
Ghost	Goro	Ghoro (guttural)
Ginger	Agi	Agi
Girdle	Samo	Nama
Girl	Maiako	Maiako (singular); maioekea (plural)
Give	Momi, moina	Moima
Go	Namara; go quick, otiauki; go slowly, keretabu	Ote
God	Dirava	Dirava
Good	Luuka, rugukava	Māgō
Grass	Kuri	Isū
Grasshopper	Iso, donaka	Isoiso
Grave	Aba	Abā
Great	Kaiare, keari	Vamo
Green	Tagerekaike	Agoso
Guest	Difasiri	Dei

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
Guide	Beragorogo (v), atanisago orogo (n)	Nisigamiote
Gum	Tomena ogota	Iditodena
Gun	Ipidi	Ipidi
Hair	Oro; beard, fomu	Omohanaka
Half	Abuti	Karoa abu
Hand	Ada; palm, adahoto; back, adaiava...	Ada; palm of hand, ada huka; back of hand, ada hatoka; wrist, ada énoka
Hang	Daidai makaribe	Karabemi
Haste	Orogiaukā, sorakasoraka	Hageragira
Head	Kina	Omo
Headache	Kina kakaragima	Omokouka-huhunagima
Hear	Ufiaina... ..	Ihima
Hearth	Defu, uni	Soru
Heat	Fufuni	Vani; sun heat, hedoka
Heavens... ..	Vauni	Va
Here	Iko	Ikohi
Hip	Negotaumu	Negota
Hole	Vavaka... ..	Vakava
Hornbill	Ure	Gure (u guttural)
Hot	Garuma, ganima-fufuni (of sun)	Aivago
House	Yaga	Yaga
Hunger	Uai	Uburaganu
Hunt	Matabima, matahereima (kangaroo), ofima (men)	Meyu
Husband	Magi	Aumabare
Idiot	Foruforu kima	Kavagoinu
Iguana	Adhova aiova	Aeva
Ill	Fufu	Komatogoina
Ink ... ..	...	Guruku (to write)
Inland	Gunika	Gamanagaure
Insect	Isoiso	Uguhagamika
Instep	Vasifoto	Vasihotoka
Interpreter	Ufiaina... ..	Gageregeregahisa
Island	Motumotu	Motumotu
Jaw	Gaiafa	Hate
Joint	Komuima	Rokino
Kangaroo	Iviro	Minu minugama (hunt)
Kick	Bakima	Rahavau
Kidney	Ugumutaka	Ugutava
Kill	Rhama (guttural)	Gama
Kiss	Musiva	Anogo
Knee	Komi	Komuko
Kneel	Komiwatabima	Komuku daiva
Knife	Gati	Gati
Ladder ... ..	...	Vasa
Lagoon	Mudila	Koa
Land	Vata	
Laugh	Tati	Tati
Lazy	Umasa	Boiokopive
Leaf	Fana	Hanaka
Leak	Fakiragima	Hudihubinu
Left side	Vagade; right side, radie	Vaga
Leg	Vasi	Vasi
Liar	Dona	Tarata
Liberal	Ouma	Ataherahia
Lick	Teragima	Teraga
Lie down	Yagima... ..	Kureroti
Life	Uriaima	Magurivanu
Light	Fagaiaima	Abagava
Lime	Udi	Gudi
Lime spoon	Udibedu	Gudibha
Lip	Firivati... ..	H(f)iruativa
Little	Ramika... ..	Amikaiki
Liver	Ilifu	Iruhukava
Load	Tocharaima (guttural)	Tohi
Loins ... ..	...	Negota
Loiter	Kekebatu	Narividauihana
Long	Egeka	Ege
Louse	Umu	Umu
Lungs	Surika	Baragakina
Make	Kiafi	Ki
Man	Ata	Ata, ataunagi (plural)
Mango	Karika	Karika
Many	Oboa	Momo

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
Mast	Autubu	Autubu
Mat	Geda	Geda
Matches	Māsisi	Veni, masisi
Medicine	Muramura	Muraka
Meeting	Tafigauguaima	Hegogo
Message	Atabuti; messenger, afiorogo	Vahekisa
Midday	Vani korikori	Vaniomadaroghonu
Milk	Amu	Amu
Mirror	Evari	Hevarivari
Missionary	Harorata	Batabaka haroroata
Moon	Bata	Bata
Mosquito	Kunia	Una
Moth	Manaikokoro	Beberuku
Mother ... ..	...	Neni, neina, auneni
Mountain	Numuta	Nimu
Mouth	Aua	
Much	Keari	Bauge
Murder	Bima	Roromagaha
Murderer	Atabima	Roromata
Name	Vadibenu	Ihiva
Navel	Demo	Demono
Neck	Bado	Eno
Necklace	Gema (of pearlshell); of dogs' teeth, togafa	Enoiagava
Net	Reke (fishing); kangaroo, ivi; pig, obena	Minumā; waliaby, reke; small for pigs, ivi
Night	Vaubu; evening, wavota	Vahivi or vafri
No	Vegite; not at all, vegitero	Veite
Noise	Seisa, tetegaremu	Keke
Noon ... ..	...	Vaniomadaroghonu
North	Mirigini	Mirigini
Nose	Uri	Uri
Old	Vabehivemoi	Subuta
Ophthalmia	Nitafa ehuhuana	Nihuhanaganu
Owl	Keroki	Basuka
Oyster	Silo	Tilo
Paddle	Hode	Hode (s), kayoa (v)
Passage (in reef) ... ..	...	Moemoe, matuna
Path	Uma (guttural)	Guma (guttural)
Payment	Damuna	Damuna
Peace	Mai	Māi
Pearl-shell	Beri	Gema
Pepper (to eat)	Kare	Kare
Petticoat	Nigi	Nigi
Piece	Avieke	Tinabe
Pig	Ofo	Oho; sow, ohomagi; boar, ohomo (whether wild or tame)
Pigeon	Bā; Goura pigeon, bune	Bune
Plant, to	Vataga	Bēge
Plenty of tobacco ... ..	...	Kuku hutuma
Poison	Fogemuramura	H(f)oge, muraka
Pole	Aivara	Aivara
Present (gift)	Oubia	Herahiaga
Purpose ... ..	...	Augahara
Raft	Era	Era
Rain	Ua or va	Veni; venigoromana, it rains
Rat	Mikoia	Meraoka
Red	Korika	Kerekare
Reef ... ..	...	Didi
Rejoice	Nisoro	Hegire
Remnant	Derika	Tinaiko
Reply	Wotoa	Gava
Return	Ororo, goinaorogo	Oiraga
Rheumatism	Iaore	Roki
Rib	Eseni	Isini
Right side	Radie (guttural)	Vamaga or vamaha
Ringworm (scaly)	Vateka	Kobara anu
Ringworm (not scaly)	Karuragima	Yaesa
Ripe	Baieka	Baeka
River	Eita	Tinavai
Rob	Dadiva	Dadiva
Rope	Kigota	
Row	Barakima (a boat)	Barawa (in boat—v)
Rumor	Ekinai	Harikaua

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
Sack	Buri	Dagu
Sago	Rabi	Rábi
Sail	Geda	Yári
Saliva	Saba	Sabarama
Salt	Damena	Damena
Salt water	Evi	Eve
Sea	Evi	Eve
Seed	Eregima	Eraga (guttural)
Shame	Tafaga	Tahakakiwa
Shark	Matirigamianu	Variva
Shave	Tavata	Koia
	Fomogamanu; to pluck the beard, fomoiafima	Yahanu; shave eyebrow, negohiahanu
Shield	Torokou	Kesi
Ship	Yakatoi	Yakatoi
Shoulder	Bagi	Bagú
Shoulder blade	Yagita	Yaginiva
Shrimp	Sara	Sara
Sick	Afida (guttural), fupuanu	Komata, dika
Signal	Erigima	Toagava
Sister	Tati (man's)	Amaki
Sit	Gogi	Gurama
Skin	Vateka	Vadaka
Skirt	Nigi	Nigi
Skull	Kinaita	Omoitava
Sleep	Yagima	Yaga
Sling		Kohoro (?)
Smell	Ureima (v)	Utiaha (v and s)
Smell (bad)	Sogoka; a good smell, vabua	
Smile	Tati	Tativa
Smoke	Duka	Dukava (s), kuku bai (v)
Snake	Ute	Ugimaka, a white snake that comes into the house and is poisonous; uhoduka, death adder; vagimaka, carpet; yaramatago, poisonous
Sneeze	Akise	Asimana
Snore	Gadu	Urinakaru
Snout	Urida	Uridava
Son	Gami	Gami
Son-in-law	Varuka	Varu
Song	Kova	Nogo
Soul	Suva	Sua
South	Fifi	Diho kasiva
South-east	Berefe	Laura bada kasiva
Sow (v)	Didiaerefa	Ohoara, ohomagi
Speak slowly	Ofonogotowareme	
Speak fast	Wotoiyauki	
Spear	Bi; fish-spear, ginika	Vaiga, karaudi
Spew	Edoofuma	Edo
Speech	Oatoa (guttural)	Gāa
Spider	Omaiāgomaia	Akomuka; magena, small red spider
Spit	Sabatokuma	Sabarama
Star	Kolo	Vamomo
Stay	Guaimakorikori	Reguigurama
Steal	Vafuima uafuanu	Vāho
Stingy	Deguro	
Stomach	Detu	Vagata
Stone	Muni	Muni
Stone axe	Yavaga	Guma (guttural)
Story (tale)	Uotoima, siroi	Ga
Strike	Gamanu (guttural)	Ghama (guttural)
String	Gote (guttural)	Gote
Suck		Musua
Sugar-cane	Imi	Imi
Sun	Vani; sunset, vani arigagima	Vani
Summit		Nimakobóka
Summit of mountain	Numuta fisoka	
Swallow	Enua	Enoa, soneva
Swim	Etoima	Nahua
Tail	Teteka	Tetekava
Tall	Egeda	Ege; very tall, egedaure
Taro	Uadu	Vadu
Tattoo	Beima	H(f)oroki
Tears	Nemota	Nemota

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
Teeth	Egi	Egi
That	Eke	Auvirenu
There	Kimorefe	Virehe
Thigh	Befi	Beha
Thing		Yaganiva
Think	Vagamai aima	Anava
Throat	Tau	Enokava
Thumb-nail		Ada kōāka
Tide (ebb)	Everotima	Komaramuotima
Tide (flood)		Utuiama
Tobacco	Kuku	Kuku
To-day	Negetu, ekenei	Negu
Toes		Great toe, vasi aia; second toe, vasi umuka; fourth toe, vasi kakinavia; fifth toe, vasi kakinavia; toe-nail, vasi kōāka
Tomahawk	Uma (guttural)	Ghuma
To-morrow	Vararata	Vahugu
Tongue	Neme	Mei
Tooth	Egi	
Toothache	Egi huhuani	Arituma
Traitor		Taotorehata
Translate		Geregeregaha
Treaty	Mai	Torāā
Tree	Idi	Idi
Tremble	Yaguiama	Abubu
True	Veika	Riagavaraki
Turkey, scrub	Aba	Aba; red turkey, dabuakereka
Turtle	Gebore; unika, eggs	Gaiyogha (guttural)
Twilight	Ekenaiguare ubaama	Yorini homo
Twine	Gote	Ote
Twins	Makamakawa	Hekapa
Ulcer	Bata hunu	Yake
Uncle	Garimenike	Mama rahai
Upwards	Furaganu	Gadima
Village	Ogo	Ogōā
Venemous	Iarama fogeraganu	Hogeyaga
Walk	Ote	Ogi
War	Gakima	Gakiki
Warm	Fufuni bataba	Hedoka
Warn	Iavamiotima	Rauagahanu
Warrior	Gabia koriko	Gakikiata
Water	Eita	Eē
Waterfall	Bokoivata agima	Utuirogouhanu
Weep	Ninaima	Nivima
Weighty	Esuanu	Isuka or ituka
West	Rabigubugu	Kunududu
Where	Barefi	
Whether		Se
White	Kaiva	Kaedauri
Whitemen	Ata Kaiva	Atakai
Who	Oino	Unuhu
Wife	Mabara	Aumbare
Wind	Fifi	Nono
Wing	Adaka	Akahani
Witchcraft	Buikima	Heaukiki
Woman	Magi	Magi
Wood	Idi	Idi
World	Mata tafigau	Mata inuta
Wound	Bifagigima	Bero
Yam	Sago	Sina
Yaws	Bataka	Kuhi
Year	Ivaro	Tau
Yellow	Soika	Maiakotave
Yes	Io	Erege
Yesterday	Nu	Nugeraki
Wealth or property	Kohu	Kohoraki
I	Da	Dakaki or da
Thou	A	Ana
He or she	Eke	Aū or aukaki
We	Noikoa	Nokaki; we two, noni; we three, abigawa
You	Yane	Yana

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
They	Yabuia	Eaukaki
My	Daiero	Daiaraki
Thy	Aiero	Aieraki
His	Ekeero, apuiero	Auieraki
Ours	Niero	Noiraki (exclusive); auiarutanohia (inclusive)
Yours	Yaiero	Yaiaraki
Theirs	Yabuiero	Eaueraki
Each	Igaigau	Kobuakobua
This	One	Ona
That	Ekevere	Virena
Some others	Gaita	Beabaki
Any one... ..		Kobuabe
Another... ..	Vaitaro... ..	Aita
Who	Oino	Anunuhunu
What	Vadibeno, vadibi	Onēbēdinu
Which	Bareno	Orenu
What is this?	Vadibeno ikeno?	Ona one bedinu?
What is that?	Vadibeno eke vereno?	Virena one bedinu?
Come to-morrow	Vararata orogiso	Vahugu roisa
Bring me a coconut	Bagha mi nogiate	Baga bemi orogo
Where is the chief?	Yaga iofio barefigeno?	Ogorohi vanaorenu?
Are they good?	Yabuni luuka yanoa?	Yau na nage nu?
Are they bad?	Yabuni komare yanoa?	Ia ka dauri abaki?
Where is the road?	Uma barefigeno?	Guma norenu?
What do you want for this?	Va di bedamu?	Yaga ena onebe damuanu?
This is a present for you	Oubia varumi dauminu	Dihera maki ihi roisa
I wish to buy a pig	Da oho foikima	Dakakioho haeuisa
My hand	Dia dakero	Diade
My yam		Di sinavi
My sago		Di rabi
My fish		Di karavadi
Thy hand	Ai adakero	Aiade
His hand	Eke adakero	Au ade
Our hand	Ni adakero	Ni ade abaki
Your hand	Ya adakero	Yai ade
Their hand	Yab adakero	Yau ade
My head	Di kinakero	Di omote
Thy head	Ai kinakero	Ai omote
His head	Eke kinakero	Au omote
Our head	Ni kinakero	Ni omote
Your head	Yai kinakero	
Your heads		Yaiomote
Your two heads		Yauabu aumote
Their head	Yabu kinakero	
Their heads		Yau omote
My father	Di mame	Di mame
Thy father	Ai mame	Ai mame
His father	Ahu mame	Au mame
Our father	Ni mame, tapigau ni mame	Ni mame
Your father	Yai mame	Yai mame
Their father	Yabu mame	Yau mame
My mother	Ine	Di neni
Thy mother	Aine	Ai neni
His mother	Ekeneine	Au neni
Our mother	Nine	Ni neni
Your mother	Yaine	
Your mothers		Yai neni
Their mother	Yabuneine	
Their mothers		Yau neni
My banana	Du fero... ..	Di uhe
Thy banana	Au fero	Ai uhe
His banana	Afu fero	Au uhe
Our banana	Nu fero	Ni uhe
Your banana	Yai ufero	Yai uhe
Their banana	Yab ufero	Yau uhe
My pig	Di ofero	Di ohe
Thy pig	Ai ofero	Ai ohe
His pig	Af ofero	Au ohe
Our pig	Ni ofero	Ni ohe
Your pig	Yai ofero	Yai ohe
Their pig	Yab ofero	Yau ohe
Little	Gamika	Gamikaiko

English.	Koiari Dialect.	Koita Dialect.
Very little	Gamika ike	Gamika mikaike
Big	Kea	Raho
Very big	Kea rekaie	Raho dauri
I go to-day	Da negetu otima	Dakamu negebutu otima
Thou goest to-day	Ana negetu otarisenauo	Ana negebutu otisa
He goes to-day	Auhu negetu otarisenauo	Auna negebuta otisa
We go to-day	No negetu otarisenauo	Nokamo negebutu ota
You go to-day	Yana negetu otarisenauo	Yana negebutu otisa
They go to-day	Yabuni negetu otarisenauo	Yaukamu negebutu ota
I went yesterday	Da nu otinu	Dakamu nu otinu
Thou went yesterday	Ana nu otinu	Ana nu otinu
He went yesterday	Afuke nu otinu	Aukamu nu otinu
We went yesterday	Noike nu otinu	Nokamu nu otinu
You went yesterday	Yane nu otinu	Yana nu otinu
They went yesterday	Yabuke nu otinu	Yaukamu nu otinu
I will go to-morrow	Da vararata otarisero	Dakamu vahugu otima
Thou wilt go to-morrow	Ana vararata otarisero	Ana vahugu otima
He will go to-morrow	Aike vararata otarisero	Aukamu vahugu otima
We will go to-morrow	Noia vararata otarisero	Nokamu vahugu otitoaraki
You will go to-morrow	Yane vararata otarisero	Yanabeta vahugu otitoaraki otisa
They will go to-morrow	Yabuke vararata otarisero	Yaukamu vahugu otitoaraki
I do not go to-day	Daike negetu bebo otarisero	Dakabeta negebutu otitoaraki
Thou dost not go to-day	Ana negetu bebo otariseraua	Anabeta negebutu otitoaraki
He does not go to-day	Aike negetu bebo otariseraua	Aukabeta negebutu otitoaraki
We do not go to-day	Noike negetu bebo otarisero	Nokabeta negebutu otitoaraki
You do not go to-day	Yane negetu bebo otarisero	Yanabeta negebutu otitoaraki
They do not go to-day	Yabuke negetu bebo otarisero	Yaukabeta negebutu otitoaraki
I did not go yesterday	Dabe nu otariseraua	Dakabeta nu otinu
Thou didst not go yesterday	Ane bebe nu otariseraua	Anabeta nu otinu
He did not go yesterday	Aike bebe nu otiveitero	Aukabeta nu otinu
We did not go yesterday	Noike bebe nu otiveitero	Nokabeta nu otinu
You did not go yesterday	Yaikibe bebe nu otiveitero	Yanabeta nu otinu
They did not go yesterday	Yabuke bebe nu otiveitero	Yaukabeta nu otinu
I will not go to-morrow	Daikibe bebe vararata otiveitero	Dakabeta vahugu otitoraka
Thou wilt not go to-morrow	Ana bebe vararata otiveitero	Anabeta vahugu otitoraka
He will not go to-morrow	Aike bebe vararata otiveitero	Aukabeta vahugu otitoraka
We will not go to-morrow	Noike bebe vararata otiveitero	Nokabeta vahugu otitoraka
You will not go to-morrow	Yaikibe bebe vararata otiveitero	Yanabeta vahugu otitoraka
They will not go to-morrow	Yabuke bebe vararata otiveitero	Yaukabeta vahugu otitoraka
I give tobacco	Daikibe kuku mominu	Da kuku moimanu
Thou givest tobacco	Ane kuku mominu	Ana kuku moimanu
He gives tobacco	Aike kuku mominu	Akeni kuku moimanu
We give tobacco	Noike kuku mominu	Moikaki kuku moimanu
You give tobacco	Yaikena kuku mominu	Yana kuku moimanu
They give tobacco	Yabuke kuku mominu	Yakuaki kuku dandimanu
They give me tobacco ... ..	...	Sina moro da hairima
Bring yams and I will buy	Sago minogo da foikima	Oho morogo da hairimo
Bring a pig and I will buy	Oho minogo da munakima	Iuvere morogo da hairima
Bring sweet potatoes and I will buy	Kumara minogo da munakima	Uhi moro da hairima
Bring bananas and I will buy	Ufi minogo da munakima	Ada raro ano
To tie hands	Ada umufima	Ata gamia
To seize a man	Ata odofima	Ianegu atagaime
To kill a man	Ata gamano	
Do not kill ... ..	...
Do not kill a man	Enagi ata gamisava	
To kill a pig	Oho gamiafe	
A big man	Ata keare	
A chief	Iofiobada	

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARY OF SÁRIBA.

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF SARIBA (OR HAYTER ISLAND) AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A or one—Kesega	Body—Tauna	Child—Wawaia
Ability—Nuasonoga	Bog—Sagasaga	Chili pepper—Buyabuya
Abuse—Eabageru	Boil—Guriga	Chin—Gaiagaiana
Account—Hedehedede	Boil over—Ewaini	Chloasma—Yasuhi
Ache—Kamkamna	Bone—Siriana	Close—Ugudui
Adze—Sepu	Border or edge—Dekedana	Cloth—Kuama
Afar—Kedaroha	Bottle for lime—Haligi	Cloud—Yada
Afternoon—Meimeilahi	Bough of tree—Lagalagana	Club (of wood)—Kelepa
Aid—Kusagui	Bow (arrows)—Sirina	Club (of stone)—Pêti
Albino—Dahi posiposina	Bowels—Sinai	Coal—Mutukari
Alien—Kedaroha iaraoma	Bowl (wooden)—Gurewa	Coast—Salagoingom
Alike—Gonogonoana	Bowl (pottery)—Yekabi	Coax—Kaibada
Alive—Eawasi	Boy—Wawaia tau	Cobweb—Wagowagogo
All—Badobadona	Boar—Buruka tau	Cockatoo (white)—Katakea
Alright—Besina	Brain—Uto	Cocanut—Niu
Always—Hua badob	Branch—Lagalagana	Cold—Guanguau
Anchor—Eqairoro	Breadfruit—Wakai	Collar-bone—Tawapana
And—	Break—Yetagodu	Comb—Suari
Anger—Hedaguali	Breast—Taranuana	Come—Kurâoma
Ankle—Kaimatamotapo	Breath—Waiawaiuana	Conch—Bagigi
Answer—Kutalam or kutaram	Bridge—Hatahata	Continent—Koia rakirakina
Ant—Manumanu	Bright—Yesewa	Convolvulus—Maimaina
Arise—Kutoro	Bring—Kubaheiana	Cook (v)—Kulauriga
Arm—Nima	Brother—Egusaia	Cooking-pot—Gurewa
Armpit—Gidigidina	Brother, elder—Egusaia tautau-	Coral—Sekini
Arouse—Kuhanoi	badoni	Coral rock—Buduri
Arrow—Pedu	Brother, younger—Egusaia kila-	Cord—Maina
Artery—Wanowanogarana	kilakaina	Cork—Sibugana
Ascend—Kumarasae	Brown—Yèpogi	Corpulent—Sinibu
Ashamed—Madine	Build—Ukabi	Cough—Tukeri
Ashes—Gavara	Burn—Ogabu	Countermand—Kuaronuahi
Ask—Hemenai	Bury—Kupuruhi	Cover—Kupaiike
Asleep—Ukeno	Butterfly—Bebe	Cowrie (white)—Dunari
Attend—Kurapui	Buttock—Piana	Crab—Lakum
Await—Kumitaum	Buy—Kurokuni	Crawl—Yedala
Away—Huawa	By-and-by—Sõõla	Crayfish—Quaraisa
Axe—Kilam rakirakino	Cabbage-tree—Waika	Crocodile—Walagohi
Axe (stone)—Kilam weku	Call—Kuogaoga	Crouch—Ikenowadam
Baby—Meamea	Calm—Daumari	Crow (white)—Keea
Back—Dagerana	Calf of Leg—Kaibilana	Cry—Dou
Bad—Eababa	Canoe—Waga	Curly—Yedigiri
Baggage—Gogo	Canoe platform—Patapatari	Cut—Kutomu
Bale—Yenoku	Canoe outrigger—Sarime	Cuttle-fish—Tuai
Bale (water)—Kuiaromai	Canoe hold—Karon	Dance—Harara
Bamboo—Baubau	Canoe outrigger pins—Tuturi	Dark—Masigiri
Banana—Baila	Canoe, white cowrie ornaments—	Daughter—Natuna sine
Bark (of tree)—Kaiwa dahina	Sedunari	Day—Madai
Basket—Bosa	Canoe sail—Worewore	Dead—Iboitaka
Bathe—Kaidu	Canoe pole—Yahi	Death—Boita
Battle—Kumui kutau biganei	Canoe, carving on—Sepusai	Deadwood—Kaiwa pogine
Bay—Kerotau	Cape—Isuteta	Deaf—Korakora
Beach—Nagari	Careless—Kopanohi	Deceit—Yerupo
Beads—Boradimdim	Carry—Kubahe	Deep—Gabatumu
Beard—Gaiagaiakorona	Carry on shoulder—Ikaharai	Delight—Earaiea
Beat (with stick)—Kupediri	Carry under arm—Yesiu gidi-	Demon—Karua
Beautiful—Namanamana	gidi	Descend—Kupesa
Betel-nut—Sada	Carry on head—Kurukuri unai	Desire—Henua
Belly—Boga	yetore	Detain—Kunuahi
Belt—Turituri	Carry on back—Kutore dagera-	Diarrhœa—Padada
Beetle—Taburiri	munai	Die—Boita
Beyond—Temenai	Catch—Seunui	Difficulty—Yeporoi
Bid—Yawalo	Cave—Duhana rakirakina	Dig—Ukeri
Big—Rakirakino	Centipede—Karihe	Dine—Maimailahi takaikai
Bird—Roro	Centre—Duoduarina	Dirt—Mosomoso
Bird-nest—Roro noina	Chase—Kuhenuku	Dirty—Eabageru
Birth—Erabasi	Cheat—Kumurui	Disease—Kasieba
Bite—Ekaikarasi	Cheek—Paparina	Distant—Keda roha
Black—Dubadubana	Chest—Taranuana	District—Magai
Blind—Matagibugibuna	Chestnut (Polynesian)—Siaia	Ditch—Kabaita yedidi
Bladder—Yerabikabi	Chew—Kunau	Do—Kurao
Blood—Kuasina	Chew (betel-nut)—Rugu	Dog—Kedewa
Blue—Karakarawana	Chief—Taubada	Door—Kawakeda

- Double—Rabui kurao
 Down—Ukaba tarohi
 Downwards—Yebekudobi
 Dream—Kenokuatu
 Drink—Kunuma
 Drown—Yesariri
 Drum—Baiatu
 Dry—Pitari
 Duck—Naranarabuasi
 Dumb—Unauna
 Dwell—Emiamia
 Dye (red)—Sabasabana kuhai
 Dye (yellow)—Yogeyogena kuhai
 Ear—Bea
 Earthquake—Mamkuniku
 East—Tehaborime
 Eat—Yekai
 Edible—Kaikai
 Efficient—Nuasonoga
 Egg—Pou
 Elbow—Nimasiusiu
 Elephantiasis of leg—Kaina yedorobu
 Elephantiasis of scrotum—Yekuhi
 Embrace—Hunui
 Empty—Kuinigabane
 End—Ekoheko
 Enemy—Seyara
 Enter—Kururau
 Envy—Kabisiaeau
 Evening—Maimailahi
 Everything—Ginauri badobadobi
 Expect—Kumia taini
 Expectorate—Kaiso
 Eye—Mata
 Eyeball—Matapouna, matanaemagugu
 Eyebrow—Baya or matakipina
 Eyelash—Matasino
 Falsehood—Korupo
 Fall—Yeguri
 Family—Boga kesega
 Famine—Gomala
 Fan—Waiowaio, kanakau
 Far away—Kedaroha
 Farewell—Kaiioni
 Fast (quick)—Bagubaguna
 Fasten—Kupai
 Fat (of pig)—Momona
 Father—Tamana
 Fear—Ematousi
 Feast—Soi
 Feather—Daguri
 Feeble—t beru
 Female—Sine
 Fence—Gana
 Fever—Egigibuaro
 Fibre of cocconut—Bunu
 Fight—Iara
 Fill—Ukoiheboso
 Find—Robai
 Finger—Nimagigina
 Finger-nail—Gibuna
 Finish—Ekohi
 Fire—Kaiwa
 Firewood—Kaiwa segedari
 First—Emugai
 Fish—Yama
 Fish-hook—Yawa yaoni
 Fishing-line—Yama maina
 Fishing-net—Yama hinaia
 Flag—Guara
 Flea—Tuma
 Flesh—Burumana
 Flog—Epidiri
 Flood—Kabaita
 Flood-tide—Dibari
 Floor—Matu
 Flower—Larana
 Fly—Urouro
 Foam—Bagodu
 Fog—Goura
 Folly—Yauyauri
 Food—Kai
 Foot—Kaekaeda
 Forehead—Debadeba
 Forenoon—Maratomtom
 Forest—Gunuala
 Forget—Nuagueruhi
 Forsake—Eraugabani
 Fowl—Kumkum
 Fresh water—Waira
 Friend—Egu heriam
 Frog—Kuario-kuario
 Fruit—Kaniona
 Full—Emaeau
 Fun—Kaihea
 Gale—Mana nabunadutuana
 Gall-bladder—Kapesuana
 Garden—Tano
 Gate—Kanagudant
 Generous—Ekainauia
 Ghost—Karua
 Ginger—Saiara
 Girdle—Turituri
 Girl—Sine kuku
 Give—Gumosei
 Gizzard—Bogakuruna
 Go away—Kurao
 God—Barau
 Good—Yenama
 Grass—Lei
 Grass (couch)—Lagau
 Grasshopper—Madimadi
 Grave—Baiabaia
 Great—Rakirakina
 Green—Karakarawana
 Ground—Batano
 Growl—Hedagoari
 Guest—Tamoai hauhauna erage
 Guide—Kumugai
 Gum—Boiriu
 Gun—Lusa
 Hair—Kuru
 Half—Tupana
 Hammock—Bebedura
 Hand—Nima
 Hang up—Huhekabasi
 Hang (a criminal)—Sinetiei
 Haste—Kulau maiamaiau
 Hat—Nabanaba
 Head—Kurukuru
 Headache—Kurukuru kamkamna
 Hear—Korapui
 Heart—Nuapouna
 Heat—Egigibari
 Heavens—Dawaia
 Heary—Eporoe
 Heel—Kaikerukeruna
 Here—Inai
 Hibiscus—Wahugodi
 Hide (conceal)—Itorewadamu
 Hide of pig—(Buruka) dahina
 Hip—Rakuana
 Hole—Duha
 Hole in lobe of ear—Bea duhana
 Hoop—Gibuna
 How—Edohagi
 How many—Hisa
 Hornbill—Binam
 Hot—Gigibarina
 House—Numa
 House-post—Du
 House-wall—Biribiri
 House-roof—Numa dagerana
 Hunger—Hasari
 Hunt—Takairoya
 Husband—Maita wasora
 Idiot—Yauyauri
 If—Eagoba
 Iguana—Kumakara
 Iguana skin on drum—Hiri
 Ill—Kasieba
 Indignant—Kabisiaiau
 Inland—Nukura
 Insect—Nimai
 Inside—Korona
 Instantly—Takinagabo
 Instep—Dagerana
 Intestines—Sinaina
 Inter—Kupuruhi
 Interpret—Kuario hasahasaigau
 Iron—Pawati
 Island—Bonabonarua
 Jaw (upper)—Noaluna
 Jaw (upper)—Gaiagaiasiriana
 Joint—Ekerokero
 Kick—Yeotutupane
 Kill—Kunoi
 King—Wasawasa
 Kiss—Yepanei
 Knee—Turina
 Kneel—Turina ebonoiai
 Knife—Nigwa
 Know—Yakata
 Lagoon—Kipukipu
 Language—Emahedehedede
 Laugh—Maruhi
 Lazy—Yeberu
 Leaf—Luguna
 Leak—Yegurai
 Leave—Yeitoliyako
 Left side—Kahamararona
 Leg—Kaikai
 Let down—Kurisi
 Liar—Yerupo
 Liberal—Enakavi enama
 Lick—Ekaiyamosi
 Lightning—Namanamari
 Lie down—Guridari
 Lift—Kulakais
 Light—Dawaia
 Like—Kanakaha
 Lime—Gaurana
 Lime-spoon—Kēnai
 Lip—Soba
 Lip, upper—Sobanomnom
 Little—Gagirini
 Liver—Katena
 Lo!—Teinai
 Load—Kanabahebahe
 Loins—Dagerana
 Loiter—Inaianaia
 Long—Roharohana
 Looking-glass—Iru
 Lose—Etauwadamu
 Lost—Etaukuadalile
 Louse—Tuma
 Lungs—Baibaiutina
 Make—Uginauri
 Manma—Susu
 Man—Tamoai
 Mango—Waiwai
 Many—Badobadodi
 Mast—Haiyari
 Mat—Leyaha
 Matches—Kaikaro
 Medicine—Mulamula
 Medicine (Epsom Salts)—Karita
 Meet—Hairobai

Meeting—Tamoai setupagogoima
 Message—Kutawasaie
 Midday—Madai raki
 Milk—Susumasina
 Mirror—Iru
 Missionary—Tautaparorona
 Moon—Waikena
 Morrow—Maraitom
 Mosquito—Nimai
 Mountain—Tupi
 Mouth—Kawa
 Much—Yebado
 Moustachios—Sobanomnom-kolona
 Murder—Seunui
 Murderer—Tamoai ekaiunui
 Namer—Harina
 Narrate—Ehedede
 Navel—Posina
 Near—Hanahanam
 Neck—Gadogadona
 Necklace—Gadogado
 Needle—Iloma
 Net (fish)—Yamahinaia
 Net (pig)—Bebedula
 Net (prawn)—Kwaadi
 New—Hauhauna
 Night—Boni
 No—Nigeri
 Noon—Madai laki
 Noise—Daguguna
 Nose—Isu
 Nostril—Isuna duhana
 Oar—Wosi
 Ocean—Gabalaki
 Oil—Wakasu
 Old—Tautaubada
 On—Kewana
 Ophthalmia—Matanai kamkamna
 Outside—Dagedagera
 Owner—Tanuaga
 Oyster—Siroma
 Paddle—Wōāsē
 Palm (of hand)—Nima-kapona
 Pandanus—Daam
 Papaya—Mauiopo
 Part—Tupana
 Passage—Sonosonogano
 Path—Keda
 Pay—Maisana
 Payment—Kuhemaisa
 Peace—Tarabini
 Pearl-shell—Gineuba
 Pearl—
 Pepper—Buyabuya
 Petticoat—Nōgi
 Piece—Tupana
 Pig—Buruka
 Pineapple—Duia
 Pipe, clay—Gigi
 Pipe, wood—Paibu Kaiwa
 Platter wood—Gaiba
 Plant—Yekuma
 Pigeon, Torres Straits—Gabubu
 Poison—Kairēwa
 Post, of house—Du
 Pole—Pauri
 Pour—Kuini
 Prawn—Kualaiisa
 Prayer—Kurakura
 Present—Ekainawia
 Preach—Gugui
 Protect—Kumiatauni
 Pull—Kuniuri
 Put down—Kutore hebiga
 Quill—Wuwuna
 Raft—Keuuna
 Raggiana—Siai

Rain—Nabu
 Rat—Gimau
 Rattan—Muwe
 Real—Mamohoi
 Red—Sabasabana
 Reason—Una
 Reef—Tabari
 Reeds—Kedewaurina
 Remnant—Tupana
 Reply—Kutaram
 Renounce—Ugabami
 Return—Kuioma
 Rib—Tebitebi
 Right side—Kahatuūna
 Ring (the bell)—Pate
 Ring (finger)—Urakope
 Ringworm—Sipom
 Ripe—Boina
 River—Sagasaga
 Road—Keda
 Rob—Kaiwari
 Roast—Yegabu
 Rope—Maina
 Roof of house—Numa dagerana
 Rumour—Hedehedede
 Row—Taiare
 Rum—Sagena
 Sack—Baika
 Sago—Rabia
 Sail—Worewore
 Saliva—Kaito
 Salt—Karita
 Sapling—Kaiwa gagirini
 Salt water—Gabua
 Say—Wōro
 Screen—Ogurogu
 Scrub fowl—Kwarauto
 Sea—Gabua
 See—Yekita
 Seed—Tumana
 Sell—Selokune
 Send—Hetamari
 Sew—Yelomai
 Shark—Madina
 Sharpen—Yeuso
 Shave—Yeyari
 Shield—Yesi
 Ship—Waga rakirakina
 Shiver—Tabutabubu
 Short—Kubakubana
 Shoulder—Dabaiaro
 Shoulder-blade—Laukuapeana
 Shout—Iogahi
 Shrimp—Kwaraāiso
 Sick—Kasieba
 Side of the face—Ginagina
 Sign—Kanhaki
 Signal—Kuioga
 Sin—Mamohoi
 Sing—Enakuhai
 Sink—Sariri
 Sit down—Kururitaru
 Skin—Dahina
 Skirt—Nogi
 Skull—Kurukuru
 Sleep—Ekeu
 Sling—Ropeu
 Smell—Yepanei
 Smile—Emaluhikebe
 Smoke—Kasu
 Smoke (tobacco)—Kuiui
 Snake—Mata
 Snake (poisonous)—Mata dewa
 Sneeze—Yasino
 Snore—Yebaroni
 Snout—Isu
 Soil (ground)—Batano

Soiled—Yebike
 Son—Natuna
 Son-in-law—Basiyana
 Son—Wana
 Soul—Karuana
 South—Eawana
 South-east wind—Mana erotau
 South-west wind—Mana ero
 dobima saima
 Sow—Buruka sine
 Spear—Wamari
 Spew—Yemariwai
 Spider—Gaigai
 Spit—Ekaiso
 Squeal—Yedou
 Star—Kipuara
 Stair—Keda
 Stay—Kumiamia
 Steal—Kaiwahari
 Steamer—Waga kaiwa
 Stiff—Qaroro
 Stomach—Sinai
 Stone—Weku
 Stone axe—Kilam weku
 Story—Yehedehedede
 Straight—Yedumaru
 Stream—Saga
 Strike—Yediriri
 String—Maina
 Sugar-cane—Garu
 Summit—Esaikewana
 Sun—Mahana
 Surface—Duaduarina
 Swallow—Yetonori
 Swear—Yeduguali
 Sweep—Ukuia
 Swim—Kaidui
 Swollen—Eloloni
 Tail—Derena
 Tall—Roharohana
 Tattoo—Heatu
 Taro—Kudo
 Tears—Matarino
 Teeth—Maka
 Thank you—Kagutoki
 There—Menai
 Think—Enuwatoi
 Thigh—Lakwa
 Throat—Gadomaimaia
 Throw—Kutarai
 Thumb—Gibutaurakina
 Thunder—Turutururu
 Tobacco—Puaisa
 To-day—Wau
 Toes—Kaigigina
 Toil—Ekabimarira
 Tomahawk—Kilam
 To-morrow—Maraitom
 Tide, ebb—Dibari
 Tide, flood—Nawa
 Tongue—Memena
 Toothache—Makagu ekamkamna
 Town—Magai
 Traitor—Tamoai etowasi
 Translate—Kuario hasahasaigau
 Tree—Kaiwa
 Tremble—Tabutabubu
 True—Mamohoi
 Turkey red—Kuama sabasabana
 Turtle—Wono
 Twine—Lasalasa
 Twins—Natuna rabui
 Ulcer—Bonu
 Unbind—Kwairi
 Uncle—Egusaia Tamana
 Unruly—Etaukatakua
 Uncle (maternal)—Egusaia sinana

Upwards—Kutoro
 Uproot—Kusuruhi
 Useless—Eabageru
 Varnish—Nigereina
 Vein—Wonowonogara
 Venomous—Dewa
 Walk—Rao
 War—Iyara
 Warm—Egigibuari
 Wall—Biribiri
 Warrior—Yasiyara
 Water—Waira
 Water (brackish)—Ekarikarita
 Water (salt)—Karita
 Waterfall—Kabaita
 Way—Keda
 Weak—Beruberu
 Wed—Tawasora
 Weed—Lagau
 Weep—Yedo
 West—Tehayarasi

Wet—Duwaha
 Wealth—Eginauri badobadodi
 White—Posiposina
 Whitemen—Dimdim
 Wife—Manena
 Wind—Mana
 Wing—Peapeana
 Witchcraft—Karakarawai
 Woman—Sine
 Wood—Kaiwa
 Work—Paisoa
 Wound—Yekala
 Wrist—Nimakerukéru, nimata-
 patapoina
 Wrapper—Yesuma
 Yam—Kwatea
 Yawn—Ycmawahi
 Year—Borimai
 Yesterday—Lahi
 Yellow—Yogeyogena
 Yonder—Temenai

I—Yaū
 Thou—Koa
 He or she—Tenem
 We—Kita
 You—Komiu
 They—Sia
 My—Yogu
 Thy—Koayom
 His or hers—Teina
 Ours—Yoda
 This—Tenem
 That—Teina
 Another—Hesau
 Altogether—Badobadona
 Who—Kaitea
 Which—Haena
 What—Saha
 Where—Haena
 When—Kaiteahua
 Whence—Haena eraoma
 Wherefore—Unasaha

One—Kesega
 Two—Rabui
 Three—Haiyona
 Four—Hāsi
 Five—Harigigi
 Six—Harigigi kesega
 Seven—Harigigi rabui
 Eight—Harigigi haiyona
 Nine—Harigigi hāsi
 Ten—Nimabaubau
 Eleven—Nimabaubau kesega
 Twelve—Nimabaubau rabui

Nineteen—Nimabaubau harigigi hāsi
 Twenty—Taukesegamate, or tawemate
 Twenty-one—Taukesegamate kesega
 Thirty—Taukesegamate nimabaubau
 Forty—Tataurabuisemate
 Fifty—Tataurabuisemate nimabaubau
 Sixty—Tatauhaiyonasemate
 Seventy—Tatauhaiyonasemate nimabaubau
 Eighty—Tatauhāsisemate
 Ninety—Tatauhāsisemate nimabaubau
 One hundred—Tatauharigigi-semate
 One hundred and one—Tatauharigigisemate kesega

My banana—Yau egu baira
 Thy banana—Koayem baira
 His banana—Tenem ena baira
 Our banana—Yedi baira
 My father—Yau tamagu
 Thy father—Koa tamam
 His father—Tenem tamana
 Our fathers—Yedi tamadi
 What is this?—Teina saha?
 What is that?—Tenem saha?
 Come to-day—Wau kuraoma
 Come to-morrow—Maraitom kuraoma
 Come in three days—Kuraoma madai haiyona
 Bring me a coconut—Niu kubaheyama
 Where is the chief?—Haina bada?
 Where is the road?—Keda haina?
 Are they good?—Yenamanama?
 Are they bad?—Eabagero?
 What do you want for this?—Saha kuhenua teina?
 This is a present for you—Koa yem ginauri
 I wish to buy a pig—Bena buruka yahemaisa
 He is a good fellow—Enakabi enamanama
 Pull together—Kuaiare gogoi
 Pull strong—Kuaiare kuabaiao
 Back your oars—Kuakabinu wahi
 That is right—Bēsimeata
 That is wrong—Tenem eababa
 Stop here—Inai kumiamia
 Pick it up—Kuokuadi dobi
 I know—Yakata
 I don't know—Nigere yakata
 Do you know?—Ukatoko?
 Close the door—Ugudui
 Open the door—Kusoki
 You take this to—Tahita mari
 You question him—Kowarolau
 You light the lamp—Kowa karasi lampi

Let down the screen—Rogurogu kurisi
 Light a fire—Kuiuhi kaiwa
 Hunt pigs with net—Tarau tabebadura
 Hunt pigs with dogs—Tarau takairoia
 Hunt wallaby with net—Uhai bebedura tarau
 nawaia takaipate
 Make a garden—Em tano kudaibi
 I go to-morrow—Maraitom yarao
 Thou goest to-morrow—Maraitom kurao
 He goes to-morrow—Maraitom yerao
 We go to-morrow—Maraitom karao
 They go to-morrow—Maraitom serao
 I went yesterday—Lahi yeraoūko
 Thou wentest yesterday—Lahi kuraoūko
 He went yesterday—Lahi yeraoūko
 We went yesterday—Lahi kuraoūko
 You went yesterday—Lahi kuraoūko
 They went yesterday—Lahi seraoūko
 I will not go to-day—Wau nigere yarao
 Thou wilt not go to-day—Wau nigere kurao
 He will not go to-day—Wau nigere yerao
 We will not go to-day—Wau nigere karao
 You will not go to-day: Wau nigere kurao
 They will not go to-day—Yau nigere serao
 Whose house is this?—Kaitea teina ena numa?
 Whose dog is this?—Kaitea teina ena kedewa?
 Where is your house?—Haina koem numa?
 Where is your canoe?—Haina koem waga?
 My mother—Yau sinagu
 Thy mother—Koa sinam
 His mother—Tenem sinana
 Our mother—Yedi Sinadi
 My pig—Yau egu buruka
 Thy pig—Koa yem buruka
 His pig—Tenem ena buruka
 Our pig—Yedi buruka

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARY OF AWAIAMA.

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF AWAIAMA, TAUPOTA, AND GARUA, BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

One: Emoti	Blind: Mataupota	Cloud: Iada
Two: Ruaga	Blood: Tarana	Coast: Iwirawerawa
Three: Tonuga	Blood-clot: Taraní mboína	Cobweb: Anuma
Four: Wonepari	Blow with mouth: Umhuena	Cockatoo, black: Kapikoa
Five: Uritutu	Blue (same as black): Dūm	Cockatoo, white: Kehoi
	Body: Duaduariga	Cocoanut drinking: Neura
	Boil (food): Tanamataina gurai	Cocoanut leaf: Oiohe tapania
	Boil (tara): Hunitanúmataína gurai	Cocoanut, sprouted for eating: Bubua
	Bone: Geamina	Cocoanut tree: Neura
	Border or edge: Menana	Cold: Gaupoma
	Bottle for lime: Eagama	Collar-bone: Geamiu
	Bottle for water—cocoanut: Goíra	Comb: Beipi
	Bow (arrows), used only as toy: Wamna	Come: Unanei ogarita
	Bowstring: Barawana	Come here: Inai enanimemai
	Bowels: Taena	Conch: Huguuguri
	Bowl (pottery): Egamaíau onahíri	Coo: Herutaratai
	Bowl (wood): Maiau hinahíri	Cooking place: Atana
	Box: Dedewaga	Cooking pot (clay): Náu
	Bracelet of black seeds: Gudaguda	Coral: Heahea
	Bracelet of ornamental white cowry: Dunara	Cord, rope: Gubarere
	Brain: Unanuna	Cork for lime-bottle: Degara
	Bread-fruit: Riwariwa	Corpulent: Koi bana banaina
	Break: Utomutomu	Cough: Gonogono
	Breast or bosom: Nugonugou	Cover: Inagawadi
	Breath: Ahuena	Crab: Pupura
	Bright: Bagodu	Crawl: Inadara
	Bring: Aniai, onanaíai	Creeper: Borína
	Brother (woman's): Turau	Crest: Debaiaga
	Brown: Dūm	Crocodile: Oiapa, mogaía
	Burn: Inakaíai	Croton: Babaka
	Bury: Hauhi puri to honi	Crouch: Mehigoígona
	Butterfly: Kapeu	Crow (s): Waiawai
	Buttocks: Piaú	Curly: Igunanumuri
	Button of metal: Rukuimatana	Cut with knife: Etahitahi
	Button of pearl: Kadakada	Cuttle-fish: Hiliwogi
	Buy: Agimara	Cuscus (large): Hagwai
	Calico: Gara	Cuscus (small): Punima
	Call: Lao magomagohi	Dance: Tahara, (v) harahara
	Calm: Daumora	Dark: Kabudaraíori
	Calf of leg: Ebireu	Daughter: Natuna
	Cane: Gonaía	Day: Oiotepena
	Canoe, small: Dau, wām	Dead: Lawahiragi
	Carry on shoulder: Anawara	Deaf: Awatu egatananori
	Cartridge: Ruta wagená	Deceit: Ikoikoama
	Cassowary: Waige	Demon: Arugo
	Catamaran: Keauga	Diaphragm: Karapina
	Caterpillar: Ruhepa	Diarrhoea: Tae
	Centipede: Tanara	Die: Ipoiapoia
	Chest: Guguna	Difficult: Iwitae
	Chew: Garu	Dig: Hipa
	Chewed mess of betel-nut, lime, and pepper: Botema	Dine: Tamamai
	Chief: Taurai	Distant: Mau dawodawo
	Child: Tewera	Do: Bagibagi
	Chin: Ahaneu	Dog: Kaukōu
	Chip: Ememena	Door: Mateta
	Chloasma: Wanaga	Down: Inatugura
	Cicatrix: Kerou	Dracena: Diri
	Circle: Gahana, in which the old men sit, surrounded by a low stone wall, and about three or four yards in diameter	Dragon-fly: Kureakanikani
	Claw of bird: Egigina	Drala-tree: Ekaikaia or eairi ekaikaia
	Clay: Warata	Dress of man (pandanus leaf): Ara
	Cloth: Ruruhi	Dress of woman (petticoat): Hariba
	Cloth from cocoanut: Neura ruruhi	Drink: Taumoma or Taumonaia
		Drink water: Goira tanoma
		Drown: Inatoga
		Drum: Inaga
		Drum, beat: Inagaherani
		Duck: Kiu
		Dumb man: Rawa ibua
		Ear: Tanigau

The people of Awaiama count by fives, and keep tally of the fives by turning down a finger for each. Some of them give names for numbers up to twenty, but they are never given twice in the same order, and are either borrowed or fictitious.

A or one: Emoti
 Abdomen: Teporiu
 Ache: Inawiua
 Ache (sore hand): Nima wiwiua
 Adze: Irama
 Afternoon: Amakíori
 Alien (foreigner): Dimdim
 All: Isaki
 Anchor: Eogona
 Anger: Ahiragi
 Ankle: Ematamata pōu
 Answer: Tawabaha
 Ant, green: Oima
 Ant, large grey: Diwídiwi
 Arm: Awarana
 Armband, plaited: Gonaia ohama
 Armband of black and yellow material: Raisaha
 Armband of white shell: Mosiwara
 Armpit: Gwegweu
 Arrow: Uiarina or woe
 Artery (vein): Dabiroro
 Ashamed: Egatagarehi
 Ashes: Gahuwe, or maiyáú gahuwena
 Axe: Irama
 Baby: Natuna
 Back: Upuna
 Bad: Yapapoe
 Bag, of canvas: Autu
 Bag, of net: Goba
 Bale (v): Riku, or boga riku
 Bamboo: Baubau
 Banana: Bihia. Species are—Geagea, digoma, garo, &c.
 Bark of tree: Opna
 Barringtonia: Birubiru
 Basket, small: Kainaioa, kekeba
 Bat: Guriria
 Beach: Rekawa
 Beads: Boradimdim
 Beak: Taumata kaikaipou
 Beard: Mutue
 Beat: Tarauni
 Beautiful: Ihaki
 Bee, small black: Nupanupa
 Beetle: Ragiragena
 Belly: Koibana
 Belt: Dagiuro
 Betel-nut: Beda, bonarawa
 Betel-nut, husk of: Kukuna
 Bid: Oiarí
 Big: Banaina
 Billy: Panika
 Bird: Manu digudigu
 Birth: Naupumai
 Bite: Nanita
 Black: Dūm
 Black paint: Dūm

- Ear, lobe of: Gadiriu
 Earring: Wadara
 East: Kabuda aigireta
 Eat: Kanikani
 Edge: Menana
 Edible: Kanikani dewadewa
 Egg: Irudeoia
 Elbow: Nimahuhue
 Evening: Ididibara
 Excellent: Kausara
 Expectorate: Ahou
 Eyeball: Mata
 Eyebrow: Mata tutua
 Eyelid: Matanapina
 Eyelash: Matapitopitona
 Face: Auhabunora
 Faint: Ipoiapoia
 Fall down: Ipeu
 Falsehood: Ikwaikwaiama
 Fan: Arigugau
 Far away: Mawa dawadawana
 Farewell: Kaihoni
 Fasten: Hinapani
 Fat: Monomoana
 Father: Tamana
 Fear: Iwimadawa
 Feast: Toreha
 Feather, small: Ararana
 Feather of wing: Oputeturina
 Feeble: Eoaitakadidira
 Fever: Awara wai, wiaineno
 Few: Opitopito
 Fight: Hinauni
 Finger: Nimawarakwaruna
 Finish: Ikoikoi
 Fire: Maiyau
 Firefly: Yamaiyama
 Firewood: Rogomo
 Fish: Iana
 Fish backbone: Kiepa
 Fish-hook: Tiri
 Flag: Paraida
 Flame: Ebara
 Flesh: Viogona
 Flint: Nabua
 Floats of net (of light wood, like cork): Pauma
 Flog (v): Nakodiri
 Flood (tide): Nawainage
 Floor of house: Buabua
 Flower: Berana
 Fly (s): Nabugara
 Fly (v): Kanagara
 Food: Kani kani
 Foot: Aio
 Foot, sole of: Aeu
 Foot of bird: Aena
 Forehead: Tepana, aparana
 Forenoon: Oteporina
 Forest: Hinanai pitapita
 Fowl: Paori, kekareka
 Fragment: Kikiararuna
 Fresh water: Goira
 Friend: Mahiao
 Frog: Kwarukwaru, kogekege, iwaio
 Fruit: Wakai
 Frizzled: Igunanumuri
 Full: Tamhiaugu
 Gable of house: Oreore
 Gale: Ikadidiri
 Gall-bladder: Adeuwhina
 Girdle of hair: Aparara, or aparara dagiroro
 Girl: Wawine
 Give: Nauiai
 Gizzard: Abanidaudoa
 Go: Amakinai
 God: Nouna
 Go away: Okuiawa, onanai, itagonapina
 Go home: Inaonuma
 Good: Dewadewa
 Good, very: Kausara
 Good-bye: Kaihoni, or Haiyoni
 Grass: Hiamoni, dimodimo
 Grasshopper: Nadimadi
 Grave: Meagai
 Gravel: Weaku
 Great: Baneina
 Great chief: Turam bada
 Green or blue: Uidaidagadaga
 Guest: Turauna hopomai unatugura
 Guide (n): Tiaha haiपोाia
 Gum: Bodana
 Gun: Ruta
 Hack with axe: Hetaratara
 Hair: Apapara
 Hair, one: Aparara
 Hair on plants: Danina
 Hand: Nima
 Handle: Niapi
 Hang (v): Gurawa
 Haste: Unana agiaginamai
 Hawk: Haroharonei
 Headache: Tepawiuua
 Head, back of: Etetuna
 Head generally: Kareana, or karena
 Head, temples: Hawagina
 Head, top of, or hairy scalp: Aparana
 Head of man: Unununa
 Hear: Amakananori
 Heart: Nugonugona
 Heavens: Budibudi
 Here: Inai
 Hermit crab: Koikoisha
 Hip: Rakwana
 Hippocampus: Mogomogáia
 Hold of canoe: Hiarara
 Hole: Kōm
 Hole (in bamboo to receive the cigarette in smoking): Domo
 Hornbill: Binana
 Hot: Iwipoia, raraniu, nau
 House: Numa
 House-post: Ogora
 Hunger: Aniani ahiragi
 Hunt (kangaroo): Okere
 Hunt (men): Amaki tauwina
 Husk: Opina
 Husk, coconut: Neura umkeni
 Iguana: Umara
 Ill: Atatogu
 Index finger: Bitatoma
 Insect: Gim
 Intestine: Taena
 Iron: Irama
 Island: Kalkaina
 Jaw, lower: Wahena
 Jaw of pig: Pora wahena
 Joint: Tamatari
 Jump: Rupa
 Kernel of coconut: Neuranona
 Kick: Itutepana
 Kidney: Riwatawatuna
 Kill: Heuni
 Kingfisher: Bauwherere
 Kiss: Amakahinami
 Knee: Etutue
 Kneel: Mauinana
 Knife: Kwatye kwatye
 Knot (n): Matahipona
 Knot (v): Rohiboga
 Know—Don't know: Eगताना-nori, or aunigoninai
 Know: Unan, awaiemeunane
 Ladder: Tete
 Land: Hapadoa, hapatado
 Laugh: Wainama
 Lay aside: Uhoni
 Lazy: Inawitauori
 Leaf: Ruguna
 Leaf for cigarette: Mapa
 Left side: Kahamaropona
 Leg: Ederudereu
 Liar: Rawa hirugudani
 Lick: Inaremoia
 Lie down: Eno
 Light (s): Amakikaia
 Lily: Gawagawa
 Lime: Tubora
 Lip, lower: Ipirigi hauna
 Lip, upper: Ipiriu
 Little: Kalkaina
 Little finger: Tupaipai
 Live at: Henamai
 Lizard: Kekepa
 Lizard (green and yellow): Kumakarakdakeda, mogaia, &c.
 Loins: Uputugona
 Loiter: Amakainamamai
 Long: Dawodawona
 Loosen: Umrupena
 Louse: Utu
 Lungs: Adipuropurona
 Make: Bagibagi
 Man: Rawa
 Mango: Batiawa
 Manucodia: Apiwani
 Many: Magomagouna
 Mast: Waarina
 Mat of coconut leaves: Paruparuruta
 Mat of pandanus: Harau
 Middle finger: Tupadina
 Midday: Utepata
 Milk: Guguna
 Mirror: Hiro
 Missionary: Missionary
 Moon: Nawarawi
 Morning: Amakigereta
 Mosquito: Himoiodi
 Moss: Ikwaiakwakwa
 Mother: Hinana
 Mountain: Oiana
 Mouth: Gamota
 Much: Mago
 Much, very: Magomagouna
 Murder: Rawaamakaiun
 Mushroom: Unago
 Nail of finger: Mutuua
 Name (s): Goana
 Napkin, red: Kareko
 Navel: Buhoho
 Neck: Gadauna
 Net, fishing: Hagida
 Net for the hand: Omam
 Net for lime-bottle: Hagiagida
 Net for pigs: Puari
 Net for sardines: Hagida buruna
 Net trap for fish: Gubarere
 Night: Oimarotom
 Nipple: Gugue
 No: Ega
 Noise: Ebahabaha
 Nose: Niū
 Oar: Woe
 Oar, to pull an: Woe or heguri-guri
 Obsidian: Aruwano
 Old: Hautimagamagona

- Operculum: Himogu
 Ophthalmia: Mataigibu
 Outrigger: Harima
 Owl: Boma boma
 Oyster: Karitao
 Paddle (s): Woe
 Pandanus: Pero pero
 Pandanus (women's ribbons): Heburu
 Pannikin: Teaka
 Papaya: Kaiokia
 Parroquet, red: Gewara
 Parrot, red: Kanagara
 Path: Taiaha
 Payment: Buga
 Peace: Madawa unootu
 Pearl-shell: Kahi
 Pepper (eaten with betel-nut): Kiba
 Petticoat: Aheriba
 Piece: Iena kekaina
 Pig: Poru
 Pigtail of human hair with white cowry on end: Etetakwauna
 Pigeon (white): Tareto
 Pigeon (blue): Keadu
 Pillow of wood: Ruhepa, unutana
 Pipe, of clay: Kemuka
 Pipe, of bamboo: Baubau
 Pith: Pouna
 Plinth, to: Omhara
 Plane-iron: Numinumi
 Plate, soup: Ewohe
 Plait (v): Hewagoga
 Plenty: Mago, raomagomagona
 Pluck (of birds): Hehapa hapuia
 Plume of cockatoo feathers (white): Kenoi
 Plume of Raggiana: Yeruna
 Poison: Paroma
 Pole (for poling canoe): Yawe
 Pole (to pole a canoe): Yawe
 Polynesian chestnut: Hiaga
 Porpoise: Uriuriawa
 Pot, of clay: Nau
 Precipitous: Arapou, or apapoi
 Present (gift): Apawarem kaina
 Pudding: Goda
 Pumpkin: Bonebone
 Raft: Keauga
 Raggiana: Siai
 Rain: Gunuma
 Rat: Gimau
 Ray: Wari
 Red: Haba
 Reef (of coral): Tawari
 Reply: Abahaba
 Return: Igunaureni
 Rib: Toru torou
 Right side: Katuna
 Ring, finger: Nairina
 Ring in nose (of turtle-shell): Komakona
 Ringworm, scaly: Tipoma
 Ripe: Igou
 River: Hagahaga
 Roast or boil: Keketa
 Roof: Paruparutu or gatowi
 Roof-tree: Yauyau
 Root: Dedena
 Rope: Barawa
 Round: Tikwa
 Run: Buriri
 Run away: Irowo
 Sack: Wagewa
 Sago: Ginahi
 Sail: Dana, ureure
 Saliva: Hoa
 Salt: Niha
 Salt water: Boga
 Sand: Bubū
 Sapling: Maiyawu
 Schooner: Sikuna or wagawaiari ruaga
 Scorpion: Taunuabababa
 Scratch: Uigamara
 Sea: Niha or nihaboga
 Sea-egg, sea-urchin: Saia
 See: Agaraia
 Seed: Poruna
 Seize: Umunago
 Shark: Wagewa tarabori
 Shave: Mutuna urona
 Shell of cocconut: Reduredu
 Shield: Ragena
 Shingle: Weku
 Ship: Waga
 Shirt: Kwama, gara
 Shiver: Igopouma
 Shoe: Ai bukibuki
 Short: Mawakukuna
 Shoulder: Awarau
 Shoulder-blade: Aropeau, poreporeana
 Shrimp: Uhari
 Sick: Doria, itotogo
 Sing: Tata paroro
 Sinkers on net (of shell): Kwaru kwaru
 Sister: Dinau
 Sit down: Atuguri
 Sit up: Uihagahaga
 Sit with legs crossed: Uiaboma
 Sit with legs out: Oiara dorodomo
 Skin (s): Opiu
 Skull: Gadona higorua
 Sleep: Taneno
 Sling (s): Paipai
 Slit up with knife: Ehipihapi
 Slug: Neneruhani
 Smell (v): Dimumuna or dadi
 Smile: Mariwa
 Smoke (s): Bogahu
 Smoke, tobacco: Mutamutana-naiai
 Snail: Gumaguma
 Snake: Nota
 Sneeze: Hadio
 Snore: Banura
 Some—There is some: Opitopitohemamai
 Son: Natuna
 Song: Aharahara
 South-east: Boriborima
 Spade (of wood) for making puddings: Nadewa
 Spear (fighting): Aiyera hegeara
 Spectacles: Gagarena
 Speech: Haiakuta
 Spew: Meda
 Spider: Wagogo
 Spit: Tatupahoa
 Split: Umtewatewa
 Sponge: Barou
 Spoon (of pearl-shell): Kahi
 Sprout: Kokona
 Square: Hagida
 Stand up: Mahiri
 Star: Gamaiawar
 Star-fish: Nimaragaraga
 Stay: Tomamai
 Steal: Yabiyabi
 Stomach: Amopoana
 Stone: Gigibari, borokema, gaima, dakdaki
 Stone axe: Iama kidikidi
 Stones (3) for the cooking-pot to rest on: Wekuatana
 Stool: Anitugura
 Strike: Tara
 String of white shells: Bunidogo
 String, strong: Ikadidira
 Strong string of twisted pandanus worn on leg: Peropero
 Strong string of plaited twine for the neck: Guiubu
 String of Job's-tears: Gopagopaia
 Sugar-cane: Tōm
 Summit: Autepana
 Sun: Kabudara
 Sunset: Kabudara tanitarana
 Sweet potato: Kankanua or kumara
 Swim: Tuba
 Takamaka-tree (Calophyllum Inophyllum): Wakoia
 Take away: Eneaia
 Take off: Umtainahori
 Tail of bird: Hipuhipuna
 Tail of beast: Giuna
 Tall: Dawodawona
 Tap: Weirogo
 Taro: Huni
 Tattoo (v): Utona
 Tattoo marks: Tonatona or giruma
 Tavola-tree: Badira
 There: Noka, geka
 Thigh: Mawinao, aeta
 Thumb: Uragigi
 Tear (v): Umkehi
 Tears: Dirigwegwe
 Teeth: Niuwau
 That: Gegeka or geka
 Thread: Garanogonogo
 Throat: Iabopota
 Throw (of spear): Laotatonai
 Tickle: Iapaiapana
 Tie up: Rauragiti
 Tide, ebb: Nawa inageratai
 To-day: Utanima
 Toothache: Niwau uturarua
 Tobacco: Mutamuta
 Toes: Aigigina
 Tomahawk: Uruku irama
 To-morrow: Mariayahi
 Tongue: Menau
 Tree: Rogana
 Tree-trunk: Gomugomu
 Tremble: Tatawa
 Tripes: Amamona
 Trousers: Taraituti
 True: Moina
 Turkey red: Gara
 Turtle: Wadara
 Twine: Hebura, noganogo
 Upwards: Inataora
 Vau: Hogihogi
 Village: Dagiroro, hainuma
 Via via: Kwarisa
 Vomit: Meda
 "Vonu" plant: Kemodi
 Walk: Nae
 Wallaby: Hokere
 Wave of feathers: Hagahagaru
 War (s): Hinauni
 Warm (adj.): Amakaitawa
 Warrior: Gawia
 Wash: Inaoghia
 Water, drinking: Goira unanego
 Water, fresh: Goira

Water, salt: Bogana
Weep: Tou
Weighty: Iwitaē
West: Uaguaraiya
Where: Inei
Whistle (v): Tarutaputapu
White: Tubora
White crow: Mikwena
White men: Dimdim
Who: Tagaria
Wife (spouse): Itawino

Wind: Idowa
Windpipe: Uiopopona
Wind (sound): Umpanipani
Wing of bird: Papena
Wipe: Amhemagi
Woman: Wawine sinasina
Wood: Ihenahenama
Work: Bagibagi
Wound: Kerou
Wrapper (for cigarette, of banana leaf): Punupunuta

Wrist: Nimakwarakwarue
Write: Utona
Yam: Woida
Yawn: Uraomoa ipaga
Yellow: Bonugonu
Yes: Ena, dobu
Yesterday: Pōm
Zodiacal light: Kabadara mata-pitapitono
I: Tauyai

(7.)

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARY OF MURUA.

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF MURUA
(WOODLARK ISLAND), BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

One: Koitan
Two: Kweyu
Three: Kweiton
Four: Kweivas
Five: Kweinim
Six: Same as one
Seven: Same as two
Eight: Same as three
Nine: Same as four
Ten: Sinawatan kasuratan
Twenty: Sinawaiyu
Thirty: Sinawaton
Forty: Sinawas
Fifty: Sinawanimi

There was some reason to believe that there are different numerals for numbers of certain specified articles, but the ordinary numerals are the above.

A or one: Koitan
Ache: Gidagebi
Adze: Kemta, igaióg
Afternoon: Kwaiaro
Alien (foreigner): Gimenumu gimasepu
All: Tamwaia
And: (Not used)
Anger: Kagumoni
Anchor: Rooni
Ankle: Gunan kakegu
Answer: Avea kankwagi naknu kwegu
Ant (small red): Simogoi
Arm: Namani
Armllet of mat: Sasii
Arrow: Gipoi
Artery (vein): Begagu
Aunt (maternal): Nuneti
Aunt (paternal): Naveivái
Ashamed: Kanamoisini
Ashes: Kotakailagi
Axe: Aviueka
Axe (large): Dubudúbukununu
Axe (small): Hasa
Baby: Kwapao
Baby boy: Tau kwapao
Baby girl: Vini kwapao
Buttocks: Pwadao
Back oars: Kutaimeni
Bad: Igégi kum sinápu
Bag: Takiti
Bag of network: Udauede, iik
Baggage: Gunuriogu

Bale: Tubutobu
Bamboo: Lusi
Banana: Wéús
Basket: Kainád, kao, kira, awi
Beach: Kauragani, papakao berabi
Beads, native or shell (red): Véiguni. (No name for glass beads)
Beard: Gabu
Beat (the drum): Egan
Beautiful: Námno boéni
Bêche-de-mer: Taravaveri
Bed: Kebi
Betel-nut: Bua
Betel-nut, husk of: Karivini
Betel-nut, kernel of: Kanigini
Bell: Katedudou
Bell, ring the: Katedudou kueu
Belly: Nuag
Belt: Kaguati
Beetle: Kimu
Beetle, long-horned: Karaboka
Bid: Kunkunuku (beima)
Big: Kwevakaina
"Billy": Kwavigi
Bird: Mān
Birth: Kwad baikop
Bite: Igedi
Black: Gunugonu, babwao
Black paint on the face: Saiak
Bladder: Uyuveni
Blind: Ikao
Blood: Buiavi
Blood-clot: Katakate
Blue: Gunugonu
Board: Visikái
Body: Wogu
Bog: Numúnúmu, papwátútu
Boil (food): Iporu, igagu
Bone: Tatuani
Border or edge: Dedani
Bottle for lime: Yagumi
Bottle, glass: Rusi
Bow (arrows): Kainena, veturu
Bowels: Sineu
Bowl (pottery): Nokai
Box or case: Didowagi
Brain: Kwaneti
Branch: Yajyagu
Branch with flowers: Rarani
Bread-fruit: Neiráo
Breadth: Aderakúsi
Break of sea on reef: Suratotu
Breast or bosom: Witakoni

Breath: Kaiawasi
Bright: Bunoboéni, tibukóna
Bring: Kumai
Broom: Atanevi
Brother (woman's): Nagutu
Brother (man's elder): Tuwagi tavakaini
Brother (man's younger): Wadagu munawainai
Brown: Tigitagi
Burn: Igabi
Bury (cover up): Tatakus
Butterfly: Bebi
Buy: Tagimare
Cage: Bān kakiti, didowagi
Call: Kúnkunúku béma
Calf of leg: Kipomani
Calm: Niwari
Canoe, large, with sail: Kavakaini
Canoe, small: Kakaikiti
Carry on shoulder: Kukwani
Carry under arm: Kuturukweisi
Carving: Irerer
Cave: Regu
Catch fish: Ikamyáo
Centipede: Tēri
Centre: Diripéini
Chair: Kebi
Chest: Witakona
Chew: Kukwapua
Chief: Guiáo
Chief, great: Tavakaini guiao
Child: See "Baby"
Chin: Girakari
Chloasma: Vana
Clay: Kuni
Claw, or nail of finger or toe: Kukwani
Cloth: Kwami, wania
Cloud, long thin: Rohovi pupwakao
Cloud, cumulus: Rohovi gunugoni
Club, stone: (Not used at Murua)
Coast: Miyerona
Cocconut, drinking: Boibwae
Cocconut, sprouted for eating: Vari
Cold: Kasibu
Collar-bone: Intaukwéu
Comb: Digairiu, sinati, degeli
Come: Kuma
Come here: Kúma simorisigu
Conch: Tavú
Cooking-pot, clay: Kūni

- Coral: Siratatotu saru
 Coral, branched: Kindadnad
 Coral rock: Kauiyōu didurudu
 Coral rock, honeycombed: Diba-dabi
 Cork: Sigogi
 Corpulent: Kovakaina nuana
 Correct: Idumari
 Cough: Bōku
 Cover: Kurumu
 Cowry, white: Buna
 Crab: Wāvi
 Crawl: Itatagiru
 Crayfish: Kubwasi, sibakari
 Crocodile: Vrigóva
 Crop of bird: Tobuni
 Crouch: Irawao, itatopani
 Curly: Piripiri
 Cuscus: Kwadoi
 Cuscus, white: Rawesi
 Cut (of tobacco): Kute
 Cut open: Kurukaivi
 Dance: Sari, kaiwosa, or aiwosa
 Dark: Deduri
 Daughter: Natu
 Day: Ikivi isi
 Dead: Imati
 Deaf: Kakoni
 Death: Mati
 Deceit: Kwiauvedi
 Demon: Bagau
 Diarrhoea: Didagéda
 Die: Imati
 Difficult: Momoviti (also means "heavy")
 Dig: Kukwari
 Dig with both hands, or to dig yams: Kutai yáu
 Dine: Kwaiyavi
 Disease: Katóu
 Dish: Nokai
 Dish, of wood or clay: Lokwaia
 Distant: Kadaveiova
 Ditch: Siposepi
 Do: Ikósi
 Dog: Kauuku, ausimao
 Door: Bagu
 Door, the opening: Kaukwedi
 Double: Yenyu
 Downwards: Ikaróu
 Dream: Mikoni
 Drink: Amómu
 Drink, water: Sopi amum.
 Drown: Nagi kakini gai
 Drum: Kúpi
 Duck: Ua
 Dumb: Tatukumamu
 Dye (black): Kōōni
 Dysentery: Isasakáuri
 Ear: Tegani
 Ear, external: Nuani tegani
 Earring of turtle-shell: Kuma-kóm
 Earring of white shell: Purati
 Earthquake: Niku
 East: Bwarimi
 Eat: Kumukwam, kaboegi, akwam
 Edible: Bunaboeni
 Egg: Pou
 Elbow-joints: Nímsesuni
 Elope: Ikwaia gunakwavi
 Elephantiasis (of leg): Bobóu
 Elephantiasis (of scrotum): Ikwapáo
 Enemy: Sivinani
 Evening: Seriri, kwaiyavi, karasi
 Expectorate: Giu
 Eyeball: Matani
 Eyebrow: Vinuni
 Eyelash: Mitikoroni
 Eyelid: Kwavigan mitani
 Face: Magini
 Falsehood: Kuiaede
 Family: Kaipuri
 Famine: Ikamoni
 Fan: Toi
 Farewell: Tanemo
 Fasten (tie hands): Ikuku
 Fasten (knot): Lipwasonu
 Fasten (tie as of a bundle of sticks): kusinevi
 Fat: Momona, momoni
 Father: Tamana
 Fear: Nagi
 Fear—No fear: Nagena
 Feast: Mona
 Feather, small: Unuwununi
 Feather (wing): Pinpenene
 Feeble: Taugwéi
 Fence: Kari
 Fever: Muiaumuia
 Fibre: Imu
 Fight: Kuegu
 Finger: Kwakweni
 Finger, little: Kwakweni kakiti
 Fire: Kova
 Fish: Iini, busairiri
 Fishing-line: Yeunai
 Fish-hook: Bani
 Flag: Bisaveve
 Flesh: Vinione
 Flog (v): Kuwéyu
 Flood: Likwareku
 Flood-tide: Ikeu
 Floor: Nuani bwani
 Flower: Rarani, kanagini
 Fly (s): Nigauwari
 Fly (v): Ióu
 Foam: Papakwao, kaisāi
 Fog: Woba
 Food: Kān
 Foot: Enakís
 Foot of bird, or toes: Kwakwena
 Forehead: Dabani
 Forenoon: Gabogo
 Forest: Nauwodu
 Forget: Anumrevi
 Fowl: Kokoroko
 Fowl (cock): Kokoroko tao
 Fowl (hen): Kokoroko vini
 Friend: Aseekaimuan
 Frightened: Ipwaiasi
 Frog: Díbakwaku
 Fruit: Tuori, kanagini
 Fun: Yakusene
 Gale: Kwaivēka yagi
 Gall bladder, or gall: Karuna
 Gate: Kaukwedi
 Generation: Kasiene kadakadi
 Ghost: Aruo
 Girdle: Wáta
 Girdle (going between the legs): Rodi
 Girl: Vinai
 Give: Kusiakegu
 Glass: Misaribu
 Go: Kuna
 Go away: Kunona
 God: Yovana
 Good: Boēna
 Grass: Kauio
 Grave: Regu
 Great: Kwaivēka
 Green: Kudikwadi
 Grindstone: Simati
 Guest: Agunatau
 Guide (v): Kūmē kótamara kēdu
 Guide (n): Kume kuvasuregu kedu
 Gum, of mouth: Denoni
 Gun: Káirusi
 Hair, of head: Káuuió
 Hair, a single: Kwabrea
 Half: Kwamisi, kuropu
 Hand: Katapueni
 Handle: Rabusi, abisaios
 Hang (v): Kuragega, kaiyon katagogu
 Hang up: Kwatugogu
 Haste: Wowári, wanao
 Hat: Gamadou
 Head: Kununi
 Headache: Gidagedi dabana
 Hear: Baiarageni
 Heart: Ikuiaku
 Heat: Midamedi
 Heavens: Kirbemeti
 Here: Naweuka
 High: Koiveka dabani
 Hip: Kuvanena
 Hole: Regi
 Hole in lobe of ear: Ikwarari tegani
 Hot: Muiaumuia
 Hot water: Kweawōsi
 House: Bwani
 Hunger: Bumoni
 Hunt (cuscus): Kunes kumo-mensi kwadoi
 Hunt (men): Harikai tao
 Husband (spouse): Gunakwavi
 Idiot: Kabrawena
 Iguana: Karavasi kumari
 Ill: Katou
 Inland: Tanesi waraovai
 Instep: Kunawatan kakegu
 Interpret: Kuma kunúka
 Island: Vēina
 Iron: Onomunumu
 Jaw, lower: Sirapadi
 Jaw, upper: Popwareni
 Joint: Katupeeni
 Kick: Kwivani
 Kidney: Kweti
 Kill a man: Yuweyu
 Kill a woman: Vini katameti
 Kiss (n): Vaiyáu
 Kiss (v), done by smelling: Ivaiyau
 Knee: Kítetuna
 Kneel: Stotóu.
 Knife: Sesi
 Know: Akakina
 Ladder: Teta
 Lagoon: Likwaregu
 Lamp: Tati
 Land: Nibunabu
 Land (hard ground): Kasai
 Laugh: Gigi, ginimeti
 Lazy: Tabugumati
 Leaf: Igānakai, igeveni, yakvis
 Leak: Masopi
 Left side: Kimao
 Leg: Kipoman
 Liar: Iowed, tasímesomi
 Liberal (generous): Tagiguiiau
 Lick: Kanamenóm asi
 Lie down: Mesisi
 Life: Imóave
 Light (s): Maiyena, kova
 Light (ad): Gagabi
 Like or relish: Kagubōenigu
 Lime: Pakawdi

- Lime-gourd: Yagumi
 Lip, upper: Kauwani
 Lip, lower: Uadoni
 Little: Kakiti
 Little—very small: Makakína
 Lime-spoon: Keen, kēna
 Liver: Katu
 Lizard: Kuriōu
 Load (s): Ipepi
 Lobe of ear: Poani tegani
 Loins: Kuvairini
 Loiter: Igoēu
 Long: Kaveiyovu
 Louse: Kuti
 Lungs: Nopou
 Make a boat: Ikaowogu
 Make a house: Yuurai
 Make a garden: Ibububagu
 Man: Gamaga, tau
 Man, old: Tamoai
 Mango: Kasáu
 Many: Babau
 Marry: Ivai
 Mast: Vani
 Mat of pandanus leaf, sewn:
 Sagi
 Matches: Māsisi
 Medicine: Kaibui
 Meeting: Sigwaia
 Message: Kunkununku, bēmi
 Midday: Yanai
 Milk: Spineni, sesuni
 Mint: Bunukum
 Mirror: Miseribo
 Moon: Wikéni, tibukōne
 Mosquito: Sumoniku, boroboru,
 posigisigi
 Mother: Inagu
 Mountain: Kōi
 Moustache: Kunawatani
 Mouth: Kauani
 Much: Babau
 Murder: Kaninabobi
 Murderer: Kaninabdi tau,
 rawau tau
 Nail of iron: Kauowaie
 Name (s): Yagani
 Navel: Posoni
 Neck: Kaiyona
 Necklace: Karabana kaiyona
 Net (fishing), small: Sukwari
 Net (fishing), larger: Woti
 Night: Ibogu
 No: Naga
 Noise: Yakuseni, akawegesi
 Noon: Yanai
 Nose or nostril: Kabununi or
 abunuka
 Nurse-bag: Vinvenunu
 Oar: Vai
 Old: Kwaimungu
 Ophthalmia: Sesis
 Orange: Kavakoku
 Paddle (s): Ravisi
 Paddle (v): Kuori, kuravisi
 Palm of hand or sole of foot:
 Nekisi
 Pandanus leaf: Lodi
 Parchment on drum: Karivas
 Partition of house: Kiban
 Passage in reef: Kadani, anikedi
 Path: Keda
 Payment: Kubumairi
 Peace: Uroosi
 Pearl-shell: Kwaiveka
 Pearl-shell (small): Buna
 Pepper, leaf of (eaten with betel-
 nut): Dometi
 Pepper, stalk of (eaten with
 betel-nut stalk): Kwaikwai
 Petticoat: Dóbi
 Piece: Makakini
 Pig: Buruka
 Pig (boar): Buru tao
 Pig (sow): Vina
 Pigeon (white): Bunungvada
 Pipe, of bamboo: Rusi
 Plane-iron: Saru
 Plant, to: Kusaupo
 Plenty: Babao
 Plume: Dāg
 Poison (s): Bogao
 Pole (for poling canoe): Kau-
 ware
 Pregnant, of woman: Kudapoama
 Present (gift): Aseakai mowana
 Pumpkin: Sugueri
 Pupil of eye: Mitinoponi
 Purpose (s): Aveka kuvagi
 Raft: Kaiāgu
 Rain: Kvesi
 Rat: Kakóru
 Red: Bobowere
 Reef of coral: Saru
 Rejoice: Ikaiesi
 Remnant: Moikini
 Reply: Mwani
 Return: Taiumi
 Rib: Wirage
 Right side: Katai
 Ringworm, scaly: Sipoam
 Ripe: Monogu
 River, small: Rái, rituki
 River, great: Wiaveka
 Rob (v): Takwai
 Roll up: Akatipun
 Root: Kunumani
 Rope: Ewasai
 Rope (a boat): Kanauta dagi
 Rumour: Yauvedasega
 Run away: Isakau, imau
 Sack: Kovakaine
 Sago: Rabia, kaboru
 Sail: Nai
 Saliva: Giu
 Salt: Yaiyani
 Salt water: Kububu lora
 Saucepan: Kuni
 Scorpion: Kuiugu
 Scrape (skin of pig): Kutumabui
 Scrub: Kididuri
 Sea: Kaisáe
 See: Kakata matagu
 Seed: Tatuani
 Shame: (Kag) Moisini
 Shark: Gidagedi
 Shave: Kudrui gabu
 Shell pin for the nose: Amauo
 Shield: Vaiyova
 Ship: Ship
 Shirt: Kwam
 Short: Kaiakusi
 Shoulder: Erevana
 Shoulder-blade: Vaiyovi
 Shoulder-joint: Papalani
 Sick: Katou
 Signal (with smoke): Vakatutu
 Sing: Unowani
 Single: Yetanoka
 Sister (man's): Naguti
 Sister (woman's elder): Vinomai
 naguti
 Sister (woman's younger): Ba-
 dani
 Sit: Tasini
 Sit down: Kusini
 Skin (s): Karavidi
 Skirt: Dobi
 Skull: Busabuesi
 Sky: Kerbemeti
 Sleep: Mesisi, nenupu metaga
 Sling (s): Gipāipái
 Smell (v): Bonasi
 Smell (s): Asukon
 Smile: Digi
 Smoke: Muséu
 Smoke tobacco: Agabu muku
 Snail: Daduri
 Snake (not poisonous in Murua):
 Matéta
 Sneeze: Bonas
 Snore: Rūti
 Snout: Kubununa
 Something: Moan
 Son: Kaneyobu
 Son-in-law: Nubogu
 Song: Oósi
 Soul: Kawanana
 Sow (v): Kotagaia
 Spear, fighting: Kaiyara
 Spear, fishing: Tagamai
 Speech: Kununk
 Spew: Nagoba
 Spider: Bobósi
 Spit: Giu
 Spleen: Wota
 Squirrel: Redireda
 Stand: Tamanaoi itokeu
 Star: Utuni
 Stay: Besesu
 Steal: Veinau
 Stink: Ibogi
 Stop: Kusini
 Stomach: Nuagu
 Stone: Binabini
 Stone adze: Kukumā
 Stone axe for making sago: Kire-
 kiri
 Story (tale): Tireriu
 Strike, with fist: Kuteti, kugum-
 sisi
 Strike, with knife: Kutéi
 String or twine: Yaunai
 Strong: Tautoni
 Sugar-cane: Tou
 Summit: Kunawatan
 Sun: Karasi
 Sunrise: Barimi
 Sunset: Yavati
 Swallow (v): Kunapwaini
 Sweat: Pulikas
 Swim: Gai
 Taboo: Gamu
 Tail of bird: Pwasari
 Tail of dog, &c.: Yeyune
 Tail of fish: Yeyune
 Tall: Tavaiyova
 Talk: Rivani
 Tassel: Yaunai
 Taro: Sinásina
 Tattoo (v): Katukwata
 Tears: Mitinagini
 Teeth: Kuduni
 That: Kwewenu, nawenu
 There: Kunaio
 Thigh: Kuvanedi
 Thing: Babao
 Think: Seki
 This: Nawēāka, or kwewēāka
 Throat: Kanakases kaiyogu
 Thumb: Kwakeni koiveka
 Tide: Yeru
 Tide, ebb: Ibusi
 Tide, flood: Ikeu

Tired: Kunamati	Uncle (maternal and paternal): Tamagu	White: Popakwao
To-day: Nagená	Unripe: Gagode	Whistle: Karavidi
Tobacco: Muku	Upwards: Wanakéu	Whitemen: Gimesépu
Tobacco pipe (of wood): Skwerrerí	Venomous: Igedi mateti	Who: Haveri
Tomahawk: Hasa	Village: Veni	Why: Aveir ka kuvag
To-morrow: Nuboigã	Village, new: Unoaváu	Wife (when spoken of by husband): Tuagu
Tongue: Melene	Village, old: Unumúga	Wife (spouse): Yodi
Too much: Rigragena	Virgin: Nagi kakinanavai	Wind: Yagi
Toothache: Iyõna kumatuga	Walk: Nóúni	Windpipe: Uraueri
Traitor: Bunakautu, kaubogu	War (s): Ipinsi	Window: Tapwarari
Translate: Kumkununk kwegu	Warm (adj.): Makakinu muia-muia	Wing of bird: Pinpenene
Treaty: Kumtakaiwana takanivi	Warn (not to steal): Awumveinau	Witchcraft: Urubarati
Tree, big: Kaiyau	Warrior: Nevi	Woman: Vini
Tree, small: Kakakitakai	Wash down: Kuiki	Wood: Kai
Tremble: Toboboisi	Water, fresh: Sopi, dáuna	World: Ravuni veni
True: Mounidi	Water, rain: Spikwesi	Wound: Tesmisi
Trunk of tree: Tapwani, kainení	Water, salt: Yõra or Lora	Yam: Kuvi
Turkey, scrub: Géu	Waterfall: Biletégi	Yam in house: Tituvari
Turtle, hawk's-bill: Gonam	Wealth or property: Babau inavavagi, babau nauriogu	Yam newly dug: Banáau
Turtle, green: Kakiti	Weep: Iveramu	Yaws: Sesoka
Twilight: Iseriri	Weighty: Momoviti	Year: Kotanoch barimi
Twine: Yaunai	West: Waiavati	Yellow: Tigitagi
Twins: Komaipapi	Whale: Wera	Yes: Néa, monidi
Triplets: Komaipapi taitóni		Yesterday: Nóevi
Ugly: Namgagi, nerberebi		What: Avéa kankivagi
Ulcer: Iyonu, puk		

I: Yegu	Thy head: Kunumu
Thou: Yakom	His head: Kununa
He or she: Kanmaneti, kaniakesi mitowen	Our heads (of two): Kunudi kaditeyu
We: Yakaimi	Your heads: Kunumi kamiteyu
We (two): Kaditei	Their heads: Kunusi
We (three): Kaditeitonu	My father: Tamagu
We (all): Kadabebáosa	Thy father: Tamamu
You: Yakamiyi	His father: Tamana
You (two): Kamitei	Your fathers: Tamemi
You (three): Kamiteitonu	Their fathers: Alisi tamesi
All of you: Yakami amibabau	My mother: Inagu
They: Towéaka	Thy mother: Inamu
Ours: Yaka mānawan	His mother: Inana
Our (two) boat: Idau waga katenoka	Your mothers: Inemi
Our (three) boat: Idau waga kaditeitonu	Their mothers: Inesi
Our (of many) boat: Kaditeinimi idau waga	My banana: Ageusi egu
Our boat (exclusive of person spoken to): Nagimu waga	Thy banana: Kamueusi iaku
Yours: Mivevag	His banana: Kanueusi metowen
Theirs: Tasiasu	Our bananas: Kasweiusi gamagi
Each: Ura ta nok avere	Your bananas: Kamiweiusi kami babau
Give one to each: Kuset ura ta nok avere	Their bananas: Kanweiusi metoweno
This: Naweka	I give you tobacco: Yeguasea kai mumuk
That: Kweweka	Thou givest me tobacco: Kumai kweta muk
Any one: Ka ta nõk	Tom gives tobacco: Tom bai ivigen mumuk
Another (different sort): Kuetān kanbobugu	We give the Lachlan people tobacco: Yakidi tentesekesi muku nadi
Who: Amia gan	C. and I. give the Lachlan people tobacco: C. I. muku Pusekes nadi
What: Avea kan	They give the Lachlan people tobacco: Ivagena muku sesekes minanadi
Which: Avea kan sevinam	I eat pigeon: Yegu akamukwam mani; or, Kra bubõeg mani
What is this?: Naweaka orisigu avia kan nakbakin kvemugu?	Thou eatest pigeon (used also for all persons and cases): Kusike mani kukwam
What is that?: Auvevagi?	I go: Yeku (or ieku) banoun
Come-to-morrow: Bam nuboig	Thou goest: Yakum (or iakum) kunoun
Bring me a cocconut: Kasen boibwae	He goes: Kania banein
Where is the chief?: Gen guiáo?	We all go: Yakidi suan kunounas
Are they good?: Kovuna boen?	You all go: Yakami kuneis
Are they bad?: Kwum gaga?	They all go: Tasiyas amawahesi neneis
Where is the road?: Ge kedi?	Give to him: Kusea mitowen
What do you want for this?: Avia kans sivinam?	Give to them: Kusea kasibabau
This is my present for you: Aseakai mowana	My pig (alive): Kai legu, kagu buluku
I wish to buy a pig: Agimar burúku	Thy pig: Buluku aseakaimu
My hand: Nimagu	His pig: Buluku meto weno
Thy hand: Nimamu	Our pigs: Kas buluka tasiási
His hand: Nimana	Your pigs: Kami buluka kami babau
Our hands (of two): Nimadi kaditeyu	Their pigs: Kas buluku metasiasi
Your hands: Nimemi kamiteyu	
Their hands: Yakami nimemi	
My head: Kunugu	

Little: Kakiti	Why didst thou not go yesterday?: Aveir ka kuvag na kun nova?
Very little: Makakina	He did not go yesterday: Nag bein i nova
Big: Kweva kaina	We did not go yesterday: Kamara bara nag kan nova
Very big: Kwevakāina	You did not go yesterday: Yakamei nag bukaneis nova
I go to-day: Yegu nageni bani	They did not go yesterday: Nag bakineis gamag nova
Thou goest to-day: Nageni bukún	I will not go to-morrow: Nag ban naboig
He goes to-day: Abgivini beina.	Thou wilt not go to-morrow: Nag bukun naboig
We go to-day: Nageni bakaina	He will not go to-morrow: Nag bein naboig
You go to-day: Nageni bukaneis	We will not go to-morrow: Kama mabau wan naboig nag bakan
They go to-day: Nageni banineis	You will not go to-morrow: Yakamei naboig nag bukaneis
I went yesterday: Nova matoia	They will not go to-morrow: Gamag nag beneis bisasuis naboig
Thou wentest yesterday: Nova mukatoia	I speak: Igau (or yegu) alivani
He went yesterday: Nova metoiasi	Thou speakest: Iakum ku livani, or kuri vani yakum
We went yesterday: Yakamano kavakous	He speaks: Mitoweka milevani
You went yesterday: Yakameino kuneis	We speak: Ikeipulisi kasinwan livan
They went yesterday: Nova kasiasi wakousi	You speak: Yakamei kami babau kulivan
I will go to-morrow: Ban nubóig	They speak: Babau kasi livan
Thou wilt go to-morrow: Bukuna nuboige	I sleep: Igau mesisi
He will go to-morrow: Bines nuboig	I go to sleep: Bana mesisi
We will go to-morrow: Yakama bakain nuboig	Thou sleepest: Un ku mesisi
You will go to-morrow: Yakami nuboig bukneis	Thou goest to sleep: Kún ku mesisi
They will go to-morrow: Mitasiyas nuboig bines	You sleep: Kaneisi tamesisi.
I do not go to-day: Nag ban	
Thou dost not go to-day: Nag bukuna nageni	
Tom does not go to-day: Tom nag ben nageni	
We do not go to-day: Yakamai nageni nagbakain	
You do not go to-day: Yakami nag bukneis nageni	
They do not go to-day: Tasiyas nag bineis nageni	
I did not go yesterday: Nag ban nova	

(8.)

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARY OF MISIMA (ST. AIGNAN).

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF MISIMA (SAINT AIGNAN LOUISIADÉS); SPOKEN ALSO AT KIMUTA, PANNIET, PANAPOMPOM, ETC.

One: Maisena	Axe: Tuhu	Breast or bosom: Hur
Two: Rabui	Baby: Kamomi	Breath: Mahu
Three: E'tun	Backside: Pinin	Bring: Waihim
Four: E'pat	Bad: Inaken	Brother: Tariu
Five: Nimanapanuna	Bamboo: Yapu	Brother, elder: Tariu gamahun
Six: Nimanapanuna maisena	Bamboo pipe: Mabu	Brother, younger: Tariu nomir-umiru
Seven: Nimanapanuna rabui	Banana: Suwa	Brown: Saposapo
Eight: Nimanapanuna étun	Bark: Kabakil	Burn: Pataona
Nine: Nimanapanuna épat	Basket, big: Oru	Bury: Yammui
Ten: E'rutéga	Basket, small: Naba	Butterfly: Bebebi
Eleven: E'rutéga maisena	Bay: Tawaltawal	Buy: Papamora
Twelve: E'rutéga rabui	Beach: Talbasi	Calf of leg: Aibirabira
Twenty: E'rurua	Beads: Bida (?)	Call: Owakul
Thirty: E'rurutun	Beard: Basi	Calm: Laúmall
Forty: E'rurupat	Belly: Ramaraman	Canoe: Keibai
Fifty: E'rurusuwa	Belt: Nurabaraba	Carry: Karikalivai
Sixty: E'rurunima	Betel-nut: Gawila	Cave: Gal, uto
Seventy: E'rurupit	Big: Babotana	Centipede: Ulabo, papapa
Eighty: E'ruruwon	Bird: Kahin	Chest: Tuwon
Ninety: E'ruruyawata	Birth: Iyab	Chew: Auasamsam
One hundred: E'rurubagabaga	Bite: Pepetall	Chief: Tonowaken, babara
One hundred and two: E'ruru-bagabaga rabui	Black: Ibita	Child: Kumimi
Two hundred: E'rurubagabaga érurubagabaga	Blind: Iganuganu	Chin: Awaragrang
	Blood: Maiya	Clay: Sunisuno
	Blue: Yarawa	Cloth: Kama
A or one: Maisena	Body: Paupau, tuwawakeiki	Cloud: Yaruyaru
Ache: Mariba	Boil (food): Iramumu	Club: Keleipa
Adze: Awariwa	Bone: Tuatua	Cobweb: Nauinaui
Afternoon: Arati, nuwana	Bottle for lime: Aru	Cockatoo: Atakeina
Alien (foreigner): Numu	Bough of tree: Rarana	Cocanut: Nihu
All: Giugiu	Bowels: Gama	Cold: Watut
Anger: Saiea	Bowl (pottery): Olun, gulewa	Collar-bone: Rigana
Ankle: Ainkukunaina	Bowl (wood): Maha	Comb: Huall
Ant: Gogoibi	Boy: Warwaia	Come: Unim, rokani
Arm: Weiweirau	Brain: Otuau	Conch: Toya
Artery: Ewahil	Branch: La	Cooking-pot: Gulewa, olun
	Bread-fruit: Béni	

- Coral: Igáben, nari
 Cord (rope): Rorror
 Corpulent: Ibata
 Cough: Tukeiri
 Cover: Habubu
 Crab: Matariten
 Crab, land: Lahum
 Crawl: Eruten
 Crayfish: Gogusi
 Crocodile: Aragowi
 Crouch: Ikeinen
 Crow: Orkok
 Curly: Pil
 Dance: Lahus
 Dark: Burin, igogo
 Daughter: Irian
 Day: Lan
 Dead: Ariga
 Deaf: Tui
 Death: Yariga
 Deceit: Kakawi
 Demon: Wahunaken
 Diarrhoea: Sasariri
 Die: Yariga
 Dig: Mikin
 Dine: Aratia
 Dirt: Eibita
 Disease: Leitan
 Distant: Iapu
 Do: Iyatennela
 Dog: Wanuka
 Door: Moseila
 Double: Raboi
 Downwards: Urahu
 Dream: Keinunu
 Drink: Naiim
 Drown: Yarobiken
 Drum: Anana
 Duck: Madudi
 Dumb: Niganiga
 Dysentery: Maiya
 Ear: Tanan
 Earthquake: Eginu
 East: Nati
 Eat: Anan
 Egg: Pawu
 Elbow: Geil
 Elephantiasis: Bum
 Elephantiasis, scrotum: Keita-keita
 Enemy: Saiia
 Evening: Irubiken
 Expectorate: Kuruvi
 Eyeball: Matapatuwina
 Eyebrow: Kimparu
 Eyelid: Matara, anakupipim
 Face: Manenila
 Falsehood: Kakawi
 Famine: Garibu
 Farewell: Eiyu
 Fasten (make fast): Ugiman
 Fat: Itaba
 Fear: Loviati
 Feast: Tuwarari
 Feather: Boru
 Feeble: Nigeitagasisi
 Fence: Gana
 Fever: Iwatutu
 Fight: Naruriwa
 Finger: Niman
 Fire: Ginaha
 Fish: Morti
 Fishhook: Ban
 Flag: Barikapen
 Flea: Gaga
 Flesh: Bunum
 Flog: Inibihav
 Flood: Ikarapopun
 Flood tide: Arutaina
 Flower: Ranina
 Fly: Oruru
 Fog: Gogauú
 Food: Tiniikia
 Foot: Aiyin
 Forehead: Raman
 Forenoon: Manuria
 Forest: Waruwaru
 Forget: Yanuabubunan
 Fowl: Kakariko, kumkum
 Fresh water: Weiweil, Numa
 Friend: Helia
 Frog: Pagari
 Frog, bull: Roroki
 Fruit: Ibohiná
 Fun: Yara
 Gale: Eitura
 Ginger: Seara
 Girdle: Rotun
 Girl: Guroken
 Give: Upeim
 Good: Iwaisa
 Grass: Eitaru
 Grasshopper: Kikiliri
 Grave: Ariari, ariwaga
 Great: Bobotana
 Green: Iyarawa
 Gum: Giua
 Hair: Kahun
 Half: Pipitun
 Hand: Niman
 Hang: Ipahauániti
 Haste: Itimawa
 Head: Korkor
 Headache: Iloman, ionavan
 Hear: Iago
 Heart: Arti
 Heat: Iwaiwai
 Here: Uneim
 Hip: Kiatu
 Hole: Gal uto
 Hot: Iwaiwai
 House: Limi
 Hunger: Garibu
 Hunt: Takei
 Husband: Wasara
 Idiot: Ineigneiga
 Iguana: Torabariba
 Ill: Kasieba
 Insect: Keketaika
 Instep: Ainpatana
 Interpret: Ubakarana
 Island, big: Panaboboana
 Island, small: Taval
 Jaw: Seivan
 Kick: Hulpaiyu
 Kidney: Pingeguman
 Kill: Taurema
 Kiss: Patarausis
 Knee: Ipakoko
 Kneel: Ipakoko
 Knife: Kaini
 Laugh: Nival
 Lazy: Tuapuruan
 Leaf: Waruwaru
 Leak: Nun
 Left side: Gegebara
 Leg: Ain
 Liar: Kakauwi
 Lick: Araminaul
 Lie down: Misiyu
 Light: Imananall
 Lightning: Pinnamall
 Lime: Aru
 Lime-spoon: Keiyan
 Lip: Hopahopa
 Little: Kakaisa
 Lizard: Sikakai
 Load: Kawal
 Loiter: Unonabinabi
 Long: Iapu
 Louse: Gaga
 Lungs: Yana
 Make: Uginor
 Man: Gamagan
 Mango: Karéhi
 Many: Igiugiui
 Mast: Vaiyil
 Mat: Kira
 Matches: Ginaha
 Medicine: Esawal
 Message: Papatuna
 Midday: Aratinuana, arati
 Milk: Hur
 Mirror: Eikakanun
 Missionary: Missionara
 Moon: Papahana, waikeina
 Mosquito: Kimu
 Mountain: Oiya
 Much: Igiugiui
 Murder: Taurur
 Name: Arameik
 Navel: Pohun
 Neck: Mamar
 Necklace on neck: Ivano
 Necklace, hanging low down: E'pin
 Necklace round one shoulder: Iyavan
 Net: Winaiya
 Night: Masigil
 No: Ekaisi
 Noise: Ioga
 Noon: Aratinuana, arati
 North: Waiyek
 North-west: Yahara
 Nose: Bohun
 Old man: Tono wak
 Old woman: Navenak
 Ophthalmia: Igin
 Owl: Marawa
 Paddle: Leiva
 Passage (in reef): Garowa
 Path: Kamasa, keira
 Payment: Pamora
 Peace: Negia
 Pearl-shell: Gonama
 Petticoat: Eroaba, baw
 Piece: Pipitoma
 Pig: Baheir, Bobu
 Plant, to: Ivaruk
 Pigeon: Lumlum, basumu
 Poison: Epirum
 Pole, canoe: Yavi
 Present (gift): Waheim
 Raft: Keiyaúga
 Rain: Keihi
 Rat: Sekui
 Red: Ikeiten
 Reef: Maioken, tarvall
 Rejoice: Taririnauanaua
 Return: Sikarim
 Rheumatism: Irulun
 Rib: Rurr
 Right side: Mamaówa
 Ringworm, scaly: Sipoma
 Ringworm, not scaly: Sipoma
 Ripe: Boína
 River: Sinnauweil
 Rob: Kaúma
 Row: Varan
 Sack: Vieka
 Sago: Labia
 Sail: Meigan
 Saliva: Hapapari

Salt: Keiva
 Salt water: Hoga
 Sea: Bagur
 See: Utukeihau
 Seed: Patumina
 Shark: Kahu
 Shave: Okasi
 Shield: Nivan, eboyu
 Ship: Boboana
 Shoulder: Weweilan
 Shoulder-blade: Sekeili
 Shrimp: Rabo
 Sick: Kaseioba, nakeinu
 Signal: Rukani
 Sister: Nohu
 Sit: Misiyu
 Skin: Kunesina
 Skirt: Bo
 Skull: Barumana
 Sleep: Keinu
 Smell: Ahunbareina
 Smile: Nivall
 Smoke: Paiibu
 Snake: Mata
 Sneeze: Tabnaha
 Snore: Babaru
 Snout: Bohuna
 Son: Eriam
 Son-in-law: Yauwau
 Song: Hilahila
 South: Rorrau
 South-east wind: Balliman
 Sow: Bobúiva
 Spear: Gáu

Spew: Mamanui
 Speech: Baba
 Spider: Nauinai
 Spit: Kunruvi
 Star: Rarara
 Stay: Umina
 Steal: Kaoma
 Stomach: Ramaraman
 Stone: Paten
 Stone axe: Eibaraga
 Strike: Oremiau
 Sugar-cane: Kiki
 Sun: Hilahila
 Sundown: Talkolahi
 Swallow: Masuwiriwiri
 Swim: Gayugayu
 Tail: Orina
 Tall: Yapu
 Tattoo: Rorrorr
 Taro: Yawa
 Tears: Matanun
 Teeth: Ninin
 There: Itiahi
 Thigh: Nageru
 Think: Ahie
 Throat: Gamanen
 Thunder: Gulumaua
 Tide, ebb: Maiokenelau
 Tide, flood: Ebini
 Tobacco: Tabaken
 To-day: Nasi
 Tomahawk: Oriwa
 To-morrow: Barimoga
 Tongue: Meimin

Toothache: Eonavan
 Tree: Kabakil
 Tremble: Watut
 True: Kakawi
 Turtle: Kallipupu
 Twilight: Gumila
 Twine: Ihéu
 Twins: Taben
 Ulcer: Bōn
 Uncle: Notau
 Upwards: Owaha
 Walk: Baria
 War: Lavia
 Warm: Waiwai
 Warrior: Lavia
 Water: Weweil
 Waterfall: Banata
 Weep: Kahen
 Weighty: Pulawan
 West: Paii
 Whistle: Marawa
 White: Wawakeiki
 Whitemen: Dimdim
 Wife: Ewaisa
 Wind: Mana
 Wing: Orpeni
 Woman: Yowau
 Wood: Malmal
 Wound: Gaiya
 Yam: Anan
 Yawn: Mawu
 Yellow: Yarrowa
 Yes: Tarum
 Yesterday: Boru

I: Naú
 Thou: Owa
 He or she: Ia
 My: Erow
 Thy: Oram
 His: Erana
 Ours: Avarau
 This: Eriau
 That: Bugali
 Another: Bismaigena
 Who: Evaro
 What: Hownagun
 What is this?: Uwaheiwá?
 What is that?: Howla?
 Come to-morrow: Barimoga unim
 Bring me a cocconut: Waheim nihu
 Where is the chief?: Tonowaken iaga?
 Are they good?: Iweiisa?
 Are they bad?: Amnana?
 Where is the road: Kamasa iaga?
 What do you want for this?: Eihela napeiwa?
 I wish to buy a pig: Baheir papomara
 My hand: Nimaú
 Thy hand: Nanimaú
 His hand: Ia nimana
 Their hand: Eria nimaria
 My head: Naú kokowau
 Thy head: Owa kokowam
 His head: Ia kokowana
 Their head: Eria kokowaria
 My father: Nau nam
 Thy father: Owa tamam
 His father: Ia tamana
 Their father: Eria tamaria
 My mother: Nau naím
 Thy mother: Owa inam
 His mother: Ia inana
 Their mother: Eria inaria
 My banana: Nau suwa
 Thy banana: Owa suwa

His banana: Iana suwa
 Our banana: Eriari suwa
 Their banana: Komiu suwa
 My pig: Naú baheir
 Thy pig: Owa baheir
 His pig: Ia baheir
 Our pig: Eriari baheir
 Little: Kakeisa
 Very little: Bawaelulu
 Big: Babaanna
 Very big: Hokon
 I go to-day: Naú nasi naiugun
 Thou goest to-day: Owa nasi nuégun
 He goes to-day: Ia nasi nuégun
 We go to-day: Eria nasi iégun
 I went yesterday: Naú noru iégun
 Thou went yesterday: Owa noru uégun
 He went yesterday: Ia noru iégun
 They went yesterday: Eria noru iégun
 I will go to-morrow: Naú barimoga naiugun
 Thou wilt go to-morrow: Owa barimoga uégun
 He will go to-morrow: Ia barimoga iégun
 They will go to-morrow: Eria barimoga nihiégun
 I do not go to-day: Nau igaga naiyuyugun
 Thou dost not go to-day: Owa igaga naiyuyugun
 He does not go to-day: Ia igaga naiyuyugun
 They do not go to-day: Eria igaga nihiégun
 I did not go yesterday: Nau noru nigé anonok
 Thou didst not go yesterday: Owa noru nigé anonok
 He did not go yesterday: Ia noru nigé anonok
 They did not go yesterday: Eria noru nigé unonok
 I will not go to-morrow: Nau barimoga nigeia naiégun
 Thou wilt not go to-morrow: Owa barimoga nigeia nuégun
 He will not go to-morrow: Ia barimoga nigeia niégun
 They will not go to-morrow: Eria barimoga nigeia niégun

ABORIGINAL VOCABULARY OF TAGULA.

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF TAGULA (SUDEST),
BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

One: Rega	Bone: Waknia	Deceive: Ukwanu
Two: Reu	Border or edge: Egega	Descend: Ranja
Three: Goto	Bottle for lime: Gumavaria	Desire: Niuanguio
Four: Kovaru	Bottle, glass: Niboka	Dew: Gwivi
Five: Golima	Bough of tree: Iráu	Die: Imara
Six: Kooná	Bow (arrows): Bada	Difficulty: Igrauna
Seven: Apiru	Boy, big: Lahi	Dig: Utegu
Eight: Vawa	Boy, small: Gamangama	Dine: Yauyauye
Nine: Vatchiu	Boys in general: Roli	Dirty: Thilaw, thingo
Ten: Ewara	Bowl, pottery: Noga	Disease: Ambwera
Eleven: Ewara rega	Bowl, wood: Gaiba	Distant: Bogabwaga
Twelve: Ewara reu	Brain: Faruiu	Displeased: Bade
Twenty: Yaivo	Bread-fruit: Beli	Do: Uvakasi
Thirty: Yetó	Break skull: Tagawebe	Dog: Boga
Forty: Yavaru	Break stick: Monagilo	Don't know: Dagareda
Fifty: Yolima	Break string: Imoto	Doorway: Dumodumo
Sixty: Yoona	Bright: Ira	Downwards: Idobu
Seventy: Yapira	Bring: Wama	Dream: Ganililo, ravina
Eighty: Yooa	Brother: Rawanda	Drink: Ramuna
Ninety: Yosíwa	Brother, younger: Rawanda	Drive away: Wunēga
One hundred: Tangara	imaiani	Drum: Thila
One hundred and two: Tangara	Broken: Mouavia	Dry: Momoi
reu	Burn: Wirimba	Dwell: Iyaku
A or one: Rega	Bury: Rogogwole	Dye, black: Ivababibadi
Above: Yavora	Butterfly: Bebi	Dye, red: Ibuli
Ache: Ithiva	Buy: Vamoda	Dysentery: Warasitoro
Afternoon: Yaviyavia	Call: Gwigu	Ear: Enowanda
Afterwards: Tabo	Calf of leg: Gamuia	Earth: Ibete
Alien (foreigner): Lamulumu	Calm: Tadu	East: Igivia
All: Mamauna	Canoe: Waga	Eat: Kanega
Anchor: Vio	Carry on back: Ubaba	Edible: Gameanga
Anger: Bada	Carry on shoulder: Uo	Egg: Buia
Answer: Adagi	Carry under arm: Kimbia	Elbow: Marabubui
Ant: Manema	Cave: Doda	Elephantiasis of leg: Ibu
Arm: Nimanda	Centipede: Ioiya	Elephantiasis of scrotum: Igibu
Arrow: Báthe	Centre: Yamai	Enclose: Gane
Ascend: Uvana	Chest: Vunavunandra	Enemy: Thuia
Ashamed: Meroro	Chew: Uana	Evening: Ganaga
Ask: Raitena	Chief: Gia, bagodu	Excrement: Rawudiga
Awaken: Monoperera	Chief, high: Gialagia	Expectorate: Rajingo
Baby: Gama	Chin: Tavanida	Eyeball: Maranda
Back: Botanda	Club: Dobu	Eyebrow: Lamogegere
Bad: Ithave	Coast: Nagao	Eyelid: Marandajini
Bag, small: Kunyu	Cobweb: Igiba	Face: Yamanda
Bale: Gola	Cocoanut drinking: Ramuna	Falsehood: Igwada
Bamboo: Bunam	Cocoanut-tree: Wakania, barowai	Fasten (make fast): Rakunu
Banana: Waruwaru	Cocoanut, sprouted: Wagava	Fat (big man): Gia
Basket: Nambulagi	Cocoanut, young: Unoi	Father: Ramandráau
Bat: Did	Cold: Warere	Fear: Marode
Bathe: Rathidu	Collar-bone: Bongida	Feather: Ralanga
Beach: Kerekeve	Comb: Thue	Feeble: Ombiralagia
Beautiful: Tabuiya	Come: Umena	Fence: Gani
Bêche-de-mer: Sarasapa aníwi	Conquer: Tagaitu	Fever: Rafululu
Beg: Viogea	Cook: Turio	Fight: Gaithi
Beetle: Gerua	Cooked: Ida	Find: Vaidi
Belly: Gamoida	Cooking-pot: Uwi	Finish: Iko
Belt: Va	Cord: Thio	Fire: Riu
Betel-nut: Galeti	Corpulent: Itabo	First: Uvuva
Bid: Bongawe	Cough: Ratakeri	Fish: Moru
Big: Lagia	Cover: Uiabo	Fish-hook: Ralauí
Bird: Ma	Crab: Vovadu	Flag: Daupelu
Birth: Gama, imena	Crawl: Akomu	Flea: Rowiya
Bite: Igadu	Crocodile: Orogoi	Flood: Gonnugo
Black: Ibabibadi, balunda	Crowbar for planting: Rigirarui	Flood tide: Buggabagodu
Blind: Ikibu	Cry: Raranda	Flower: Winania
Blood: Madibu	Cup: Komu	Fly: Bilabila
Blue: Isingo	Cut: Rananti	Flying-fox: Kariboku
Board: Moema	Dance: Mada	Food: Ranega
Body: Riwanda	Dark: Gaugau	Foolish: Wodu
Bog: Itaba	Day after to-morrow: Ugoia	Foot: Indagari
Boiling water: Ibala	Day, to: Nora	Forehead: Amanda
	Deaf: Unauna	Forget: Ragu

- Fowl: Kamukamu
 Fresh water: Ibala
 Friend: Amerora
 Frog: Wagarúgara
 Fruit: Kavoi
 Full: Ivara
 Garden: Uma
 Ginger: Iara
 Goodnight: Avoli
 Girl: Wevu
 Go: Ua
 Go, to: Regamba
 Good: Thavuye
 Grandparent: Tubugu
 Grass: Nana
 Grasshopper: Bibina
 Great: Lagia
 Green: Wivu
 Grow: Tabu
 Gum: Tutuni
 Hair: Wuluwulia
 Hatchet, stone: Gria
 Have: Uwama
 Head: Balinda
 Headache: Najinda
 Hear: Ilongwe
 Heart: Ligaravivira vira
 Heavy: Ivioa
 Heel: Indabavia
 Here in his place: Yuakuik
 House: Gola
 House, raised: Gotalavia
 How: Wada
 Hungry: Bade
 Hunt: Ingwaidi
 Husband: Ivinadu
 I: Ihiné
 Ill: Amboira
 Inland (inside): Atawai
 Island: Deida
 Jaw: Devaninda
 Kick: Lagarototu
 Kill: Rangei
 Kiss: Rāwuru
 Knee: Varububuya
 Knot: Yakena
 Know: Kaúlungwe
 Knife: Kaina
 Large: Lagia
 Large canoe: Dawarin
 Laugh: Maviri
 Leaf: Ubadama
 Leave alone: Uware
 Left hand: Nimanda
 Leg: Biai
 Lick: Rajangi
 Lie: Kwana
 Lie down: Ragená
 Life: Dambaimadeda
 Light: Iwilu
 Lightning: Ilama
 Lime-spoon: Rumu
 Lip: Jimai
 Listen: Weralengwa
 Liver: Liwariothi
 Loins: Rakabaro
 Long: Bagabag
 Look: Wudua
 Louse: Roi
 Lungs: Araarenda
 Male: Jajana
 Man: Umoru
 Mango: Badi
 Many: Royalu
 Mast: Levu
 Mat: Dakdakwia
 Matches: Wiu
 Medicine: Raganega
 Midday: Ararage
 Milk: Du
 Mine: Inowa
 Moon: Wagina
 Morning: Givia
 Mother: Nava, tinagu
 Mother-in-law: Boria-gu
 Mountain: Uō
 Mouth: Aidogoi
 My food: Inowa raganega
 Name: Idanila
 Navel: Bimbidonda
 Neck: Numonra
 Net: Waimu
 New: Towa
 Night: Igogo
 No: Ai, auwu
 Noise: Kaiiga
 Noon: Ararage
 North: Vanga
 Nose: Buodugu
 Offspring: Gama
 Old man: Ramilau
 Olden time: Bokarumeru
 One: Rega
 Ours: Imew
 Paddle (v.): Raodi
 Paddle (s.): Vara
 Pain: Iverek
 Palm of hand: Varei
 Peace: Degaregāreda
 Pearl-shell: Gelenamua
 Penis: Utin
 Petticoat: Yamia
 Piece, small
 Piece, nasie: Lagi
 Pig: Bombo
 Pigeon: Ma
 Place (s.): Remba
 Place (v.): Wōrē
 Plant, to: Ubaüeta
 Play: Madigo
 Pleased: Dogabu
 Porpoise: Jenja
 Pour: Wulinga
 Pull: Wiayo
 Rain: Uwi
 Rainbow: Wiu
 Rat: Oiya
 Red: Ibuli
 Refuse: Ningiye
 Rejoice: Imwan
 Relations: Rawanda
 Return: Winjova
 Riches: Gia
 Right hand; Uwaiu
 Ripe: Matu (igwe)
 River: Iba
 Road: Kamāde
 Rob: Wakagave
 Rope: Dio
 Row: Uwordu
 Run: Uruku
 Sacred: Yaregana
 Sago: Yambia
 Sail: Muina
 Salt: Jiur
 Sandbank: Kerakera
 Satisfied: Thavuyi
 Scold: Dagoani
 Scorpion: Thagathagagia
 Sea: Jiur
 Sea, deep: Dunaga
 Sea, rough: Returetu
 Seek: Atangwa
 Send: Uwaga
 Shark: Olatai
 Shelf: Yavara
 Shield: Yagowa
 Ship: Inu
 Shoulder: Ukoku
 Short: Tubaú
 Shout: Danguingu
 Side, by the: Guolena
 Sign: Woma
 Sink: Imunja
 Sister: Lauo
 Sit: Yaku
 Skin: Rakoe
 Sky: Wuttara
 Skull: Bungauatu
 Sleep: Ragená
 Small: Kunyu, nase
 Smell, bad: Ranai
 Smell, good: Motuya
 Smile: Tesawra
 Smoke: Munda
 Snake: Ravira
 Sneeze: Rameida
 Snore: Ralimwangwa
 Snout of pig: Bombambúdia
 Son: Naruye
 Son-in-law: Rerea wani
 Song: Rauawdu
 South: Validongo
 Speak: Radage
 Spear: Kewi
 Speech: Dage
 Spew: Radega
 Spider: Lawa
 Spirit: Kaka
 Spit: Radingu
 Stand up: Randibaua
 Stay: Buru
 Steal: Ikavivi
 Stomach: Gamwinda
 Stone: Varu
 Stone axe: Uwiya
 Storehouse: Yongavoiwe
 Straight: Ramanagula
 Strike: Raiwa
 Strong: Thio
 Strong: Ikaiwa
 Sugar-cane: Ero
 Sun: Varai
 Substance (flesh): Reimba
 Sweet potato: Varidu
 Swim: Ragai
 Tail: Buera
 Take: Rauowa
 Taro: Uedu
 That: Uwama
 They: Duwa
 Thigh: Vanda
 Thin: Gumuilau
 Thine: Lanambu
 Thing: Rumba
 Think: Tau-ululu
 Thou: Renu
 Throat: Guai-ia
 Throw: Udu
 Throw away: Wadi aduma
 Thus: Wangorike
 Thy food: Renorani
 Tide, ebb: Mangu
 Tide, flood: Kaidubu
 Time: Waringariba
 Tobacco: Tobako
 To-day: Noro, nora
 Toe: Rarinda
 To lose: Raiwulanga
 To-morrow: Uwole, govoli
 Tongue: Maminda
 Too dark: Yaviauye
 Tooth: Nunginda
 Tree: Rumbwa

Tremble: Erauraniu	West: Yauyayerewa	I: Giya
Triplets: Dugatu	Wet: Ibindu	Thou: Kwenu
True: Naikwani	What: Kuarega	He: Andanka
Turkey (red), scrub: Manukwadi	Where: Yogana	We, two: Vagewu
Turtle: Wanamu	Which: Igaiagino	You two: Deukuwa
Twilight: Nengia elangwa	White: Kakavara	They two: Degewu
Twine: Ragahu	Who: Ingila	We three: Tagato
Twins: Dugum umbaiwa	Widow: Iman	They: Imena
Two days hence: Ugaia	Wind: Dewundewi	His: Linambo
Untie: Bauwuna	Wind, land: Yauyauroi	Ours: Lanambo
Village: Wemba	Wind, north: Waiwabu	Yours: Lunam bomboriga
Visitor: Igiba	Wind, south: Evala	Theirs: Boidinagia
Vomit: Udega	Wind, south-east: Boimba	Each: Waraiua
Voyage: Rauenava	Wind, south-west: Yambau	This: Wama
Walk: Ulonga	Woman: Wevu	That: Wau
Walk about: Rauwiba	Wood, fire: Doowundui, maiimwa	Some others: Natia
War: Gaiidi	Wound: Iviri	Any one: Thalakai
Warrior: Ungauwi	Yam: Jāga	Another: Andauuko
Wash: Radabui	Yaws: Idiwa	Who: Ila
Water: Buā	Yes: H'm	What: Goringa
We: Udauaranga	Yesterday: Menda	Which: Thela
Weak: Jawabwa	Young man: Taudewa	
Went: Rawagugu	You make a house: Oiyuangolu	

(10.)

COLLECTION OF WORDS OF ROSSEL ISLAND DIALECT.

(Compiled by the Hon. F. P. Winter.)

Rossel Island: Duba (according to natives of bay where steamer anchored)	Pig: Boama
Village opposite steamer: Ba	Dog: Wong
Village inland from steamer: Yebo	Fire: Dua
Village on hill to west: Tambuigo	Water: Mbua
	Stone: Djab
	Coral: Uwa
	Nautilus shell: Tidikalili
NOUNS.	
Lime-spoon: Cha	
Basket: Be	
House or village: Ngoa	
Eye: Ngambi	
Nose: Niu	
Mouth: Ngon (French on)	
Tooth or teeth: Niau	
Lips (?): Ngon	
Hair: Mbeur (the eu like the e in "her")	
Hand: Geur (the eu like the e in "her")	
Arm: Bwoa	
Fingers: Dibū	
Foot: Yindu	
Leg: Bali	
Torres Strait pigeon: Ngam	
Blue pigeon: Mui	
Stick or pole used as frame of house: İi	
Banana fruit: Yeu (pronounced like the French word "yeux")	
Hair-comb: Djeba	
Ear: Ngoada	
Man: Bi	
Boy: Dieu (exactly like French)	
Woman: Bia	
Girl: Daru	
Tongue: Deu (exactly like French)	
Nose ornament: Niu	
Lime-gourd: Go (the o is the o in "God")	
Knife: Penō	
	VERBS.
	Come: Abui
	Go: Dau
	Cut with knife: Giau
	ADJECTIVES.
	Good: Gilemba (?), mauwa
	NUMERALS.
	<i>Apparently Correct.</i>
	One: Munda (the u in "bun")
	Two: Miwa
	Three: Pieli or bieli
	Four: Bai
	Five: Limi
	Six: Wene
	Seven: Biri
	Eight: Wiali
	Nine: Diu
	Ten: Ya
	<i>Doubtful.</i>
	Eleven: Yamamunda
	Twelve: Yamamiwa
	Twenty: Umulamiwa
	Thirty: Yepieli
	Forty: Yabai
	Fifty: Yei

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS.

COMPILED BY THE REV. W. G. LAWES.

English.	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Above	atai	ahai	rai	eva	aruna	uvi	orari
Afterwards	gabe	gabi	gabi	muriai	avea	muri	aite
All	ibounai	maparana	mapararia	gamagari	bounana	ikoinai	foromai
Anchor	doko	rogo	roba	ro	itoo	too	fave
And	mai	ma	ma	ma	mai	nanu	eata
Angry	badu	baru	paruparu	siaiau	iduava	vakia	kitouroi
Arm	ima	gima	ima	nima	ima	ima	mai
Arrow	diba	riba	ripa	...	dibana	paki	farisa
Ascend	daekau	rakeau	larage	uavasee	kaekae	karaau	patai
Ashamed	hemarai	nuagoberagi	mara	taumamaea	emaridiva	haumaea	memariti
Ask	nanadai	verenagi	lenaki	hesio	rauaina	vakaiavakai	...
Awaken	haoa	vahoa	baoa	auhanoi	vanoa	vaona	sukaputapai
Back	doru	kinipara	ou	dakira	pulipuli	kape	avasa
Bad	dika	raava	rabaraba	balaa	kaka	kia	maroro
Bag, small	vaina	goroa	bola	tana, topo	kana	mahoa	oroa
Bamboo pipe	baubau	baubau	baubau	baubau	kemona	ireire	kika
Banana fruit	bigu	hani	gabua kalova	asai	lamana	uarupi	meae
Banana-tree	dui	pukave	pakave lui	asailiena	korói	akaea	arikaka
Basket	bosea	balaa	poea	bosa	kakana	pohea	posea
Bat	mariboi	mahoba	maopa	mariboi	...	apoapo	tamo
Bathe	digu	rigu	riku	eledui	kuru	uele	masukai
Beach	kone	one	one	kerekere	kepaana	poe	miri
Bêche-de-mer	korema	papua	ava	ieduba	kupa	uapula	korema
Beg	noinoi	noginogi	noginogi	avanori	nonina	noinoi	meamearokiriki
Bird	manu	manu	manu	manu	manu	rovorovo	ori
Bite	koria	olia	olia	ieretai	arasiava	urina	pitovai
Black	koremakorema	ruparupa	ruparupa	dubaduba	kupakupa	uapulauapula	meuru
Blind	matakepulu	ma ele	mā abuabu	mata kibukibu	makaerere	iau	ofaesosoro
Blood	rara	rala	rara	osisina	rara	aruaru	ovo
Board	leilei	vua	bua	morumoru	papaóna	lailai	susu
Body	tau	hau	hau	tau	kau	hau	...
Boil (v.)	nadua	nanua	nalua	lauriga	nakuna	tatuna	epai
Bone	turi	iligā	iligā	siata	kuriana	uria	uti

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—*continued.*

English.	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Bottle	kavabu	ma	ima	ile	kavapu	kavapu	kavapu
Bow (s.)	peva	riba	peva	siri	dipa	hunu	apo
Boy	mero	melo	mero	merumeru	urame	miori	siare
Branch	rigi	raha	laka	lagana	reana	kaka	rakai
Breadfruit	unu	unu	gunu	unuri	aarupu	oki	seo
Break (string)	motu	ruhi	pelui	iemotu	okova	mohu	rarae
Break (stick)	qaidu	oru	oru	takoeu	para	healaurina	topukavai
Break (skull)	kokoauru	paiuru	paiuru	oirapai	karauru	ahururuna	sukai
Bring	mailaia	veamaia	veamaia	ureama	maiaina	omaiaia	aukoatiria
Bring forth	mara	rugu	kapi	hisu	paiau	mauri	uri
Broken	makohi	maa	avalua	taesi	pāpava	paa	toharai
Brother (younger) or sister	tadina	arina	arina	anataumurita	kadina	hatina	marehari
Brother (elder)	kakana	arina	kuine	tuahana	kadina	aana	paua
Butterfly	kaubebe	bebe	pepe	bebe	poiōo	peropero	kaokao
Buy (or sell)	hoihoi	voivoi	boiboi	uneune	inaina	kavakava	itaiālo
Came	ema	veamai	veamai	ilaoma	kemaiva	emai	lakoati
Cassowary	kokokoko	kirapu	gilabu	guabou	viona	vio	uiva
Centipede	aiha	aiva	gaiva	alhei	eeraka	raaraa	eope
Chest	game	oba	komakoma	kapakapa	pasipasina	haharana	haifae
Chief	lohia	vere	belegaua	kuiau	ovia	ovia	pukari
Chief (high)	lohiabada	vereou	beletaku	vasavasa	oviapaka	oviapaka	pukarirovaea
Chin	ade	hare	gari	gaeagaea	vakeana	ate	uale
Clothes	dabua	rapuga	labua	ruru	kupuna	havuni	puta
Cloud, light	ori	iloha	lauba	lada	ori	ori	mea
Club, stone	gahi	gabi	paila	putuputu	sapiā	amaria	maholo
Club, wood	kaleva	lepe	leke	erepa	okuna	puraa	poti
Cocoanut (tree)	niu	aima	palovu	niu	niu	tona	da
Cocoanut (young fruit)	karu	lao	rao	aru	mauka	vei tona	rafaure
Cocoanut (mature fruit)	niu	niu	niu	niu	niu	kilokilo	da
Cold	keru	nakula	nagula	vaoo	viona	ama	mekoko
Come!	aoma	onoveamai	onobeamai	uraoma	omamai	omai	koatiria
Come	mai	veamai	beamai	raoma	mai	omai	koatiria
Conduct	kara	'ala	ala	laulauna	vavai	vavai	mai
Conquer	qalimu	walimu	belavi	adidiri	oaka	aivala	ivara
Cook (v.)	nanadu	nanunanu	nalunalu	selauriga	nakunaku	tatutatu	epai
Cooked (done)	maeta	behara	gala	imaisa	eara	auate	sauai
Cooking pot	uro	gulo	ulo	gureva	urona	uro	eraera
Crayfish	ura	gula	ulalava	vagima	o'una	aihi	hahearoi
Crocodile	uala	bugaha	buala	varagohe	uā	puaea	sapea
Crowbar (planting stick)	isiva	gari	qalaki	gori	si'o	ihiva	sima

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—*continued.*

English.	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Cry	tai	agi	agiagi	tani	diareva	hai	fi
Cup	kehere	beri	peri	bia	ini'au	ouou	kakumoisa
Cut	ivaia	voroa	boroa	iuigo	ivaia	ivana	eraraia
Dance	mavaru	bara	palapala	saga	varia	euā	eoi
Dark	dibura	muhuna	muna	masikiri	vapune kaiva	vabura	murumuru
Day (to-)	harihari	ivagomona	evanamo	uauta	iavaruna	bariu	melu
Day (after to-morrow)	vanegai	vaomanai	walelepokoni	huana	maranina	elani	a
Deceive	koia	wapa	wapa	bora	erepaniava	ooina	rohorai
Descend	diho	rigo	ripo	besa	naedo	riri	faukai
Desire	ura	ula	ririwamagi	heinua	uranada e urava	arina	kaisi
Dew	hunu	amo	qaraqara	beubeu	ameru	peu	seo
Die	mate	wareha	walega	mate	ekeo	ari	opai
Dirty	miro	milo	miro	bita, bii	mirona	opu	sirisiri
Dish, earthenware	nau	nagu	libu	gaeba	kavia	ororo	saisa
Displeased	lalodika	aona rahava	ao raba	nuana baea	aokaka	aona ekia	hai maroro
Distant	daudau	laulau	raurau	roharoha	paana	homa aehai	safari, ala
Do	karaia	'ala	ara	selaulauei	vavaia	vavai	pisosi, &c.
Dog	sisia	waeha	waga	vanuhe	oveka	uaeha	ave
Don't know	sedila	bana	pilamu	bai	inanō	iamotaina	auaro
Doorway	iduarā	vanagivanagi	apagama	dobila	akena	pihia	utapi
Dream	nihī	nivi	nipi	enosuvai	inivi	nivi	hivahitatai
Drink	inua	niua	niua	unomu	inura	moinu	laria
Drive (away)	lulua	iuā	giua	uaiduei	o'ona	uuna	rarivatai
Drum	gaba	gaba	gaba	boiatu	apa	iraravu	opa
Dry	kaukau	auau	lai	bitapitari	akarona	ororo	haha
Dwell	noho	alu	alu	mia	miava	miaho	avai
Ear	taia	eha	ega	bea	kaina	haia	kirori
Earth	tano	wano	arima	tano	kanona	hano	oti
East	maireveina	abuano	walau	vaeau	kaeaona	tototaina	kauritupe
Eat	ania	ania	kanikani	uai	eaniva	moana	laria
Eight	taurahani	auravaivai	auravaivai	harigigi haiona	karavani	avavani	...
Elbow	diu	ima uaouaona	ima galugaluna	nimasiu	otuotu	ova	maikiri
Enclose	koua	kanahabu	kanakabu	ugudu	avina	kaiavuna	sasaukeia
Evening	adorahi	lavilavi	labilabi	mailahi	raviravi	lavilavi	mefautu
Excrement	tage	age	age	koe	kae	hae	e
Eye	mata	ma	māna	mata	maka	maha	ofae
Face	vaira	waira	pirana	anaao	ioinana	uaira	soso
Fall	keto	heo	peo	guri	kedī	eho	pitoi
Fall (from height)	moru	heorigo	peovali	beu	vairaasi	eho	oai
Fat	digara	mona	uana	momona	mera	oho	sapare

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—continued.

English	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Father	tamana	amana	amana	tamana	auanana	hamana	oa
Fear	gari	gari	gali	matausi	mekäuva	mariki	tore
Feast	aria	verewa	lewa	soi	naku	uadena	sosoka
Fierce	dagedage	aoraava	aoraba	manamanabara	vaioo	lipulipu	otite
Find	davaria	lavalia	rawalia	robai	kavaria	tavuahaina	eovai
Finished	ore	beaigi	begabuwagi	ihoiho	eveova	eore	mareke
Fire	lahi	arova	alova	vaki	auaraara	iruya	ahari
First	guna	gune	reparepa	ibaguna	avai	uai	omopa
Fish	qarume	mahani	magani	eama	veana	maia	ekaka
Fish (v.)	haoda	veabu	peabu	taucama	burua	vaeha	tapora
Fish-hook	kimai	gahu	kau	auri	kapona	naku	farama
Five	ima	imaima	imaima	harigigi	ima	ima	oroka oroka me farakeka
Fly (s.)	lao	nagama	nagama	urouro	aokama	aomaha	oroepa
Fly (v.)	roho	rovo	lobo	ieroi	rova	rovo	itoi
Food	malamala	aniani	wala	aiai	kepana	pohama	rariaetau
Foolish	kavakava	avaava	avaava	eaueaure	poopoo	poopoo	meakakari
Foot	ae palapala	ake	kapuna	ae tapatapa	ae nana panavana	ae nana	molakou
Forbid	koauahu	ila havu	ilagavu	ribagudu	seiakao	hinavuna	soa sasaukai
Forehead	bagu	bagu	paguna	deba	paunana	pau	halihali
Forget	reana	ugamagi	lewalewala	ilauponori	reanava	reana	haisafavai
Four	hani	vaivai	baibai	hasi	vani	vani	oroka oroka
Fowl	kokorogu	boro	bolo	kamukamu	kokoro	kokoro'u	kokolo
Fowl (jungle)	keboka	wario	wario	korauto	kepo	kepo	hahauka
Friend	turana	hana	gana	enaheriamu	enakauna	enahau	moraitai
Fruit	huahua	vuavua	buana	uauana	vekopi	vuana	fare
Full	honu	vonu	bonu	unonau	eakava	vonu	soauai
Garden	uma	araha	laraga	oai	ropa	uma	oru
Girdle (men)	ria	rigoa	ligoa	urio	evara	veraina	aravai
Girl	sihi	ivi	ibi	sihi	sivi	ihavuri	si
Go!	kekeni	iao	iao	siu	vaisi	uahouaho	bori
Go	aola	onoao	onolao	aulau	omakana	moao	tereia
God	lao	ao	lao	ierau	kana	ao	tereia
God	dirava	barahu	balau	caubada	dirava	tirama	karisu
Good night	namo	nama	nama	iroro	nonoa	namona	laleva
Grand parents	bamahuta	bamahu	alovaialu	aioni	kamaenō	haparua	iavaino
Grass	tubuna	upuna	ubuna	tubuna	kupuna	kupuna	papa
Grow	rei	legi	regi	rei	reina	tuvu	kavuru
Hair	vara	wara	wara	ietubu	kupu	lama	maiauai
	hui	bui	bui	uru	iduna	vui	tui

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—*continued.*

English.	Motu.	Kerepuntu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Hatchet	ira	giro	gilo	ilama	ira	uapila	nao ita
Have, take, get	abia	abia	gabia	uabi	kavarava	āina	ovaia
He	ia	ia	ia	ia	iana	ia	areo
Head	qara	repa	lepa	nagara	roona	ara	arofave
Head, back of	gedu	keru	keru	keduna	ekuna	eku	ameasuta
Heart	kudou	lau	malaha	tutueveu	nuana	aoakoi	hai
Heavy	metau	meau	meau	poroe	sinaa	puma	pasou
Heel	ae gedu	ake waguna	qalili	ae keduri	ekueku	aeaena	molakiri
Here (opposed to there)	inai	enai	enai	inai	iinana	eineaia	mehe
Here (in this place)	iniseni	enai	enai	teina	iinanai	einea	rehe
His, hers	ena	gena	gena	enana	ena	ena	areve
His (food)	iana	iahana	iagana	iana	nomaena	iana	areve
His	iena	iagena	iagena	iaena	ena	iena	areve
House	ruma	numa	numa	dubu	ruma	itu	uvi
House (sacred or platform)	dubu	lubu	rubu	duba	ro'e	marea	elamo
How	ede heto	rahaeniaraiwa	raeniaraiwa	edoha	adivoka	aehainiho	lafeara
Hundred	sinahu	inavu	inabuna	tataoharigigi simate	poupou	hinavu	eroasauai
Hungry	hitolo	vio	laka	guriamu	orana	mare'a	tapora
Hunt	labana	apana	labana	bebetura	apana	apana	ara
I	lau	au	lau	eau	nana	au	ekaloi
Ill	gorere	vivi	kaka	asiebo	epaova	inaoa	hai iri
Inside	lalo	ao	laona	arona	aona	aona	uale
Jaw	auki	are	gare	gadigadi	nainainana	ate	hai alala
Jealous	vagege	vagege	wagege	siaiau	vaiora	vaki'a	paeiaia
Kill	alaja	wagia	bagia	unui	akunia	ahuna	meresisi
Kiss	aherahu	veveravu	pebarabu	alagoi	kevaipauva	pauna	arikoka
Knee	tui	wa'uwa'u	kalukalu	turi	aena	ovaova	fasai
Knot	qadua	wahua	pawau	hesib	podina	pova	ore
Know	diba	riba	ripana	ata	isanava	iovina	alo
Lampblack	guma	milo	gulumu	dumu	uma	umu	rovaca
Large	bada	gauu	para	lailai	babaka	apauana	fasai
Lash (a large canoe)	laia	rigoa	ligoa	seoliu	vāia	virina	area
Laugh	kiri	mamai	mamai	maruhi	vainai	ilili	rariovi
Lead	hakaua	laagia	baia	voeai	omakanaina	vakana	toro
Leaf	rau	lau	rau	lau	meka	rau	areaea
Leave alone	mia	mia	mia	iota	miava	menoho	maiava
Left hand	lauri	auri	auli	seuseuri	earina	acari	mola
Leg	ae	ake	gage	ae	ae	ae	apevā
Lie (s. and v.)	koikoi	vapaau	owava	borabora	reparepa	macao	auivai
Lie down	hekure	maho	mao	eno	enodo	enoti	

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—*continued.*

English.	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Life	mauri	maguri	mauri	mauri	mauri	mauri	makuri
Light	diari	maea	malagani	marana	rani	eā	ovava
Lightning	kevaru	rama	rama	namanamari	iamana	eimare	...
Lips	bibina	bibina	pipigana	soba	bibinana	pinana	taipi
Listen	kamonai	amonagi	amonaki	uataiei	onova	avahaona	mapai
Liver	ate	ae	gae	ate	nuana	abe	hai
Loins	koekoe	veo'e	warimo	duaduarina	oeoena	hoana	koapisi
Look	itaia	gia	ia	ita	isanava	ihana	ofaeavai
Louse	utu	gu	u	tuma	amuni	uhu	ape
Lungs	baraki	launa	nuanua	ateburoburo	apaapa	aoakoi	...
Male	maruane	maruwane	maruane	tamoana	kauna	koa	kaisava
Man	taunimanima	aunirimarima	aunilimalima	tatao	kauda	maearima	karu
Man (as opposed to woman)	tau	hau	au	tau	tau	hau	vita
Many	hutuma	guma	uma	kamagari	ko'unana	mako	rauapo
Marry	headava	vcarava	begarawa	hetavasora	vevavine	haoainive	laeai
Mat	geda	kerā	gepa	leiaha	eka	ire	kiti
Milk (and breast)	rata	la	la	susu	rakana	ae	ko
Mine	egu	gegu	geku	enagu	euna	e'u	arave
Mine	lauegu	augegu	geku	eauenagu	euna	aeu	arave
Mine (food)	lauagu	auagu	auagu	eauagu	āuna	aua'u	arave
Moon	hua	vue	bue	navalai	uena	naoa	papare
Morning	daba	lapa	lapa	maraietomu	kabaerere	lani	miori
Morrow (to-)	kerukeru	laparua	pogipogi	maraitomu	marana	mara	bevere
Mother	sinana	inana	inana	sinana	aidana	hinana	lou
Mother (or father) in-law	ravana	ahama	agama	bosiana	ravana	ravana	ova
Mountain	orooro	olo	golo	uduuri	aapu	oeo	laepa
Mouth	udu	murū	murū	ava	ake	pina	ape
Name	ladana	arana	arana	esana	akanana	atana	rare
Navel	udo	vuro	bulo	usona	puko	botoa	rarave
Neck	aio	aigo	gaigo	gado	kemona	aio	kavarehau
Net, fishing	reke	rehe	lē	hiana	reena	lee	rehe
New	matamata	valiguna	walibuna	harihariuna	makamaka	mahamaha	are
Night	hanuaboi	vanugabogi	banuabogi	eanuaboni	vapukana	lavi	faita
No	lasi	aikina	noaia	nige	ve'o	ahai	kao
Nose	udu	ilu	iru	isu	itu	itu	everape
Offspring	natuna	nahuna	nauna	natuna	nakuna	nahuna	atuti
Olden time	sene	lahuveha	laubagi	mumuga	avainana	uaivaha	evera
One	tamona	obuna	abuna	esega	kapea	hamomona	farakeka
Only	sibona	gerehana	kerekana	iabomu	sipona	kipona	haria
Ours (exclusive)	ai emai	aigema	aigemai	aienamai	naida emai	aiemai	erove

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—*continued.*

English.	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Paddle (v.)	kalo	leva	lepa	nimaoui	aona	vote	saita
Paddle (s.)	hode	leva	lepa	vose	ode	vote	taisa
Pain	hisihi	vivi	bibi	amumuna	nuunuuva	haiara	hehea
Palm (of hand)	ima lalona	ima aona	labalaba	nima alona	panava	panavana	morakou
Paradisea raggiana	lokohu	diake	tiake	siai	oou	inehi	ho
Peace	maino	maino	maino	roni	maino	vaivua	tairu
Pearl-shell	maire	alo	alo	gidiuba	mairi	maire	...
Penis	use	wāi	wāi	duga	usina	ani	...
Petticoat	rami	lami	awai	nogi	divana	kiva	mate
Piece	taina	iaha	iara	begana	ka	hana	taheka
Piece (small)	sisina	kirikirina	lipilipi	begana	vaku'a	papana	taheka
Pig	boroma	bae	pae	salai	boroma	aiporo	ita
Pigeon	pune	pune	pune	gabubu	raurāea	rauria	sua
Place (n.)	gabuna	kapuna	aba	alinai	apuna	ekana	oti
Place (v.)	atoa	haoa	olea	utore	koreado	horotina	aviavai
Play	kadara	ula	pelele	aihea	enopoo	papura	havaroi
Pleased	lalo namo	aona nama	ao nama	nuana iroro	aononoa	aona enamo	hai iri rareva
Porpoise	kidului	irului	ilu	uriuriabobo	uriana	kaipu	maurisa
Pour	seia	limaha	rimarima	uini	pōura	laina	hiveia
Power (generally supernatural)	siahu	iavu	iabu	gigibori	siau	hiavu	aihehea
Pregnant	rogorogo	uviuvia	imuimu	ieboga	memeroa	puma	ereovai
Pull	veria	olia	golia	niuri	verina	verina	aruavaia
Rain	medu	gupa	kupa	nabu	upa	avara	rai
Rainbow	kevu	baeva	lalaupu	vari	evau	opa	lavai
Rat	bita	uruve	urupe	ibou	kaua	kaua	aili
Red	kakakaka	viraravirara	ralarala	buiabuiana	pairapaira	viro	mohari
Refuse (reject)	koauedeede	ilapereovo	ilaraperape	tauotaota	paoava	uva	kaevauvi
Rejoice	moale	verere	berele	kode	raauva	aonamo	hairareva
Relations	varavara	warawara	warawara	ehana	koena	hatiaana	paumarehari
Return	lou	vāiure	labuure	uio	erō	mue	eata
Riches	kohu	dinaha	laula	gogo	dinada	kepu	etau
Right hand	idiba	ribā	riba	tutuna	idibana	itipa	toare
Ripe	mage	mera	mela	buina	mairoo	aiva	mea
River	sinavai	wāi	wai	saga	akena	ate	mai
Road	dara	raopara	lara	dopila	kere'a	taeara	otiharo
Rope	qanau	wanāu	aiai	tari	onau	anau	horou
Run	heau	laka	rabu	aitautau	veau	veau	soea
Sacred	helaga	veaha	begaha	hasisi	rove	rove	...
Sago	rabia	lapia	rapia	rapia	rapia	pareo	poi
Sail (s.)	lara	la	lara	vorivori	idiuna	raea	avua
Salt	damena	rama	rama	arita	diaa	tamena	soare
Sandbank	boe	epouuna	rina	daudau	rore	pau	mili
Satisfied	boka kunu	inage vonu	belaguna	boka sese	amoukuva	aniari	elefefese

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COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—*continued.*

English.	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Scatter	karoho	arovo	arobo	setatagorigori	kapanana	otaraina	hariaharia
Scold	koaukoau	ilaila	ilaila	diraha ariri	ekáuva	aviavi	oauai
Sea	davara	rama	rama	gabogabo	kavara	aku	saea
Sea, deep	gadobada	rawapara	rawapara	gabotumu	kavarapakana	akupaka	kaikara
Sea, rough	hurehure	ahu	raboa	vovori	rōia	roio	aroro
Seek	tahua	avua	abuabu	iovi	kaura	tavuna	erie
Send	siaia	ugua	unagi	hetamari	uraina	uhuna	omoia
Seven	hitu	mabere auravaiyai	auraui wabuna	harigigi rabui	karakoi kapea	avaihau hamomona	...
Shark	qalaha	baewa	paowa	baeva	oava	etoeto	itari
Shelf (table)	pata	ropi	palapala	hata	varana	itara	posa
Shield (s.)	kesi	gehi	mali	opea	oroau	kehi	reua
Ship	lakatoi	lakaui	rakaui	vaka	aunakoi	aunohi	vavaca
Short	qadogi	upa	upa	kuukuu	'ope'ope	kookoona	harua
Shoulder	paga	alo	aro	dabaeirona	aropakuna	aro	solohou
Shout	lolo	oho	gogogogo	vovo	oava	eio	uhotoai
Side, by the	dekena	lahanai	elena	arinai	apanana	herena	mau
Sign	toana	iriana	bairia	heiheinoi	koana	hoana	pupusukai
Sink	mutu	maguhu	pulupulu	sariri	inukeo	euhu	...
Sister	taihuna	arina	arina	rouna	a'opana	haivuna	uaroa
Sit	helai	aluari	aluari	ubava	miado	miati	auavai
Six	tauratoi	auraoui	aulaui	harigigi esega	karakoi	avaihau	...
Skin	kopi	opi	opi	opi	vaerana	paraua	ruru
Sky	guba	guba	bueuluku	gareva	kaakaana	kupa	kauri
Sleep	mahuta	mahu	eno	eno	enova	parua	vutuiavai
Small	maragi	kiri	kiri	gakiri	marai	papana	seieka
Smell (v.)	bona	bona	bonana	panena	makaana	tini	suru
Smoke	qalahu	kovu	mugo	asu	siauna	atu	aikoela
Snake	gaigai	gerema	ma	mota	paipai	elau	ikaroa
Song (hymn)	ane	mari	mari	vana	rari	hui	fara
South	diho	aburigo	gaburigo	...	asiaona	ahidaina	seipi
Speak	koau	ila	ila	riba	esiava	ieavi	omoi
Spear	io	olova	olova	alahia	uka	auarai	hola
Speech	ere	garo	garo	arina	maora	aiana	o
Speech (language)	gado	garo	karo	arina	maora	avi	uli
Spirit	lauma	avuavu	laupa	earuiarua	lauma	auva	ove
Spit (v.)	kanudi	aninu	aniulu	gariso	ainuku	atoti	pea
Stand up	toreisi	gulurahai	gulurāi	utoro	koore	mikiri	itoia
Star	hisiu	givu	givu	ibora	visiu	vihiu	koru
Steal	henao	lema	rema	aivahari	vainao	vainao	torea
Stomach	boka	inage	uliina	boka	sinac	nua	erehorou
Stone	nadi	vāu	bau	veu	vakuna	pihara	fave
Stone (v.)	hodoa	abaa	rara	utarai	viunava	ahuna	toaia
Store house	roge	loke	wala numa	sanala	roke	itukoikoina	uvi seieka

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—continued.

English.	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Straight	maoro	rori	lagoa	dudurai	meoro	vero	haura
Strike (downwards)	botaia	waria	varia	utarai	upinava	ovina	toaia
String	varo	varo	waro	maina	poana	uaro	ela
Staong	goada	iriga	iliga	adidiri	iraa	tavura	rofo
Substance (flesh)	anina	anina	ganina	āina	anina	anina	maca
Sugar-cane	tohu	omu	obu	garu	ake	ovaova	ase
Sun	dina	haro	garo	mahana	akona	veraura	sare
Sweet potato	kaemadabu	mokela	mokela	kanua	iniveu	taakaema	kauari
Swim	nahu	nabu	nabu	tuba	na'uva	na'u	riveai
Tail, quadruped's	iuna	iguna	giuna	delena	iuna	aarena	aru
Take	laohaia	aoagia	laoagia	uraei	ekanāina	aoaina	ovitereia
Taro plant	talo	ale	keu	rire	rire	hovoo	soera
Teach	hadibaia	vaariba	vebariba	heaheata	vaisavaisa	ovaiovina	satiriarai
Ten	qauta	harana	kapanana	saudoidoi	ouka	harauhaea	...
Theirs	edia	geria	geria	enadi	eda	ekia	eleve
Theirs (food)	adia	haria	garia	adi	ada	akia	eleve
There	unai	wanai	wanai	unuri	aarupu	uaa	seo
There	unuseni	vanai	wanai	nēiai	aanana	uaa	rau
They	idia	ila	ira	isi	iada	ia	ereo
Thigh	mamu	maava	paga	gasa	di'udi'una	ape	ukae
Thin	severa	magivi	magipi	earoearo	kevekeve	nivinivi	sesera
Thine	emu	gemu	gemu	enam	emuna	emu	ave
Thine (food)	amu	amu	gamu	amu	amu	amu	ave
Thine	oiemu	oigem	goigem	oenam	emu	oiemu	ave
Thing	gau	hau	gau	ginauri	kanuna	nanu	etau
Think	laloa	ugamagi	uamagi	nautui	rāsava	laonana	haikaeai
Thou	oi	oi	goi	oi	onina	oi	ao
Three	toi	oi	oi	haiona	koi	aihau	oroisoria
Throat	gado	orolo	ronorono	gado	akonana	ako	havarehau
Throw	tahoa	biaha	laqa	utu	viuna	kapona	toapaia
Throw away	negea	pihaoa	laqaoa	ugabaei	viuna	neena	butapai
Thus	bamona	veiana	beaina	anasagu	boinana	avana	mafeare
Tide (falling)	komatagui	bearu mamara	lina	magu iesiva	eomaka	pura eahi	maraovai
Time	nega	homana	arioma	huiana	enona	homaa	mea
Tobacco	kuku	kuku	kuku	kuku	kuku	kuku	kuku
Toe	ae qagiqagi	ake ririna	ae lirina	ae gigi	'ola'olana	ae uauau	mora keka
Tongue	mala	mae	malana	memena	mala	maca	tepa
Tooth	ise	rua	rua	mo'a	nise	nihe	tao
Tree	au	au	gaubu	oeagi	au	matiu	tora
True	momokani	aunauna	aunauna	mamohoi	momooi	tohamu	kofa
Turtle	matabudi	haao	gaokao	vonu	a'ea'ena	vonu	akeake
Two	rua	lualua	lua	rabui	rua	rua	oraokaria
Two days hence	uainananegai	vavaanuo manai	warerepogoni	imaaisina	maraniaona	uelani	iso

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF NEW GUINEA DIALECTS—*continued.*

English.	Motu.	Kerepunu.	Aroma.	South Cape.	Kabadi.	Maiva.	Motumotu.
Two days hence (more than)	unananegai	...	wauliraga	galilina	tapaverere	uaelani	poaru
Two (men)	raruā	lualua	ralua	rabui	kaudaruda	teraruā	ereuka
Untie	ruhaia	rugaha	ruvaea	uiaili	rūasa	ruvuna	feraukeia
Village	hanua	vanuga	banua	eanua	vanua	aiara	karikara
Visitor	vadivadi	wariwari	varivari	taumana	kodina	vaki	sarima
Vomit	mumuta	mumua	mumua	marive	urava	aiora	musiavai
Voyage (to go)	hiri	virī	rapu	ivotu	lio	virī	salima
Walk	laka	laha	loa	urau	kana	kaa	tereia
Walk (about)	loa	lahalaha	loa	seharehareusi	epoepo	kaoao	moraveita
Wallaby	magani	wagi	wagi	vavauri	vaiaru	itavala	pisoru
War	alala	veali	beali	iala	akuaku	ou	sasari
Warriors	tuari	veari	beali	iala	akuaku kauda	huari	maora
Wash (v.)	huria	vuligia	purigia	deuri	ru'ana	utunaina	ukeia
Water	ranu	nanu	nalu	goila	veina	vei	ma
We (exclusive)	ai	ai	ai	ai	naida	ai	ero
We (inclusive)	ita	īa	īa	ita	isada	aika	leao
Weak	manokamanoka	moiramoirā	lepeilepei	beruberu	manomanova	aveave	meamafu
Went	ela	hao	lao	ulau	kekana	eao	sisisi
West	tahodiho	avurigo	bagiriwa	eavana	variana kaivanai	tivotaina	diho
Wet	paripari	bevenanu	korekore	iebuta	evēiva	veivei	maroi
What	dahaka	raha	ragau	saha	kāva	tava	rarerekorū
Where	edeseni	arikinai	ariai	aidimoeai	aenaiva	aeae	lema
Which	edana	arikina	arigau	haedi	aenava	aeana	deva
White	kurokuro	hurohuro	urouro	posiposi	raraa	rauaraua	nesea
Who	daika	rāi	liai	eai	kāi	tai	reisa
Widow	vabu	wapu	vabu	vabu	opu	uapu	toai
Wind	lai	agi	agi	mana	avivina	vaura	miruru
Wind, north	mirigini	valaka	gabuanu	beubeu	marairana	maraira	maruru
Wind, south-east	laulabada	vahau	wāiau	aruabu	vareana	vaula	mauta
Wind, north-west	rahara	avala	eapala	lalasi	revona	varuru	avara
Woman	haine	vavine	babine	sine	vavine	vavine	ua
Wound (by spear)	qadaia	kinia	kinia	uaidibai	oona	komona	sukeia
Yam	maho	marawapa	gani	apoi	pure	taa	maho
Yes	oi be	ina	namu	e. aboiesaha	ea	aia	a
Yesterday	varani	varahani	waragani	lahi	ravina	uarani	area
You	umui	omi	mui	omiu	uida	uai	eo
Young man	tau hau	haugoroa	koloa	heviri	oreore	hivitoi	milofu
Your's (food)	amui	ami	gami	ami	amui	ami	eve

APPENDIX Y.

MAPS.

1. Cloudy Bay. Enclosure in Despatch No. 93 of 28th October, 1889.
2. Kiwai and Adjoining Islands (Fly River). Enclosure in Despatch No. 113 of 9th December, 1889.
3. Fly River. Enclosure in Despatch No. 1 of 4th February, 1890.
4. Western District. Enclosure in Despatch No. 18 of 19th March, 1890.
5. St. Joseph District. Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 69 of 9th June, 1890.
6. Hall Sound and Yule Island. Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 69 of 9th June, 1890.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

COKE.

(REPORT ON MANUFACTURE OF, IN NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 October, 1890.

Mr. Geological-Surveyor T. W. E. David to The Under Secretary for Mines.

REPORT on the Cokes Manufactured in New South Wales, with analyses of the cokes and their ashes
by J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst and Assayer.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 18 September, 1890.

In submitting this interesting and valuable report on the composition of the cokes manufactured in New South Wales, and that of their ashes, I would venture to summarise the conclusions drawn by Mr. Mingaye, and to supplement these with a few remarks.

The results of these analyses shows probably fairly well the relative values of the cokes of the different districts represented by the samples sent. While, however, the Newcastle series of the Northern Coal-field and the Southern Coal-field were tolerably well represented, only one sample was received from the Western Coal-field (and this too was very imperfectly purified), none were received from the Tomago, nor from the Greta series of the Northern Coal-field, and none from the Gunnedah Coal-field. The results of these analyses are not, therefore, indicative of the values of all the cokes that are or can be produced in New South Wales, though they may be taken to be representative of the most important coke-producing mines.

The coals of New South Wales belong, so far as at present known, to five distinct formations, which occur in the following order, the oldest and lowest in the series being placed first:—

- (1.) *Rhacopteris Beds*, developed principally in the Stroud district.—Contain a few seams of dirty, unworkable coal, from a few inches up to 4 feet thick.
- (2.) Greta Coal Measures.—Contain valuable coal-seams, which, however, do not form a good coke.
- (3.) Tomago Coal Measures.—Contain productive coal-seams, some of which form a fair coke, and, in the case of the Rix's Creek measures (if they are to be referred to this series), a very good coke.
- (4.) The Newcastle, Bulli, and Rix's Creek (?) Coal Measures.—Contain valuable productive coal-seams, which form a very good coke, except in the case of some of the seams of the Western Coal-field, which either do not coke, or lose their coking properties upon exposure.
- (5.) Clarence Coal Measures.—Contain productive seams (from which a fair coke is manufactured) at Ipswich and Burrum, in Queensland, but hitherto no workable seams have been discovered in these measures in New South Wales.

Mr. Mingaye's report shows that the cokes manufactured from the Newcastle and Rix's Creek seams are probably superior for smelting purposes to the cokes of the southern and western coal-fields, at any rate so far as percentage of ash is concerned.

The coke made by the Purified Coal and Coke Company, Newcastle, heads the list in this respect, containing only 7.93 per cent. of ash, a return which compares favourably with the average amount of ash present in the cokes of Europe and America. Rix's Creek coke is not far behind, with 10.67 of ash.

The cokes made from the Bulli Seam, in the Southern Coal-field, are a trifle higher in ash than those of Newcastle and Rix's Creek; but it would perhaps be invidious to assume that they are therefore of less value for smelting purposes, taken as a whole, than the Newcastle and Rix's Creek cokes; for no doubt the exact state of the fixed carbon in a coal has much to do with the value of the coke produced from it, the fixed carbons in different cokes not necessarily having cent for cent a uniform value.

It is worthy of note that in one case here the coke made from the unwashed coal was proved to contain more ash than that made from coal stated to have been purified by washing. As however Mr. Mingaye points out, the washing in this case had been very imperfectly carried out, as evidenced by the presence of fragments of clay shale in the coke.

The sample of coke forwarded from the Western District exhibited similar evidence of having been imperfectly purified.

As regards their ashes, those of the New South Wales cokes are more siliceous and consequently more refractory than those of the cokes of Europe and America, and contain less lime and iron; but on the other hand are more free from phosphorus and sulphur than either of the preceding.

Mr. Mingaye's general conclusion is that, with increased care in the manufacture, especially with regard to the washing appliances used in purifying the coal for making coke, cokes can be produced in New South Wales equal in every respect, probably, to those imported from Europe and America, except with regard to the more refractory nature of the ash in the first-named, a defect, however, which is partly compensated for by their greater freedom from such deleterious elements as sulphur and phosphorus. It is to be hoped that this systematic research into the suitability for smelting purposes of the cokes of New South Wales, instituted by the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, will be the means, not only of calling attention to the value of the article now produced, but will also lead to improvements being made in its manufacture by calling attention to the present defects, and Mr. Mingaye appears to me to have rendered valuable service in preparing the accompanying elaborate report.

T.W.E.D.

J. C. H. Mingaye, Esq., F.C.S., to The Geological Surveyor-in-charge.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Laboratory,

Sir,

Sydney, 10 September, 1890.

I have the honor to furnish you with the attached report respecting the analyses of the various cokes made in New South Wales, also complete analyses of their ashes, they being submitted for analyses with a view of ascertaining if suitable for metallurgical purposes.

I may point out that the work has taken up a large amount of time on the part of the assistant and myself, the delay in furnishing it sooner being due to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the samples.

I have, &c.,

JOHN C. H. MINGAYE, F.C.S.,

Analyst and Assayer.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Laboratory, Sydney, 4 September, 1890.

As instructed by this Department, I have the honor to furnish you with the following report and information respecting the analyses of samples of coal and their cokes, manufactured from the various coke-producing coals in the Northern, Southern, and Western coal districts of New South Wales.

The Honorable S. Smith, Minister for Mines and Agriculture, points out the enormous amount of coke consumed in smelting operations in the Broken Hill district, some 1,310 tons being used in one week, the bulk of which is imported from England.

The following figures are supplied by the Secretary of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's Mine (Wm. Knox, Esq.) as to the quantity consumed per week for smelting operations:—

	Present requirements.	Estimated future requirements.
Broken Hill Proprietary Company	550 tons.	800 tons.
British Broken Hill Proprietary Company	350 "	450 "
Broken Hill Proprietary Block 14 Company.....	170 "	170 "
Broken Hill Junction Silver-mining Company	80 "	160 "
Australian Smelting and Refining Company	160 "	160 "
	1,310 tons.	1,740 tons.

The Broken Hill Proprietary Company also furnish the following figures as to the cost of the various descriptions of cokes delivered at Port Pirie:—

	Average cost per ton.
English coke, 18,144 tons	£3 7 8
German coke, 2,750 tons	2 19 6
New Zealand coke, 2,000 tons	2 17 6
New South Wales coke, 4,880 tons	2 13 6
British Broken Hill Proprietary Company—English coke, 10,581 tons	3 4 3
Coal from Lake Macquarie—	Per cent.
Hygroscopic moisture.....	3.80
Volatile hydrocarbons	33.90
Fixed carbon	55.50
Ash.....	6.80
	100.00
Coal from the neighbourhood of Goulburn—	
Hygroscopic moisture.....	2.18
Volatile hydrocarbons	30.98
Fixed carbon	58.04
Ash.....	8.80
	100.00
Coal from Grose Valley—	
Hygroscopic moisture.....	3.60
Volatile hydrocarbons	29.70
Fixed carbon	59.74
Ash.....	6.96
	100.00
	Coke, 66.7 %
	Sulphur in coal, 0.05 %
	Specific gravity, 1.34.
Coal from the head of Grose Valley—	
Hygroscopic moisture	3.66
Volatile hydrocarbons	30.38
Fixed carbon	54.46
Ash.....	11.50
	100.00
	Sulphur in coal, 0.62 %
	Specific gravity, 1.38.
	Coke, 65.96 %

Coal

Coal from bore on Sir Edward Strickland's property at Dora Creek, Lake Macquarie—	
Hygroscopic moisture	3.04
Volatile hydrocarbons	17.76
Fixed carbon	62.10
Ash	17.10
	}
	* 100.00
Sulphur in coal, 0.142 %	
Specific gravity, 1.44.	
*Coke, 79.2 %	

ANNUAL REPORT, 1883.

Coal from bore on Sir Edward Strickland's property at Dora Creek, Lake Macquarie (sample No. 2)—	
Hygroscopic moisture.....	2.52
Volatile hydrocarbons	30.48
Fixed carbon	33.36
Ash	13.64
	}
	* 100.00
Sulphur in coal, 0.140 %	
Coke, 67.0 %	
Specific gravity, 1.43.	
Coal from Wangenderry Creek, Berrima District—	
Hygroscopic moisture	1.74
Volatile hydrocarbons	31.06
Fixed carbon	52.00
Ash	15.20
	}
	* 100.00
Sulphur in coal, 0.30 %	
Specific gravity, 1.38.	
Coke.	
*Coke, 67.2 %	
Coal from the neighbourhood of Grose River—	
Hygroscopic moisture.....	1.30
Volatile hydrocarbons	12.70
Fixed carbon	29.98
Ash	56.02
Coke, 86 %	
	100.00
Coal from Bowenfels—	
Hygroscopic moisture	2.45
Volatile hydrocarbons	28.55
Fixed carbon	48.56
Ash	20.44
	}
	* 100.00
*Coke, 69. %	
Specific gravity, 1.33.	
Coal from newly discovered seam near Berrima—	
Hygroscopic moisture.....	1.14
Volatile hydrocarbons	17.76
Fixed carbon	43.84
Ash	37.26
	}
	* 100.00
Coke, 81.10 %	
Specific gravity, 1.62.	
Coal from Ulladulla—	
Hygroscopic moisture | .....	1.50
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c.	33.04
Fixed carbon	57.40
Ash.....	8.06
Sulphur in coal, 1.11 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.306.	
Coke, 65.46 %.	
Coal from Ulladulla—	
Hygroscopic moisture	1.76
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c.	32.06
Fixed carbon	56.38
Ash	9.80
Sulphur in coal, 1.24 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.351.	
Coke, 66.18 %.	
Coal from Capertee—	
Hygroscopic moisture	3.25
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c.	25.41
Fixed carbon	60.24
Ash	11.10
Sulphur in coal, 0.39 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.39.	
Coke, 71.34 %.	
Coal from unworked seam near Lawson—	
Hygroscopic moisture	2.45
Volatile hydrocarbons	25.31
Fixed carbon	59.41
Ash	12.83
Sulphur in coal, 0.74 %	
Specific gravity, 1.44.	
Coke, 72.24 %.	

Coal from unworked seam near Lawson—	
Hygroscopic moisture	1·82
Volatile hydrocarbons	22·88
Fixed carbon	52·04
Ash	23·26
	100·00
Sulphur in coal, 0·48%.	
Specific gravity, 1·48.	
Coke, 75·30.	

ANNUAL REPORT, 1884.

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Complete Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity
Berrima	Coal from Ferrima coal-seam ...	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1·90	68·40	0·242	1·39
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 29·70			
		Fixed carbon 50·82			
		Ash 17·58			
		100·00			
Do.	Coal from the seam 75 feet lower.	Hygroscopic moisture..... 2·29	74·75	0·44	1·47
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 22·96			
		Fixed carbon 49·80			
		Ash 24·95			
		100·00			
Branxton	Bituminous coal from Wyndham's Tunnel.	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1·80	58·91	2·35	1·297
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 39·29			
		Fixed carbon 50·63			
		Ash 8·28			
		100·00			
Do.	Cannel coal from Wyndham's Tunnel.	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1·45	1·24
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 50·91			
		Fixed carbon 38·58			
		Ash 9·06			
		100·00			
Bundanoon.....	Coal	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1·90	68·40	0·242	1·39
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 29·70			
		Fixed carbon 50·82			
		Ash 17·58			
		100·00			
Do.	Coal	Hygroscopic moisture..... 2·00	71·80	0·46	1·37
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 26·20			
		Fixed carbon 56·92			
		Ash 14·88			
		100·00			
Burnett (Gwydir district)	Coal from Gragin Station ...	Hygroscopic moisture..... 3·35	45·0	0·50	1·23
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 51·61			
		Fixed carbon 34·71			
		Ash 10·33			
		100·00			
Greta	Coal from Keen's Seam, 3 miles north of Greta.	Hygroscopic moisture..... 2·70	65·07	1·98	1·35
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 32·23			
		Fixed carbon 52·57			
		Ash 12·50			
		100·00			
Heathcote	Coal from bore at Heathcote, taken from distances of 1 foot in the 12-ft. seam discovered.	Hygroscopic moisture..... 0·59	82·58	0·37	1·37
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 16·83			
		Fixed carbon 69·34			
		Ash 13·24			
		100·00			
Katoomba	Coal	Hygroscopic moisture..... 3·02	67·14	0·61	1·32
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 29·84			
		Fixed carbon 59·51			
		Ash 7·63			
		100·00			
Lake Macquarie (near)	Coal from top of seam near L. T. Creek (obtained by diamond drill).	Hygroscopic moisture..... 3·68	67·90	0·54	1·436
		Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 28·42			
		Fixed carbon 48·47			
		Ash 19·43			
		100·00			

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Complete Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity
LakeMacquarie (near)	Coal from bottom of the same seam.	Hygroscopic moisture..... 3.64 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 26.52 Fixed carbon 43.41 Ash 26.43 <hr/> 100.00	79.83	0.66	1.49
Leconfield	Cannel coal*	Hygroscopic moisture 1.60 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 44.82 Fixed carbon 45.18 Ash 8.40 <hr/> 100.00	...	...	...
Meryla	Coal	Hygroscopic moisture 1.77 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 24.11 Fixed carbon 51.62 Ash 22.50 <hr/> 100.00	74.12	0.357	1.42
Mudgee Rail-way Line.	Coal about 7 miles from Carlo's Gap Coal M. Co.	Hygroscopic moisture 2.96 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 53.70 Fixed carbon 25.04 Ash 18.30 <hr/> 100.00	...	...	1.27
Narrabri	Coal	Hygroscopic moisture 4.56 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 49.14 Fixed carbon 38.03 Ash 8.27 <hr/> 100.00	46.30	0.55	1.252
Nattai River	Coal from Fitzroy	Hygroscopic moisture 1.25 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 17.05 Fixed carbon 64.02 Ash 17.68 <hr/> 100.00	...	0.60	1.42
Ringwood	Coal	Hygroscopic moisture 1.62 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 29.40 Fixed carbon 56.82 Ash 12.16 <hr/> 100.00	68.98	0.398	1.50
Rylestone District.	Coal from a new discovery	Hygroscopic moisture 0.13 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 36.14 Fixed carbon 36.13 Ash 27.60 <hr/> 100.00	...	..	1.32
West Maitland.	Splint coal from Homeville Colliery.	Hygroscopic moisture 2.27 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 35.39 Fixed carbon 53.91 Ash 8.43 <hr/> 100.00	62.34	0.63	1.3

* Suitable for the enrichment or manufacture of coal gas—as the produced coke, although not good enough for sale—might be used partly as fuel in that manufacture. The sample is not so valuable for the manufacture of illuminating oils as the best kinds of kerosene shales, in consequence of the relative small quantity of volatile matter and large proportion of fixed carbon.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1885.

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity.
Blackheath ...	Coal from a new seam at Blackheath	Hygroscopic moisture 2.30 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 20.17 Fixed carbon 60.76 Ash 16.77 100.00	77.53	0.439	1.40
Do	Do from do	Hygroscopic moisture 2.75 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 27.15 Fixed carbon 63.86 Ash 6.24 100.00	70.10	0.70	1.32
Cockle Creek...	Bituminous coal from surface seam, 6 feet 11 inches thick, Northumberland Coal Co.'s land.....	Hygroscopic moisture 2.12 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 31.24 Fixed carbon 55.13 Ash 11.51 100.00	...	...	...
Do	Bituminous coal from No. 1 seam, 5 feet 8 inches thick, 310 feet deep, from do	Hygroscopic moisture 2.60 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 24.88 Fixed carbon 55.84 Ash 16.68 100.00	75.52	0.49	1.360
Do	Bituminous coal from No. 2 seam, 8 feet thick, 684 feet deep, from do	Hygroscopic moisture 1.89 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 30.52 Fixed carbon 52.31 Ash 15.28 100.00	...	0.42	1.358
Clarence Siding	Bituminous coal from Clarence Siding, Great Western Railway Line	Hygroscopic moisture 3.60 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 27.15 Fixed carbon 61.00 Ash 8.25 100.00	69.25	1.44	1.298
Lake Macquarie	Bituminous coal from the Great Northern Coal Co.'s Mine ...	Hygroscopic moisture 2.98 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 34.02 Fixed carbon 53.57 Ash 9.43 100.00	63.0	0.39	1.38
Do	Coal from a new seam on the Quigley Estate, Lake Macquarie	Moisture 2.65 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 29.38 Fixed carbon 50.67 Ash 17.10 Sulphur..... 0.20 100.00	67.77	—	1.40
Do	Do from do	Moisture 3.15 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 33.05 Fixed carbon 55.11 Ash 8.43 Sulphur..... 0.26 100.00	63.54	—	1.33
Do	Do from do	Moisture 3.30 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 30.00 Fixed carbon 57.72 Ash 8.43 Sulphur..... 0.55 100.00	66.15	—	1.35
Mittagong	Bituminous coal, approaching anthracite from Mittagong...	Hygroscopic moisture 4.14 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 5.26 Fixed carbon 76.54 Ash 14.06 100.00	...	0.24	1.52
Shoalhaven	Bituminous coal from head of Clyde River	Moisture 3.20 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 28.98 Fixed carbon 59.88 Ash 7.94 100.00	67.82	1.43	1.313

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity.
Shoalhaven ...	Bituminous Coal from head of Clyde River	Moisture 0.85 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 32.15 Fixed carbon 56.18 Ash 10.82 100.00	67.0	1.63	1.302
Do	Do	Moisture 0.75 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 30.37 Fixed carbon 45.64 Ash 23.24 100.00	68.88	1.28	1.359
Do	Do	Moisture 1.60 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 32.30 Fixed carbon 59.22 Ash 6.88 100.00	66.10	1.21	1.21
Walcha	Cannel coal from a seam 4 ft. thick, from between Tamworth and Bendemeer, Walcha District.	Hygroscopic moisture 1.55 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 54.15 Fixed carbon 17.20 Ash 27.10 100.00	...	...	1.325

ANNUAL REPORT, 1886.

During the year the Department caused the following analyses to be made :—

COAL.

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity.
Conjola	Bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture 0.05 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 32.10 Fixed carbon 52.40 Ash 15.45 100.00	67.85	1.08	1.328
Catherine Hill Bay	Coal from a seam on the coast, 11 ft. 6 in. thick	Hygroscopic moisture 3.05 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 19.95 Fixed carbon 59.10 Ash 17.90 100.00	77.0	0.28	1.43
Dapto	Splint coal from West Dapto ...	Hygroscopic moisture 2.89 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 16.60 Fixed carbon 58.20 Ash 22.31 100.00	...	1.58	1.450
Gunnedah	Coal taken from upper part of James Pye's 6-ft. seam, and from 72 ft. 4 in. to 74 ft. 6 in. from surface, portion 53, parish Black Jack, county Pottinger	Hygroscopic moisture 3.00 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 29.50 Fixed carbon 58.80 Ash 8.70 100.00	67.5	0.61	1.291
Do	Coal from 2 ft. below the above do.....	Hygroscopic moisture 1.75 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 14.75 Fixed carbon 76.76 Ash 6.74 100.00	83.5	0.64	1.255
Do	Coal from lower half of seam from 75 ft. to 78 ft. from surface do do.....	Hygroscopic moisture 2.80 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 30.47 Fixed carbon 56.83 Ash 9.90 100.00	66.73	0.52	1.278
Do	Coal from 95 ft. deep, J. Darcy's well, in portion 16, parish Black Jack, county Pottinger	Hygroscopic moisture 3.10 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 39.60 Fixed carbon 48.23 Ash 9.07 100.00	57.3	0.78	1.281

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity.
Gunnedah	Bituminous coal from a seam between 6 and 7 ft. thick, 78 ft. from surface, Springfield, near Gunnedah—3½ miles from nearest point on G.N. Railway	Hygroscopic moisture 2.30 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 39.73 Fixed carbon 52.47 Ash 5.50 100.0	57.97	0.52	1.308
Heathcote	Splint coal from top of seam struck in Diamond Drill Bore at a depth of 1,513 ft., seam, 4 ft. 8 in. thick.....	Hygroscopic moisture 1.34 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 16.16 Fixed carbon 70.87 Ash 11.63 100.00	82.50	0.352	1.360
Do	Splint and bituminous coal from the middle of the above seam	Hygroscopic moisture 1.40 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 15.23 Fixed carbon 68.64 Ash 14.73 100.00	83.37	0.350	1.384
Do	Bituminous coal from the bottom of the above seam	Hygroscopic moisture 1.38 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 18.82 Fixed carbon 64.47 Ash 15.33 100.00	79.80	0.356	1.366
Lake Macquarie..	Coal from an unworked seam ...	Hygroscopic moisture 0.98 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 37.72 Fixed carbon 55.14 Ash 6.16 100.0	61.3	0.48	1.228
Do	Do	Hygroscopic moisture 0.88 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 32.12 Fixed carbon 54.20 Ash 12.80 100.00	67	0.49	1.285
Mount Westmacott.	Bituminous coal, being part of the core obtained from No. 2 seam in diamond-drill Bore, at a depth of 1,584 ft.....	Hygroscopic moisture 0.40 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 18.91 Fixed carbon 66.99 Ash 13.70 100.00	80.69	0.48	1.45
Maitland.....	Coal from Deep Creek, Bishop's Bridge.....	Hygroscopic moisture 2.35 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 40.79 Fixed carbon 52.76 Ash 4.10 100.00	56.86	0.839	1.243
West Maitland	Clippings of coal obtained by jumping-rods from coal seam 50 ft. below the Homeville seam	Hygroscopic moisture 2.21 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 36.45 Fixed carbon 51.51 Ash 9.83 100.00	61.34	0.68	1.318
Do.....	Bituminous coal from Homeville Colliery	Hygroscopic moisture 2.10 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 40.27 Fixed carbon 51.80 Ash 5.83 100.00	57.63	0.89	1.270
Western District.	Semi-bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture 3.40 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 30.60 Fixed carbon 55.17 Ash 10.83 100.00	66	0.76	1.316
Lake Macquarie.	Bright bituminous coal from block 16, held by Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, & Saddington, parish Wallarah, county Northumberland	Hygroscopic moisture 0.49 Volatile hydrocarbons 31.15 Fixed carbon 59.46 Ash 8.90 100.00	68.36	0.8	1.330
Do	Layers of splint and bituminous coal, with a little pyrites, from block 19, at do, do.....	Hygroscopic moisture 0.50 Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. 31.01 Carbon 59.47 Ash 9.02 100.00	68.49	0.88	1.340

ANNUAL REPORT, 1887.

During the year the following analyses of Coal were made by the Department :—

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity.
Bundanoon Creek	Inferior splint coal.....	Hygroscopic moisture			
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		100·00			
Bundanoon diamond drill bore.....	Bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture			
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		100·00			
Do	Do	Hygroscopic moisture			
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		100·00			
Casino.....	Inferior splint and bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture	65·38	0·59	1·440
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		100·00			
Flaggy Creek.	Bright bituminous coal from new seam	Hygroscopic moisture	60·34	...	1·285
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		Sulphur.....			
		100·00			
Gladstone Colliery	Bright bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture	69·92	...	1·282
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		Sulphur.....			
		100·00			
Do	Bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture	69·32	...	1·362
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		Sulphur			
		100·00			
Holt-Sutherland Estate.	Coal from diamond drill bore at Holt-Sutherland Estate, about 15 miles from Sydney, at a depth of 22 feet	Hygroscopic moisture	1·44
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		Sulphur.....			
		100·00			
Do	do	Hygroscopic moisture	1·34
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		Sulphur.....			
		100·00			
Do	do	Hygroscopic moisture	1·48
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon			
		Ash			
		Sulphur.....			
		100·00			
Do	Coal from diamond drill bore at Holt-Sutherland Estate, about 15 miles from Sydney, at a depth of 2,227 feet, 4 feet 2 inches thick	Hygroscopic moisture.....	85·86	...	1·48
		Volatile hydrocarbons			
		Fixed carbon.....			
		Ash.....			
		Sulphur			
		100·00			

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity.
Holt-Sutherland Estate.	Coal from diamond drill bore at Holt-Sutherland Estate, about 15 miles from Sydney, at a depth of 22 feet	Hygroscopic moisture..... 0.40 Volatile hydrocarbons 12.63 Fixed carbon..... 74.04 Ash..... 12.52 Sulphur..... .41 <hr/> 100.00	...	...	1.36
Do	Coal dust brought up in water during boring the seam struck in the Holt-Sutherland diamond drill bore, at a depth of 2,227 feet	Hygroscopic moisture..... 2.25 Volatile hydrocarbons 33.90 Fixed carbon 52.01 Ash..... 11.84 <hr/> 100.00	...	...	1.32
Homeville	Cannel coal, from Homeville, West Maitland.	Hygroscopic moisture..... 2.25 Volatile hydrocarbons 33.90 Fixed carbon 52.01 Ash..... 11.84 <hr/> 100.00	...	...	1.322
Mittagong	3 pieces of core from the top, middle, and bottom of seam (top, splint and bituminous coal, middle and bottom, bright bituminous coal) from Diamond Drill bore=4 feet 7 inches of core.	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1.35 Volatile hydrocarbons 25.77 Fixed carbon 69.06 Ash..... 12.24 Sulphur..... .56 <hr/> 99.98	72.31	...	1.347
Do	3 pieces of coal from top, middle, and bottom (top and bottom, splint bituminous, and the middle bright bituminous coal)=2 feet 10 inches core..	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1.40 Volatile hydrocarbons 24.61 Fixed carbon 59.22 Ash..... 14.08 Sulphur..... .69 <hr/> 100.00	73.30	...	1.376
Do	Bituminous and splint coal=4 feet 7 inches core	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1.65 Volatile hydrocarbons 27.87 Fixed carbon 52.30 Ash..... 17.40 Sulphur..... .78 <hr/> 100.00	69.70	...	1.420
Do	Splint coal with bituminous bands=3 feet 4 inches core..	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1.17 Volatile hydrocarbons 19.25 Fixed carbon 47.59 Ash..... 31.42 Sulphur..... .57 <hr/> 100.00	79.017	...	1.538
Mudgee	Coal from 30 miles from Mudgee	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1.71 Volatile hydrocarbons 30.69 Fixed carbon 49.62 Ash..... 17.25 Sulphur..... .73 <hr/> 100.00	66.87	...	
Do	Coal from Mudgee, seam 6 feet 6 inches thick	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1.00 Volatile hydrocarbons 23.17 Fixed carbon 57.36 Ash..... 17.36 Sulphur..... .61 <hr/> 100.00			
Ocean Colliery.	Bituminous coal from Ocean Colliery, West Dapto, from top seam, 10 feet thick	Hygroscopic moisture..... .84 Volatile hydrocarbons 24.92 Fixed carbon 66.27 Ash..... 7.56 Sulphur..... .41 <hr/> 100.00	73.83	...	1.338
Parish of Joadja..	Splint coal	Hygroscopic moisture..... 2.10 Volatile hydrocarbons 23.35 Fixed carbon 56.76 Ash..... 17.20 Sulphur..... .59 <hr/> 100.00	73.96		

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity.
Rylstone	Bright bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture..... 5.20 Volatile hydrocarbons 30.40 Fixed carbon 54.53 Ash..... 9.35 Sulphur..... .52 100.00	...	...	1.317
Southern District	Bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture..... 1.67 Volatile hydrocarbons 32.00 Fixed carbon 53.02 Ash..... 13.31 100.00	66.33	0.69	1.29
Warrumbungle R.	Tertiary coal	Hygroscopic moisture..... 2.55 Volatile hydrocarbons 42.02 Fixed carbon 34.44 Ash..... 20.44 Sulphur..... .55 100.00	54.88	...	1.329

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Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific gravity.	Remarks.
Wallerawang (Cullen Bullen.)	Splint coal	Hygroscopic moisture 5.22 Volatile hydrocarbons 28.08 Fixed carbon..... 50.35 Ash 16.35 100.00	Nil.	1.09	1.404	Ash, grey.
Do	Splint coal with layers of bright bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture 2.58 Volatile hydrocarbons 35.99 Fixed carbon..... 53.30 Ash 8.13 100.00	61.43	1.072	1.29	do
Do	Bituminous coal ..	Hygroscopic moisture 1.99 Volatile hydrocarbons 33.36 Fixed carbon..... 51.91 Ash 7.74 100.00	59.65	.79	1.329	{ Ash, light, grey; coke, fairly swollen and firm.
Do	Splint coal with bright black bituminous bands	Hygroscopic moisture 1.14 Volatile hydrocarbons 29.63 Fixed carbon..... 50.53 Ash 18.70 100.00	69.23	1.1	1.45	.....
Branxton (Leconfield)	Bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture 2.35 Volatile hydrocarbons 39.62 Fixed carbon..... 48.30 Ash 9.73 100.00	58.03	.817	1.271	{ Coke, hard, fairly lus- trous, and slightly swollen; ash, buff colour, flocculent.
Camberwell (Rosedale Colliery). (Top Band).	Bright black bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture 2.71 Volatile hydrocarbons 36.09 Fixed carbon..... 57.59 Ash 3.61 100.00	61.2	.75	1.266	{ Ash, reddish; coke, firm and bright, but not much swollen.
Do (2nd band)..	do	Hygroscopic moisture 1.96 Volatile hydrocarbons 37.74 Fixed carbon..... 55.17 Ash 5.13 100.00	60.3	.67	1.26	{ Ash, buff colour; coke, firm and bright, but not much swollen.
Do (3rd band)..	do	Hygroscopic moisture 2.39 Volatile hydrocarbons 37.01 Fixed carbon..... 54.80 Ash 5.80 100.00	60.6	.73	1.272	{ Ash, reddish; coke, firm and bright, but not much swollen.

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis.	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
Camberwell (Rose Dale Colliery). (4th band)	Bright, black bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture 2.55 Volatile carbon..... 35.65 Fixed carbon..... 54.43 Ash 7.37 <hr/> 100.00	61.8	.72	1.302	{ Ash, buff colour; coke, firm and bright, but not much swollen.
Deep Creek ...	.....	Hygroscopic moisture 1.52 Volatile hydrocarbons 46.38 Fixed carbon..... 40.15 Ash 11.95 <hr/> 100.00	52.10	8.82	1.298	{ Ash, strong reddish tinge.
Dubbo (Spicer's Creek) .....	.....	Hygroscopic moisture 3.60 Volatile hydrocarbons 23.05 Fixed carbon..... 54.65 Ash 18.70 <hr/> 100.00	Nil.	.576	1.479	{ Ash, almost white; no true coke formed, a black incoherent powder being left.
Grafton	Bituminous coal, with a band of carbonaceous clay	Hygroscopic moisture .56 Volatile hydrocarbons 33.34 Fixed carbon..... 43.80 Ash 22.30 <hr/> 100.00	66.1	.37	1.308	{ Ash, light grey; coke, fairly bright, but not much swollen.
Gunnedah (Springfield)	Hard, splinty cannel coal	Hygroscopic moisture 1.58 Volatile hydrocarbons 19.00 Fixed carbon..... 39.70 Ash 39.72 <hr/> 100.00	Nil.	.068	1.666	{ Ash, almost white; no true coke formed, a dull, fritted mass only being left.
Gunnedah (Black Jack)	Bright bituminous coal...	Hygroscopic moisture 2.36 Volatile hydrocarbons 38.39 Fixed carbon..... 48.20 Ash 11.05 <hr/> 100.00	59.25	.79	1.298	{ Ash, white; coke, firm and bright.
Jamberoo ...	Bituminous, fairly bright, and somewhat brittle coal, from top, bottom, and middle of seam ...	Hygroscopic moisture 2.05 Volatile hydrocarbons 24.12 Fixed carbon..... 61.96 Ash 11.87 <hr/> 100.00	73.83	...	1.382	{ Ash, grey; coke, swollen but brittle, breaking readily on handling.
Joadja Creek...	Bright bituminous coal...	Hygroscopic moisture 2.17 Volatile hydrocarbons 30.88 Fixed carbon..... 56.13 Ash 11.52 <hr/> 100.00	67.65	.66	1.355	{ Ash, grey; will yield a fair coke.
Lismore .....	.....	Hygroscopic moisture 1.01 Volatile hydrocarbons 13.50 Fixed carbon..... 71.84 Ash 13.65 <hr/> 100.00	85.49	...	...	{ Ash, loose, grey; coke, fairly hard, and swollen up with cauliflower-like ex- crecences.
Mittagong (6 miles from Hill Top Station) ...	Bituminous coal (a) from top (1' 0" of seam)	Hygroscopic moisture 1.56 Volatile hydrocarbons 27.47 Fixed carbon..... 47.75 Ash 23.22 <hr/> 100.00	70.97	.73	1.592	{ Ash, light grey; coke, fairly firm.
Do	Bituminous coal (b) from 9-ft. coal below a	Hygroscopic moisture 1.18 Volatile hydrocarbons 26.20 Fixed carbon..... 45.29 Ash 27.33 <hr/> 100.00	72.62	.73	1.474	do
Do	Bituminous coal (c) from 1-ft. coal below white band	Hygroscopic moisture 1.03 Volatile hydrocarbons 24.52 Fixed carbon..... 38.50 Ash 35.95 <hr/> 100.00	74.45	.56	1.572	do
Do	Bituminous coal (d) from 1½-ft. coal below c	Hygroscopic moisture 1.66 Volatile hydrocarbons 28.14 Fixed carbon..... 54.80 Ash 15.40 <hr/> 100.00	70.20	.86	1.497	do

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis	Coke %	Sulphur %	Specific Gravity	Remarks.
Mittagong (6 miles from Hill Top Station) ...	Bituminous coal (e) from 1½-ft. coal below D... ..	Hygroscopic moisture 1.51 Volatile hydrocarbons 25.74 Fixed carbon 50.75 Ash 22.00 <hr/> 100.00	72.75	.5	1.408	{ Ash, dirty white; coke, fairly firm.
Do	Splint coal	Hygroscopic moisture 1.50 Volatile hydrocarbons 29.08 Fixed carbon..... 58.80 Ash 10.62 <hr/> 100.00	69.42	.453	1.303	{ Ash, dark grey; coke, fairly bright, swollen, and firm.
Moss Vale ..	Splint coal, with small layers of bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture 3.38 Volatile hydrocarbons 19.84 Fixed carbon .. . 57.76 Ash 19.02 <hr/> 100.00	Nil.	.704	1.45	Ash, light grey.
Do	do	Hygroscopic moisture 2.67 Volatile hydrocarbons 18.57 Fixed carbon 54.29 Ash 24.47 <hr/> 100.00	Nil.	.693	1.44	Ash, nearly white.
Do	Bituminous coal	Hygroscopic moisture 1.34 Volatile hydrocarbons 26.62 Fixed carbon 49.91 Ash 22.13 <hr/> 100.00	72.04	...	..	{ Ash, grey; coke, firm and fairly swollen.
Wallerawang (Cullen Bullen)	Inferior splint coal ...	Hygroscopic moisture 4.52 Volatile hydrocarbons 24.88 Fixed carbon 50.45 Ash 20.15 <hr/> 100.00	Nil.	.975	1.45	Ash, grey.
Do ...	Splint coal	Hygroscopic moisture 2.96 Volatile hydrocarbons 30.29 Fixed carbon 52.15 Ash 14.60 <hr/> 100.00	66.75	.838	1.36	do

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During the year the following analyses of coal were made in this Department:—

Locality.	Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydrocarbons	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Coke.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
Ash Island (Rathluba Seam)	0.91	30.07	52.33	16.69	0.682	69.02	1.410	Coke, well swollen, fairly bright, hard. Ash, light grey, flocculent
" "	0.90	33.19	60.80	5.11	0.660	65.91	1.300	Coke, much swollen up, fairly bright, and firm. Ash, very light red, flocculent.
Berrima (6 miles from)	1.60	25.80	53.94	18.66	1.120	Nil.	1.433	
" "	2.21	32.31	56.02	9.46	0.570	65.48	1.260	Coke, well swollen, fairly lustrous, firm. Ash, nearly white
Black Jack, County Pottinger	3.44	38.78	53.33	4.40	0.423	57.78	1.282	Coke, well swollen, bright, and firm. Ash, white.
Bull's Collery (Coke)	0.53	86.05	12.83	0.590			1.454	Ash, nearly white.
Buttall Creek ..	3.08	34.47	54.25	8.20	0.763	62.45	1.330	Coke, fairly swollen up, much cracked, and bright Ash, bright pink.
Ben Bullen (between Capertee and)	4.05	27.38	42.63	25.44	0.441	68.07	1.472	Coke, firm, fairly bright and swollen.
Clifton	0.77	19.13	62.35	17.75	0.343	80.10	1.502	Coke, well swollen, lustrous, and firm.
"	0.83	17.47	70.10	11.60	0.562	81.70	1.402	Coke, not much swollen, dull, and firm.
"	1.02	16.63	72.95	9.40	0.503	82.35	1.372	Coke, not much swollen, dull, and firm. Ash, light grey.
"	0.78	19.52	65.20	14.50	0.533	79.70	1.428	Coke, well swollen, very bright, and fairly firm. Ash, light grey
Coaldale (Clarence District)	0.74	36.46	51.65	11.15	0.933	62.80	1.295	Coke, fairly swollen, firm, and hard. Ash, light grey
" "	3.43	20.82	23.05	52.70	0.302		1.739	No true coke.
" "	1.82	32.23	43.40	22.55	0.592	65.95	1.326	Coke, well swollen, fairly bright, and firm. Ash, light grey
Cook (County of)	2.65	34.45	52.35	10.55	0.604	62.90	1.358	Coke, well swollen, lustrous, and firm. Ash, light grey
Copmanhurst	2.13	25.97	32.65	39.25	1.221	71.90	1.551	Coke, well swollen, bright, and firm. Ash, light grey
Cullen Bullen Collery .	3.84	33.31	54.89	7.96	0.821	62.85	1.321	Coke, fairly bright, firm, and swollen. Ash, white.
" "	3.53	33.47	55.16	7.84	0.952	63.60	1.320	" " " "
" "	3.51	29.69	48.91	17.89	0.797	66.89	1.429	" " " "
" "	2.53	37.87	54.10	5.30	1.080	59.60	1.314	Coke, fairly bright, firm, and swollen. Ash, light grey
Cullen Bullen	1.85	41.85	51.93	4.37	0.636	53.30	1.274	Coke, well swollen, fairly bright, and firm. Ash, white.
"	1.90	39.35	41.85	23.90	0.411	65.75	1.417	Coke, well swollen, lustrous, and firm. Ash, white.
"	2.69	36.71	49.85	10.75	0.636	60.60	1.321	Coke, fairly swollen, bright, and firm. Ash, pink.
"	2.04	37.36	51.05	9.55	0.782	60.60	1.312	Coke, fairly swollen, bright, and firm. Ash, white.

Locality	Hygroscopic Moisture	Volatile Hydrocarbons	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	Coke	Specific Gravity	Remarks
Curlewis	2 11	23 79	50 00	24 10	0 170		1 570	No coke proved Ash, white
"	1 44	20 91	61 30	10 30	0 560	77 65	1 450	Coke, fairly well swollen, dull, and firm Ash, grey
Fassifern	2 39	33 72	56 29	7 60	0 680	63 89	1 330	Coke, well swollen firm, hard, and bright Ash, yellowish red tinge
"	2 97	28 43	50 39	18 21	0 437	63 60	1 380	Coke, well swollen, firm, and fairly bright Ash, light red colour, flocculent
"	3 64	28 60	48 81	18 90	0 432	67 71	1 400	" " " " " "
Geurie Estate	7 68	36 32	40 20	10 30	2 980	Nil	1 370	Ash reddish, with white specks " "
"	6 24	20 16	51 15	22 45	0 110	Nil	1 060	Ash, white
Gunnedah (near)	2 85	33 85	52 00	11 30	1 450	63 30	1 376	Coke, fairly well swollen up, lustrous, and firm Ash white
"	2 21	41 64	52 05	4 10	0 639	50 15	1 293	Coke, well swollen, firm, and lustrous Ash, white
"	71	40 84	52 95	3 50	0 878	56 40	1 296	" " " " " "
"	1 81	32 29	56 50	9 40	0 727	65 30	1 331	Coke not much swollen, dull, and not very firm Ash, white
"				31 33				Ash only estimated
"	2 41	31 84	48 30	17 50	0 736	60 75	1 417	Coke, not much swollen, fairly bright, and firm Ash, light grey
"	2 29	33 86	47 60	11 20	1 333	58 85	1 327	Coke, well swollen, firm, and lustrous Ash grey
"	1 75	38 40	50 70	9 15	0 933	59 80	1 361	" " " " " "
Hetton Colliery	2 26	30 89	57 50	4 35	0 782	61 80	1 266	Coke very much swollen, firm, but dull in colour Ash, light red
Jervis Bay	0 77	35 23	56 17	7 83	2 010	64 00	1 230	Coke, well swollen, fairly lustrous, and firm Ash, white
Joadja	2 25	24 22	53 05	20 48	0 850	73 53	1 476	Coke, very poor Ash, grey
Katoomba	2 30	33 10	57 15	7 40	0 878	64 60	1 323	Coke well swollen, lustrous, and firm Ash, light red
" (2½ miles from)	6 16	23 80	55 26	14 78	0 697	Nil	1 460	No true coke Ash, white
"	3 24	24 22	49 95	22 59	6 799	72 54	1 536	Coke, fairly well swollen, firm, and bright Ash, dark grey
Macquarie Valley (Head of)	3 82	26 08	59 25	10 80	0 768	Nil	1 410	No true coke Ash, light grey
"	1 60	21 70	63 98	12 67	0 762	76 65	1 400	Coke, not much swollen up, dull Ash white
"	1 72	23 93	65 15	9 20	0 535	74 35	1 380	Coke, fairly well swollen up, bright Ash white
"	1 79	23 36	62 70	7 10	0 480	69 85	1 370	Coke, well swollen up, bright, and firm Ash, red
Mit'agong	2 15	23 55	52 00	21 70	0 727	Nil	1 626	No coke formed Ash, light yellow
Mount Kembla (near)—Coke	0 52		84 60	14 36	0 590	Nil	1 603	Ash grey
Murrurundi (10 miles from)	4 04	39 62	20 19	3 25	Nil	Nil		No true coke Ash buff
North Illawarra Coal mine	0 68	19 12	70 15	9 45	0 370	79 60	1 364	Coke flocculent, slightly swollen, dull, and firm Ash, grey
Northumberland (County of, parish of Peralba)	2 96	30 74	52 15	14 15	0 562	66 30	1 940	Coke, slightly swollen, dull, and not very firm Ash, light grey
"	5 78	20 07	55 50	13 00	0 21	Nil	1 470	No true coke Ash, light grey
Otford (near)	0 46	17 99	68 90	12 05	Trace	81 55	1 439	Coke not much swollen Ash, white
"	1 13	10 02	62 15	26 05	0 411	Nil		No true coke Ash white
"	1 00	18 30	68 10	12 55	0 530	80 60	1 432	Coke, not much swollen, dull Ash, light grey
"	0 95	19 70	69 35	10 50	0 173	79 80		" " " " " "
Otford	0 97	7 5	20 00	6 40	0 411	Nil		No true coke Ash, grey
Singleton (Ellsmere)	2 32	36 93	52 20	8 50	0 640	60 70	1 290	Coke, fairly well swollen, firm, and lustrous Ash, light red
" (Dulwich)	2 07	38 43	46 80	14 60	0 782	61 40	1 300	Coke, fairly well swollen, bright Ash, reddish
" (New Park Colliery)	2 43	35 32	54 50	7 10	0 864	61 60	1 300	Coke fairly well swollen, bright, and firm Ash, reddish
South Redhead	2 62	24 41	54 18	8 79	0 395	69 97	1 339	Coke, well swollen firm hard Ash, grey
"	2 62	37 01	44 07	16 30	0 362	60 37	1 429	Coke, fairly swollen, firm, and bright Ash, grey
"	2 40	30 46	53 15	8 99	0 546	62 14	1 356	Coke, well swollen, bright, and firm Ash, grey
Spicer's Creek	5 65	36 50	45 30	12 40	0 727	Nil	1 330	Ash, white
"	7 44	27 86	54 10	10 60	0 356	Nil	1 422	" " " " " "
Tomago (Hunter River)	1 39	32 16	51 60	14 35	0 604	65 95	1 37	Coke well swollen, bright and firm Ash, dark grey
"	1 52	30 23	54 85	10 40	0 700	68 25	1 327	Coke very much swollen, firm, and bright Ash, dark grey
"	1 42	31 48	47 35	19 75	0 727	67 10	1 434	Coke, well swollen, bright, and firm Ash, light grey
"	2 17	24 63	35 30	37 90	0 604	73 20		Coke fairly swollen, bright, and firm, Ash, dark grey
"	2 17	30 83	52 00	14 95	0 782	66 95		Coke well swollen, bright, and firm Ash, light grey
Wallangra (Lignite)				58 49				Ash only determined
Wellington	7 44	38 01	42 75	11 80	2 080	Nil	1 364	No true coke Ash grey
Wentworth Falls	2 33	30 73	53 60	13 23	0 926	66 88	1 382	Coke well swollen, firm, and fairly bright Ash, grey
"	2 32	31 42	54 01	12 25	0 926	66 26	1 360	" " " " " "
"	2 44	27 71	58 72	11 13	1 180	69 85	1 357	" " " " " "

As information should prove useful concerning the composition of the coals of New South Wales, I venture to furnish the following analyses made by the Department during the last seven years —

It will be noticed on comparing the analyses that many of the samples yielded a high percentage of ash; this can be explained from the fact that most of the samples received in the laboratory were from localities which were being prospected, and in only a few cases represented a true average from a working colliery.

The following information is given as to the average composition of the coals of Great Britain as regards the amount of sulphur and ash present; also average of sulphur and ash present in foreign coals

*AVERAGE composition of coals from Great Britain.

Locality	Specific gravity of coal	Sulphur	Ash	Percentage coke left by each coal
36 samples from Wales	1 315	1 43	4 91	72 60
18 samples from Newcastle	1 256	1 24	3 77	60 67
8 samples from Scotland	1 259	1 11	4 03	54 22
7 samples from Derbyshire	1 292	1 01	2 65	59 32
23 samples from Lancashire	1 273	1 44	4 88	60 22

*FOREIGN COALS

Locality	Specific gravity of coal	Sulphur	Ash	Percentage coke left by each coal
99 samples French coal			8 53	
37 samples Belgium coal	1 340		5 61	
141 samples American coal		1 17	7 17	
49 samples German coal	1 366		9 01	

NEW SOUTH WALES COAL.

Ash.

Prof. Liversidge states in *The Minerals of New South Wales, &c.*, as follows:—The northern coals yield from 2·7 per cent to 11·51 per cent. of ash, with an average of 6·80 per cent.; the Western district coals range from 6·24 to 12·91 per cent., and average 9·73 per cent. The Southern district coals, omitting the samples which seem to be somewhat exceptional in character, yield from 4·41 per cent. to 18·52 per cent., and average 10·01 per cent. of ash.

	*Sulphur.	Number of specimens.	Average percentage of sulphur.
Northern coal-fields	42	·88
Western „	25	·73
Southern „	27	·76

**Minerals of New South Wales, &c.* Edited by Prof. Liversidge.

I found it almost impossible to strike an average of the amounts of ash in the coals, analyses of which were made in the laboratory, as in most cases the samples were taken by prospectors from exposed outcrops, and, therefore, did not represent a true average; and in few cases were samples received from working collieries. On comparing the average percentage of ash with the average of the English coals it will be noticed that it is much higher, although the New South Wales Northern coal compares favourably with the German, American, and French coal. As regards the presence of sulphur, the coals of New South Wales are exceptionally free from that element, and I think will, without doubt, compare in this respect with coal in any part of the world.

The following samples of coke obtained from the Southern, Western, and Northern districts were furnished for analysis with a view of ascertaining their suitability for metallurgical purposes.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Locality.	Specific gravity.	Moisture at 100° C.	Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.
1. Rix's Creek, Singleton.....	1·328	·63	·36	87·81	10·67	·54
2. Coke used in laboratory for fuel	1·313	1·24	3·31	85·68	12·35	·42
3. Made from unwashed coal, Newcastle	1·267	·10	·30	88·70	9·83	1·07
4. Co-operative Colliery, Wallsend	1·308	·41	·21	87·36	11·50	·52
5. Purified Coal & Coke Co., Newcastle	1·339	·31	·46	90·88	7·93	·42
Average	1·311	·538	·328	88·086	10·456	·594

No. 1 (966).—This coke was “hard burnt,” received in pieces measuring about 1 foot 8 inches long. Blackish-grey in colour, dense, and hard. Should be readily handled without breaking or crumbling, and bear a heavy burden. Through the coke were visible pieces of a hard shaly material, some of which had burnt white. In parts the coke was coated with thin layers of ferrosulphides. Ash: Yellowish tinge, flocculent.

No. 2 (Average sample of the coke supplied to the Laboratory for fuel).—Blackish-grey in colour; in length, measuring over 1 foot. In most pieces large fissures were visible, running along the entire length of the pieces. Coated in thin layers with ferrosulphides, which exhibited the characteristic play of colours, dense, and fairly hard. This coke was not “hard burnt,” and although it should bear handling without crumbling, is not so good a sample as the former one for smelting purposes. Ash: Reddish tinge, with white specks, flocculent, and fairly free from heavy grit. A trace of lead and copper was detected. An examination of a large quantity of the ash was made for gold and silver, with the result that neither of these metals were detected.

No. 3 (1548).—Made from unwashed coal, Northern district. Coke, firm and bright, with a silvery metallic lustre, in pieces measuring over 1 foot in length. This is a good description of coke, and should stand readily handling without breaking or crumbling, and bear the weight of a heavy burden. “Hard burnt.” Ash: Buff-coloured, flocculent; contains a large proportion of a hard siliceous substance, the bulk of which could have most probably been removed by washing the coal before coking. A test for copper, lead, gold, and silver, gave negative results.

No. 4 (1885) (Co-operative Colliery, Wallsend).—Blackish-grey, inclined to silvery, dense, and hard. In pieces measuring over 1 foot 6 inches in length; “hard burnt.” Hair-like threads were observed in this coke, occurring in patches somewhat resembling fibre. This coke should readily stand handling without breaking or crumbling, and bear the weight of a heavy burden. Ash: Yellowish in colour, flocculent. The ashes containing a fair proportion of a hard gritty substance. A test for copper and lead gave negative results.

No. 5 (2057) (Purified Coal, Coke Company, Newcastle).—Coke, silvery and metallic in appearance, dense and compact. In pieces measuring over 1 foot in length, “hard burnt.” This sample can be readily handled without breaking or crumbling, and should bear the weight of a heavy burden of flux and ore.

An excellent coke for metallurgical operations. Ash: Yellowish in colour, flocculent; contains many pieces of a hard gritty substance. An examination of a large quantity of the ash was made for the presence of gold and silver, with the result that neither of these metals were detected.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Locality.	Specific gravity.	Moisture at 100° C.	Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.
Cullen Bullen Coal Co. Second experiment, washed before coking	1·716	5·30	1·92	74·06	18·20	·52

Only one sample was received from the Western District.

No. 1 (1479).—Coke, dull in colour, honeycombed, and not extra firm; pieces not in very large lengths. A very poor quantity of coke, the ashes containing a very large amount of silica. The moisture in this sample is exceptionally high, this may be probably due to water having been used to cool the coke after coking. Through the coke large pieces of a hard siliceous substance were visible showing that the washing operations had not been a success.

Ash: Almost white in colour, granular, dense. About one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the ash consists of hard siliceous grit. A minute trace of copper was detected.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Locality.	Specific gravity.	Moisture at 100° C.	Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.
Bull's Coke Works. Stated to have been made from washed coal.....	1·469	1·53	·79	83·77	13·45	·46
Wollongong Coke Works.....	1·566	·26	·29	87·75	11·27	·43
Undanderra „	1·471	1·35	·73	83·92	13·41	·59
Coke from Moss Vale	1·400	.....	1·35	79·20	19·00	·45
Coke from Wollongong	1·503	·52	.....	84·60	14·36	·53
„ „	1·454	·53	.....	86·05	12·83	·59
Average.....	1·477	·698	·525	84·21	14·05	·508

No. 1 (892) Bulli Coke Works, stated to have been made from washed coal.—Coke, fairly bright, blackish-grey in colour, very dense and hard; should stand readily handling without breaking, and will bear the weight of a heavy burden. On examining the sample, pieces of a hard shaly substance were visible through the coke. Ash: Light-grey in colour, dense. A strong trace of lead and copper was detected. An examination of a large quantity of the ash for gold and silver failed to detect either of these metals.

No. 2 (893).—Coke prepared from unwashed coal. Wollongong Coke Works. The same remarks apply to this coke as to its physical appearance. The sample contains less ash than the former one. Ash: Buff-coloured, dense. A minute trace of lead and copper was detected.

No. 3 (894) Coke from Undanderra Coke Works.—Coke blackish-grey in colour, dense, and very compact. Through the coke, many pieces of hard, shaly matter were visible. From its hardness, this coke can be readily handled without breaking, and should stand the weight of a heavy burden of ore and flux. Ash: Light grey in colour, contains a large proportion of a heavy grit. A trace of copper detected. An examination of a large quantity of ash for the presence of gold and silver gave negative results.

No. 4 (905) Coke from Moss Vale, made from unwashed coal.—Coke, fairly well swollen up, fine and lustrous. Ash: White in colour, granular. The coal from which this coke was made yielded, on analysis, as follows:—

Hygroscopic moisture	2.28	} Coke, 64.65 %.
Volatile hydrocarbons	33.07	
Fixed carbon	52.22	
Ash.....	12.43	
Proximate analysis.		
100.00		

Specific gravity, 1.362.

Sulphur in coal, .590 %.

No. 5 (Coke from Wollongong).—Mount Kembla. Bright and firm, blackish grey in colour. Can be handled without readily breaking, and should stand the weight of a heavy burden of ore and flux. Ash: Light-grey in colour, contains a large proportion of grit, dense. A trace of copper detected.

No. 6 (Coke from Wollongong).—The same remarks apply to this sample.

* The following analyses are given of some of the cokes used in England:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Fixed Carbon	95.51	85.85	90.53	94.21	93.41	93.05	89.87	84.82	96.42	97.60	94.08	92.44	89.69	91.16	93.54	91.49	94.31
Ash	2.85	12.07	8.46	5.10	5.80	5.37	8.35	14.40	2.75	1.55	5.04	6.00	8.35	7.65	5.70	7.05	4.97
Sulphur	1.64	2.08	1.01	.69	.79	1.58	1.78	.78	.83	.85	.88	1.56	1.96	1.19	.76	1.46	.72

No. of specimens.		Ash in coke—		Mean.	
17	Maximum.	14.40	Minimum.	1.55	6.55
No. of specimens.		Sulphur in coke—		Mean.	
17	Maximum.	2.08	Minimum.	.69	1.20

* ANALYSES of some of the principal American Cokes:—

	1	2	3	4	5	—
Fixed Carbon	89.57	92.18	89.28	89.86	89.77	—
Moisture .....	.30	.11	.....	.54	.12	—
Ash.....	9.11	6.68	8.66	9.41	9.58	—
Sulphur .....	.82	.618	1.06	.....	.93	—
Phosphorus .....	.014	.027	.....	.....	.033	—
Volatile matter.....	.460	.350	.....	.667	.....	—
Specific gravity	1.500	.....	1.342	1.560	1.493	—

* *Chemical Technology*, Vol. I., Fuel. Edited by Messrs. Groves and Thorpe, 1889.

No. of specimens.		Ash in coke—		Mean.	
5	Maximum.	9.58	Minimum.	6.68	8.688
No. of Specimens.		Sulphur in coke—		Mean.	
5	Maximum.	1.06	Minimum.	Nil.	.685

SUMMARY of analyses of New South Wales coke.

Locality.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.
New South Wales—			
Northern District.....	88.09	10.45	.594
Southern District.....	84.21	14.05	.508
English	91.56	6.55	1.26
American	90.13	8.68	.685

The following analyses are furnished, showing the composition of the ashes of the cokes:—

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

No	Locality.	Ash, per cent.	Silica.	Alumina.	Sesquioxide of iron.	Manganese (Min. O.)	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.	Soda.	Phosphoric Acid.	Sulphuric Acid.	Total.
1	Rix's Creek, Singleton	10.67	56.07	31.57	7.47	...	2.38	trace.	.72	.96	.22	.23	99.62
2	Coke used in laboratory for fuel ...	12.35	56.26	28.33	11.52	.27	1.00	.16	1.27	.04	.67	.82	100.34
3	Made from unwashed coal of Newcastle.	9.83	57.66	30.33	9.06	strong trace.	.65	.23	1.50	trace.	.64	.19	100.25
4	Co-operative Coal Company	11.50	59.64	34.56	2.62	trace.	.75	1.13	1.26	.04	.30	.12	100.42
5	Purified Coal and Coke Company...	7.93	51.20	34.33	9.14	do	2.63	.55	.19	.54	1.80	Nil.	100.38
	Average	10.456	56.16	31.82	7.962	.054	1.482	.414	.988	.316	.726	.272	...

WESTERN DISTRICT.

No.	Locality.	Ash, per cent.	Silica.	Alumina.	Oxide of iron.	Manganese (Mn. O.)	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.	Soda.	P ₂ O ₅ .	S.O ₃ .	Total.
1	Cullen Bullen Coal Company*.....	18.20	80.20	17.25	trace.	trace.	1.68	.18	1.10	trace.	trace.	trace.	100.41

* II.—Experiment in washed coal.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

No.	Locality.	Ash, per cent.	Silica.	Alumina.	Sesquioxide of iron.	Manganese.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.	Soda.	Phosphoric Acid.	Sulphuric Acid.	Total.
1	Bulli Coke Works	13.45	53.84	36.79	2.53	strong trace.	2.29	1.62	1.44	.02	.30	.68	99.51
2	Wollongong Coke Works	11.27	55.24	39.67	1.75	do	1.28	trace.	.97	.38	.67	.29	100.25
3	Unandarra do	13.41	55.49	39.60	1.11	do	1.72	.15	1.09	.46	.51	.24	100.37
4	Coke from Moss Vale.....	19.00	69.75	23.83	3.17	trace.	1.00	.45	.33	.45	trace.	.31	99.29
	Average	14.232	58.58	34.97	2.14	...	1.572	.555	.957	.327	.370	.380	...

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The ashes of the coals of New South Wales yield much less phosphoric acid than the English, which is greatly in their favour when the coals or cokes are required to be used for iron-smelting purposes.

	No. of Samples.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
New South Wales—				
Northern District	5	1.80	.22	.726
Southern District	4	.67	trace.	.370
*Western District	8	.64	trace.	.290
Great Britain	6	6.633	.74	1.843

Minerals of New South Wales, &c., edited by Professor Liversidge.

For further information regarding the composition of the ashes of New South Wales coals, I refer you to the various analyses made by Professor Liversidge and W. A. Dixon, Esq., F.C.S., and published on pages 140 and 141 in *The Minerals of New South Wales, &c.*

ANALYSES of the Ashes of Bituminous Coals, by Mr. J. A. Phillips—(British Coals).

Name of Coal.	Silica.	Alumina and oxide of iron.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphuric Acid.	Phosphoric Acid.	Total per centage.	Per centage of ash in coal.	Per centage of coke in coal.
Welsh—									
Pontypool	40.00	44.78	12.00	trace.	2.22	0.75	99.75	5.52	64.8
Bedwas	26.87	56.95	5.10	1.19	7.23	.74	98.08	6.94	71.7
Portmaur	34.21	52.00	6.19	.66	4.12	6.633	97.82	2.91	63.1
Ebbu Vale.....	53.00	35.01	3.94	2.20	4.89	.88	99.92	14.72	77.5
Scotch—									
Fordell (splint).....	37.60	52.00	3.73	1.10	4.14	0.88	99.45	1.50	52.03
Wallsend, Elgin	61.66	24.42	2.62	1.73	8.38	1.18	99.99	4.00	58.45

COMPOSITION of ashes of different varieties of coke ; by Gaultier :—

Locality.	Sulphate of lime.	Silica.	Alumina.	Carbonate of lime.	Carbonate of Magnesia.	Oxide of iron.	Oxide of Manganese.
English—							
Iron bridge	12.55	42.10	34.40	4.80	.40	5.28	Trace.
Dudley	8.64	35.40	30.40	6.48	.....	18.68	do.
Merthyr Tydril.....	4.56	41.60	35.44	6.46	1.03	10.80	do.
St. Etienne, France—							
Puits St. Henri	2.40	73.20	14.40	.80	.70	7.98	do.
Puits du Fils	2.40	54.90	37.00	3.20	.....	2.30	do.
Puits de Carrode	4.90	56.50	23.00	.40	.76	14.38	do.
Puits de Robert Menu	5.60	44.50	34.34	7.00	.50	7.18	do.
Puits Dessus	2.20	50.00	32.00	1.44	.70	13.28	do.
Puits des Planches	3.60	43.50	36.20	6.20	.50	9.42	do.
Puits de la Grande Fendue.....	3.50	8.20	34.00	.30	.30	3.32	do.
Rive-de-Gier—							
Puits de la Grande Croix	3.20	55.04	19.80	8.80	.....	13.00	do.
Puits des Eombes	8.70	36.30	11.00	24.20	.....	19.06	do.
Puits de St. Mathieu	4.90	55.00	22.24	5.50	8.80	3.32	do.

On comparing the analyses of the New South Wales coal ashes with those yielded from the coals of Great Britain, it will be seen that the English coal ashes contain much more lime in their composition, varying from 2.62 per cent. to 12 per cent. In the *Northern coal ashes, New South Wales, varies from .56 per cent to 8.05 per cent. ; in the Western, from traces up to 1.35 per cent ; Southern district, from traces up to 2.29 per cent. The amount of sulphuric acid is also higher in the English, while the ashes contain no alkali in their composition. Those of New South Wales contain from traces up to 1 or 2 per cent., the southern and western usually yielding less than the northern.

* *Minerals of New South Wales, &c.*

A coke required for metallurgical purposes should exhibit the following physical appearance:—Blackish grey in colour, with a more or less fatty lustre, in that prepared from coals rich in oxygen, to a light iron-grey, with a fine silky or almost metallic lustre, the coke yielded by coking coal often resembling in structure a mass of melted slag or lava. A good description of coke should be uniform through, without any great admixture of fibre or shaly matter, also dense and compact. The coke should be "hard burnt" so as to exhibit the latter quality, and therefore be capable of resisting the action of the blast. Coke of this quality carries twice the burden of flux and ore.

The objection to the uses of the New South Wales cokes at Broken Hill seems to be the excessive amount of ash present in the samples over the cokes manufactured from the British coals and elsewhere, the ash being useless material, requiring to be handled on several occasions before reaching the mines, besides hindering the combustion of the coke. As an example, a coke yielding 10 per cent. of ash would represent 10 tons of useless material in every 100 tons of coke, which freight would have to be paid for.

The ash in the northern cokes averages in five samples 10·45 per cent., one of the samples yielding only 7·93 per cent., which is little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. higher than the average given of seventeen samples of English cokes. I refer to the coke manufactured by the Purified Coal and Coke Co., Newcastle, which, as regards its physical appearance and make, is an excellent description of coke. Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are good descriptions of coke, they being well made in long lengths, "hard burnt," and capable of standing the pressure of a heavy burden of ore and flux.

Professor Liversidge gives the mean of 42 analyses of the ash in the coals of the Northern District as 6·80 per cent. thirteen of the samples yielding under 5 per cent. of ash. I venture to think that the amount of ash present in the northern coals could be greatly reduced, at a comparatively low cost, by a thorough system of grinding, screening and washing the "slacks" before coking; especially in those coals yielding 4, 5, and 6 per cent. of ash.

The western coals as a rule do not yield a good description of coke. The coals often only coking when freshly obtained from the pit. The amount of ash present is usually high compared with the ashes of the Northern District, though lower than the Southern. The samples received from the Southern District all yielded high results for ash, in one or two cases, the samples furnished were stated to have been washed before coking; if this is the case, it is very evident that the washing machines, if properly worked, are not suitable for this class of coal. In most of the samples, many pieces of hard shaly matter were visible, and the ashes contained a large amount of a heavy gritty substance. The cokes were well burnt, very dense and compact, and would be a good description of coke for metallurgical purposes, if containing less ash.

The whole question as to the uses of our cokes for metallurgical purposes at Broken Hill and elsewhere, hinges on the amount of ash present, and suggests a systematic and thorough method of sorting, screening, and washing the coals before coking, so as to obtain an article as free from ash as possible. From experiments made in the laboratory, on the small scale, it was found possible to greatly reduce the amount of shaly matter in the coal by screening and washing. As information should prove useful as to the cost of washing and coking; also the description of washing machines and ovens in use in Great Britain and the Continent, I venture to furnish the following, obtained from some of the best authorities on the subject. In France the cost is given as follows:—

Labour.....	d.
Other charges.....	5·1
Loss	1·2
	8·3
Total	14·6

Or about 1s. 2d. per ton of washed coal, while on a produce of 66 per cent. of coke would cost 1s. 10d. per ton of coke.

Michworth's purifier.—These machines were started in Scotland, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Wales, to purify from 20 to 100 tons of coal per day, at a cost not exceeding 3d. per ton, and with a loss not exceeding 2·0 per cent. of coal.

The Bochum Mining and Smelting Co., in Westphalia, in order to obtain a pure coke for their blast-furnaces established at their collieries a complete set of apparatus for working the coal on the Lurich system. It is stated by them, that 1,000 tons of coal can be washed in this machine. Before washing, the coal contained 8 per cent. of ash; after washing, 3·6 per cent. of ash. The cost of washing is given at less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton of coal. The cost of handling being less in Great Britain and the Continent, of course, a liberal allowance will have to be added for treatment of the New South Wales coals. Many other descriptions of washing machines are used, those on the hopper-dredge system being largely in use, and are stated to perform excellent work.

In a pamphlet issued by Mr. Frederick J. Rowan, C.E., entitled "On the Principles of Coal Washing," the following is stated:—"It is not by any means a simple matter to select the best machinery for the treatment of a particular coal, because of the many varieties in the nature of coal, and in the minerals mixed or associated with it, the manner in which the coal breaks up, and all circumstances tending to produce varieties in the yield of ash in the large and small coal. Variations in washing machines, moreover, are needed according to the different sizes which it may be desired to treat in them; and the question of the amount of loss by the formation of mud or sludge has an important bearing on the means of treatment that are employed. These and all matters which demand experience in the treatment of different varieties of coal, in order to their being properly dealt with, so that the interest of neither coal-master or consumer shall be neglected, and it may be said that no general rule of treatment can be laid down, and no one form of arrangements can be prescribed as suitable for all cases.

"The process of coal-washing, whatever may be the special machine employed, depends upon simple but not very interesting principles, namely, the conditions which accompany and regulate the fall of solid matter in deep or shallow water."

The coal is usually coked in ovens of the bee-hive pattern, there being a very great variety of ovens in use, each of which claim their respective qualities.

In America I find that cokes containing 7, 9, 10, and 11 per cent. of ash are used for smelting purposes; the coke made at the Broadford Works contains from 9 per cent. to nearly 12 per cent. of ash. At Rockwood, Roane Co., Tennessee, a coal is coked for use in the blast furnace containing 5·27 per cent. to 11·52 per cent. of ash. A coke made in Colorado, and used principally by the lead smelters in cupolas, &c., contains from 6·6 per cent. to 7·15 per cent. of ash.

In conclusion, I may point out that the coals of New South Wales, though higher in ash than the average of British coals, should be greatly improved in quality as regards the ash present, by a thorough systematic method of washing before coking, especially the northern coals, which form excellent coke.

The Geological Surveyor-in-Charge.

I have, &c.,

JOHN C. H. MINGAYE, F.C.S.,
Analyst and Assayer.

Submitted.—T.W.F.D., 18/9/00. The Under Secretary.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICIAL RECORD

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN

FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890,

HELD IN

The Parliament House, Melbourne.

Laid before both Houses of Parliament.



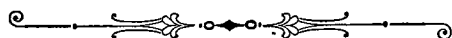
By Authority :

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1890.

[The following Address was agreed to by the Australasian Federation Conference.
on the 14th February, 1890.]

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Conference assembled in Melbourne to consider the question of creating for Australasia one Federal Government, and representing the Australasian Colonies, desire to approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with renewed expressions of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

On behalf of Your Majesty's subjects throughout Australasia, we beg to express the fervent hope that Your Majesty's life may be long spared to reign over a prosperous and happy people.

We most respectfully inform Your Majesty that, after mature deliberation, we have unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:---

1. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown; and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies.
2. That to the union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon.
3. That the Members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective Colonies to appoint, during the present year, Delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.
4. That the Convention should consist of not more than seven Members from each of the self-governing Colonies, and not more than four Members from each of the Crown Colonies.

D. GILLIES,

President.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE,

MELBOURNE.

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

No. 1.

THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

Present:

New South Wales ...	{	<p>The Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., Premier, and Member of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>The Honorable WILLIAM McMILLAN, Colonial Treasurer, and Member of the Legislative Assembly.</p>
New Zealand ...	{	<p>The Honorable Captain WILLIAM RUSSELL RUSSELL, Colonial Secretary, and Member of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>The Honorable Sir JOHN HALL, K.C.M.G., Member of the House of Representatives.</p>
Queensland ...	{	<p>The Honorable Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G., Member of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>The Honorable JOHN MURTAGH MACROSSAN, Colonial Secretary, and Member of the Legislative Assembly.</p>
South Australia ...	{	<p>The Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D. Lond., Premier, and Member of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>The Honorable THOMAS PLAYFORD, Member of the Legislative Assembly.</p>
Tasmania ...	{	<p>The Honorable ANDREW INGLIS CLARK, Attorney-General, and Member of the House of Assembly.</p> <p>The Honorable BOLTON STAFFORD BIRD, Treasurer, and Member of the House of Assembly.</p>
Victoria ...	{	<p>The Honorable DUNCAN GILLIES, Premier, and Member of the Legislative Assembly,</p> <p>The Honorable ALFRED DEAKIN, Chief Secretary, and Member of the Legislative Assembly.</p>
Western Australia ...	{	<p>The Honorable Sir JAMES GEORGE LEE STEERE, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Member of the Executive Council.</p>

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—I beg to propose, and I have much pleasure in proposing, that the Honorable Duncan Gillies do take the chair as President of this Conference. Mr. Gillies is not only the Premier of one of the largest Colonies, but he has held that distinguished position with the assent of the inhabitants for a number of years. He is not only that, but one of the oldest and most deservedly respected public men in Australia, and, seeing that this Conference assembles in the capital of the Colony which he so well represents in the councils of this country, I think it is not only an act becoming in ourselves but an honour, and it is really a great honour, which is his just due. I am sure I need say nothing more to commend my motion to your acceptance.

Dr. COCKBURN.—I beg to second the motion. I feel that not only is the honour of presiding over such a Conference due to Mr. Gillies, as the Premier of the Colony in which the Conference is held, but also owing to the very important part he has hitherto played in the momentous question of the Federation of the Australian Colonies. As far as the general question is concerned, and as far as federating in

every possible matter of detail, from the first Mr. Gillies has taken a most prominent position, and I feel that this Conference is doing no more than is due to place him in the chair.

Sir HENRY PARKES put the question, which was carried unanimously.

The HONORABLE D. GILLIES took the chair.

The PRESIDENT.—In taking the chair I can only say I thank you very much indeed for the honour you have done me in placing me in this position, and I thank Sir Henry Parkes and Dr. Cockburn for the agreeable way in which they have proposed that I should take this position. I am sure the duties of the position will be very simple, and I can only trust that during my presidency we will be in a position to arrive at conclusions, not only satisfactory to ourselves, but for the advancement and prosperity of the whole of the Colonies of Australasia.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—It seems a step consequent on the course I have taken that the President of the Conference have the same rights and privileges, both as to expressing his opinions and voting, as other members of the Conference, and in any case of equality of votes that he have in addition a casting vote. I therefore move to that effect.

Dr. COCKBURN.—I second the motion. I think it is a very proper resolution, and that the conclusions of the Conference will be advanced by the President having a voice in the deliberations as well as in the decisions.

The PRESIDENT.—Of course I should have anticipated, under any circumstances, the President would have some little allowance, somewhat different from what is usually allowed in a Legislative Chamber. In this case, we are met to do very important work, and no gentleman would like to occupy the chair unless he had more latitude than that usually allowed in the chair.

The question was put and carried.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That Mr. George Henry Jenkins be appointed Secretary to the Conference.

Mr. PLAYFORD seconded the motion.

The question was put and carried.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The PRESIDENT suggested that a little more latitude than usual in the Legislative Chamber should be permitted to the members of the Conference in dealing with the matters before it. He suggested the ordinary latitude in committee for gentlemen to speak several times should be permitted without any formal question being put.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Might I say I think there should be entered on our Record of the Proceedings the names and the representative character of the several gentlemen who represent the respective Colonies. I think it would be a mistake if our Proceedings were silent on that point. I should imagine it will be sufficient if those gentlemen present themselves and say they are duly authorized to represent their Colonies, without presenting any particular commission.

The PRESIDENT read the names of the representatives present, who thereupon rose and announced that they were duly accredited to attend this Conference by their respective Governments.

ADMISSION OF THE PRESS.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Mr. President: Under ordinary circumstances I should be indisposed to depart from what has usually been the practice of not admitting the public to the proceedings of a body of this kind. But this is unlike any other Conference that has assembled in these Colonies. All Conferences, and I believe I am correct in so speaking, have assembled under very general powers, and they have, in point of fact, actually transacted a variety of matters of business. This Conference, however, has assembled through unusual circumstances to consider one question alone, and that is a question which more directly interests the inhabitants of all the Colonies than most questions considered by bodies of this kind. Independently of all that, I think the Conference must partake of a character unlike that of other bodies. Most of the Conferences, speaking from some personal experiences, have been more of a consultative character

than of a deliberative one. That is, in their proceedings men have said things which naturally enough they have desired to modify, entirely alter, or withdraw. They have spoken sometimes under a misapprehension, which they have to correct, and altogether the proceedings have been, to a large extent, of a conversational character, and exercised by those influences which enter into a private conversation; but this Conference, if I understand the object of its assembling, will have to fully consider—which we can only do by debating—questions submitted in stated resolutions, and considering that it will be to a large extent a deliberative body to debate questions rather than enter into minute consultation as to the particular form which matters are to take, and also considering the vast importance to the populations of these Colonies which the proceedings will present, I should think that the circumstances would be met if we came to the conclusion that for some time at the opening of every sitting we should be considered as in committee, while any matter of a disputatious character, admitting of new views and explanations, and all that kind of thing which arises in committee, should be considered with closed doors; but when the business of which the Conference was seized by a stated resolution from the chair, that the public should be admitted. That is the view of the case which seems to meet, I believe, the general desire of the public, and would give this body confidence in transacting its real consultative business in the ordinary way of a private committee.

I therefore move,

1. That whenever the Conference is in committee the public be not admitted.
2. That when the Conference is engaged in debating matters formally submitted by resolution the public be admitted.

Dr. COCKBURN.—I think the question depends on what the proceedings of the Conference are to be. If the proceedings are to be more of a deliberative character, and to touch the question more in the general bearings than in the details, then I can very freely second the resolution. If, however, the Conference intends to go into details, I think the resolution might act to the detriment of the business of the Conference. If the intention is that we should deal with the question generally, without attempting to enter into the closest details, then I think there can be no objection, but, on the contrary, there would be every advantage in having the Press present.

Sir JAMES LEE STEERE.—A resolution might be submitted when we are not in committee.

The PRESIDENT.—Of course in that case notice would have been given, and the members would have an opportunity of discussing it, but if it were thought desirable before concluding the matter to consider it in committee, that might be done, and then we could have an opportunity of free discussion while the Press was not present.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—I apprehend we are met here principally for the purpose of exchange of ideas amongst ourselves, as representing the public opinions of the different Colonies, as to how far Federation is practicable at the present time, and to that extent we should be witnesses giving our own opinion as to the state of public opinion. We shall be exchanging ideas. Some members of the Conference believe that a perfect Federation is possible now, others that it is not practicable, and they may feel it their duty to point out the difficulties. And those difficulties will have to be met. We cannot shut our eyes to them, and they will be the real difficulties that will meet us when we go to our respective Parliaments, and the doubt I entertain is how far it is desirable those objections should be stated and combated in public. We might possibly give handles to our opponents, or, on the other hand, furnish excellent answers to their objections, but that is the great part of what we shall do. We cannot arrive at any definite resolutions as to a definite form of Federation. On the whole, I come to the conclusion that the greater advantage will be in allowing the public to be present when discussing the general questions.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Without disapproving of the admission of the Press, we have no precedent for it in Conferences, either in the Colonies or in America. The Americans never admitted the Press when they made their Constitution; the Canadians at Quebec did not admit the Press; and you cannot point out, I believe, one single precedent for admitting the Press to deliberations of this sort. At the same time, I am willing that the Press should be admitted, and that we should state our case, so that the public may thoroughly understand the grounds on which we have come to certain conclusions. It is utterly impossible that the question of detail can be kept

absolutely in the background—the whole subject is based on detail. The Conference we are asked to attend, according to the Commission drawn out by the Governor, and signed by the Acting Administrator of the Government, is that we are met here for the purpose of considering whether an additional forward step with regard to Federation is possible at the present time or not, and in the very nature of things we ought to be able to go back to our Parliament and say that we considered this question along with the other representatives from the other Colonies, and we are prepared to say to what extent the Federation shall go. If we just pass a bald resolution to the effect that we are ripe for Federation, one may think that by Federation we will be going on the lines of the United States, another that we are going on the lines of the Dominion of Canada, another the Swiss Republic, another on the lines of the States of Holland. Nobody would know what we meant. We should talk a lot of platitudes, and the people throughout the Colonies would not understand what we were driving at. We must consider this point—is the time ripe for the further extension of Federation? If so, to what extent? And unless you answer those two questions, we shall fail in our duty to those who have appointed us and sent us here. I speak for the two Houses of Parliament in South Australia. It will be impossible to discuss these questions without going in some cases into very close details, and giving reasons why we want the extension or limitation of powers and so on. I shall be quite prepared to do my part publicly, and prepared that the Press should take it down, and that the people of the Australian Colonies should know my views on the matter. We are not met for the purpose of building a Constitution, or drafting a Bill for the approval of the Legislatures, and to go on to the Imperial Parliament; but I contend that the people of these Colonies expect us to do more than pass a bald resolution. We must show the limits within which we can go in regard to Federation.

Mr. McMILLAN.—The remarks of the last speaker lead me to ask what is really the intention of this Conference, and I think we should understand that at the very onset. It seems to me if there is one thing we have not to discuss it is details. It seems to me that the Conference has met together to frame certain resolutions, the outcome of which will be a Convention under the sanction of the different Parliaments. We are here because we believe that a large wave of public opinion has gone over the Australasian Colonies, and no man can judge absolutely to what extent that wave has permeated the masses. No man can say that in his Colony there is a large and overwhelming majority in favour of Federation. He cannot say it with certainty. Now the whole object of all our controversy here will be to decide as to the form of that Convention. We are here not to say what particular kind of Federation shall take place in the future, but what is the limit of that Federation, but we are here to decide whether there is such a wave of public opinion throughout these Colonies that it has removed the question from the mere sentimental airiness in which it has existed for some years past and has brought it into the region of practical politics; therefore our resolutions, I take it, will, to a great extent, declare that the time is ripe when this matter should be discussed by all the different Colonies, and the outcome of this, I should hope, would be that all the delegates here will decide that the Colonies should be asked through their Parliaments to send representative men, absolutely untrammelled, to a Convention to discuss the whole of this great question in all its bearings, both generally and in detail. But it seems to me that for us to enter into details in a discussion of this question in this Conference will lead to a great deal of difficulty, insuperable difficulty among ourselves, and great difficulties when we meet our Parliaments when we come into session again. The great reason for admitting the Press is that the discussion is to be, on broad and public lines, on the question whether public opinion has advanced so far that we proceed to the formation of a Convention.

Sir JOHN HALL.—I think it is premature to discuss now how far we should go into detail. The proper time for that will be when the resolutions are before us. The only question now is how far our proceedings should be open to the public, and I submit that Sir Henry Parkes' proposition is a very practical one. If honorable members look at it they will see that it is very elastic. Whenever, either at the commencement of or during our sittings, the time arrives when we think the Press should be excluded, we can declare ourselves in committee. If we wish to discuss details giving rise to differences of opinion which it may not be wise to give to the world, we have only to do so in committee. On the other hand, if we are giving

reasons why an earnest attempt should be made to form a grand Federation of the Colonies, which reasons it is desirable that the public should know, then the Press will be admitted. I support the resolution, and leave for consideration hereafter how far we shall go into detail.

Sir JAMES LEE STEERE.—I agree that we should be departing from the question before the Conference in saying what shall be our future deliberations. The question is whether the Press shall be admitted; I am entirely in favour of it. Mr. Playford says it is without precedent. I think one of the great reasons why these Conventions have to a certain extent failed has been because the Press has not been present. They have not received the support in the Colonies and been so successful as they would if the Press had been admitted. I think the balance is all in favour of the proceedings being public; I shall therefore support the motion.

Mr. BIRD.—It appears to me that we can hardly compare ourselves in this Conference with the Conventions that were appointed and that met to draft a Constitution, either for Canada or for the United States, both of which Conventions, as we well know, met in secret, and all their deliberations were kept secret, unless it was our intention to frame a Constitution here, as was done by those bodies, for recommendation to the several Parliaments of the States or Provinces. It appears to me that the case with us is very different from theirs. I am certainly in favour of the Conference being open to the public when we are discussing those broad questions of a general character which do not, if I may use the term, descend to detail; but it appears to me that, before we shall be prepared to discuss generally such leading resolutions as we are prepared to discuss in public, it will be almost necessary to spend a considerable time in discussion in committee, and those discussions must necessarily involve a good deal of talk about the details which at times must be considered before the resolutions of a general character can be properly debated. I am in doubt whether the resolution submitted exactly and fully meets what is desired, for, according to the second portion of this resolution, it would be open to any member of this Conference to submit a resolution which would involve a considerable amount of detail, and yet as the resolution stands, being submitted as a resolution at the Conference, it must be discussed in the presence of the public or the Press. I think, instead of this, we should have something which would help us when a question which involves very debatable details is introduced by a resolution—there should be a power of referring that to a committee, otherwise, according to this, any member might insist on the discussion being carried on before the public, even though the resolution as submitted formally was of a character involving many details which we would all like to have discussed in private. I suggest a little alteration in that direction, in order to make the Conference open to the public in regard to the more general resolutions, and exclude the public on those occasions when we want to go into details, arranging that those should be discussed in committee, and not take place in connection with the discussion of the resolutions to be formally submitted when the Press is present.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—Suppose any member of the Conference proposes a resolution with details in, that can be referred to the committee at once for discussion.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—If any notice whatever is given, the Conference, before it proceeds to its business in its own possession, can discuss that motion, whether it is a motion that should be proceeded with in committee. I apprehend the Conference will be in committee when it first meets every day; and no resolution could be proceeded with until there is an opportunity of deciding it in committee. Suppose I give notice of a resolution full of details as to how a Federal Constitution should be constructed, I could not, by any possibility, proceed with that until the Conference had had an opportunity of considering it in committee.

The question was put and carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

It was agreed, on the suggestion of the President, that all notices of motion must be given on the day preceding the next meeting, or that if any honorable member desired to bring on suddenly any important motion it must be with the leave of the whole of the members of the Conference present.

DAYS AND HOURS OF MEETING.

The Conference agreed to sit from day to day as the Conference might determine. It was agreed that the hour of meeting each day should be eleven o'clock.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT MEETING.

The PRESIDENT asked if members of the Conference desired to give any notices of motion for the next day of meeting.

Sir HENRY PARKES said he desired to give notice of the following motion, to test what he thought must be tested, viz., as to the feeling of the Conference as to the time being ripe for federation:—

That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australasia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity, to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one legislative and executive Government on principles just to the several Colonies.

Mr. DEAKIN.—I will not give notice of the following resolutions to-day, desiring that they first be considered in committee. As the framing of these resolutions is a matter of some importance, I now only suggest in the rough what seems to me to be the necessary supplement of the resolution to be moved by Sir Henry Parkes:—

1. That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective Colonies to appoint delegates to a National Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.
2. The Convention should consist of seven members from each of the self-governing Colonies and four members from each of the Crown Colonies.
3. As some time must elapse before a Federal Constitution can be adopted, and as it is desirable that the colonies should at once take united action to provide for military defence and for effective co-operation in other matters of common concern, it is advisable that the Federal Council should be employed for such purposes so far as its powers will permit, and with such an extension of its powers as may be decided upon, and that all the Colonies should be represented on the Council.

REPORTING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

On the suggestion of Mr. DEAKIN, it was agreed that the Conference should from time to time give directions when the Conference was open to the Press and public, and that *Hansard* should give the usual full report.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Conference do now adjourn until to-morrow. The question was put and carried.

And then the Conference, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, adjourned.

D. GILLIES,
President.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Secretary to the Federation Conference.

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

No. 2.

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

Present:

New South Wales ...		The Honorable WILLIAM McMILLAN.
New Zealand ...	{	The Honorable Captain WILLIAM RUSSELL RUSSELL, Sir JOHN HALL, K.C.M.G.
Queensland ...	{	The Honorable Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G., JOHN MURTAGH MACROSSAN.
South Australia ...	{	The Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D., THOMAS PLAYFORD.
Tasmania ...	{	The Honorable ANDREW INGLIS CLARK, BOLTON STAFFORD BIRD.
Victoria ...	{	The Honorable DUNCAN GILLIES, ALFRED DEAKIN.
Western Australia ...		The Honorable Sir JAMES GEORGE LEE STEERE.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair.

The PRESIDENT expressed his regret that Sir Henry Parkes was not well enough to be present, and it was agreed that the Conference should adjourn until two o'clock.

On the PRESIDENT taking the Chair at two o'clock, Mr. McMillan announced that the indisposition of his colleague still continued, and that Sir Henry Parkes asked the favour of an adjournment till Monday next, when he hoped to be able to attend.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Conference do now adjourn until Monday next.

The question was put and carried.

And then the Conference, at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, adjourned.

D. GILLIES,

President.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Secretary to the Federation Conference.

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

No. 3.

MONDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

Present:

New South Wales ...	{	The Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., " WILLIAM McMILLAN.
New Zealand ...	{	The Honorable Captain WILLIAM RUSSELL RUSSELL, " Sir JOHN HALL, K.C.M.G.
Queensland ...	{	The Honorable Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G., " JOHN MURTAGH MACROSSAN.
South Australia ...	{	The Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D., " THOMAS PLAYFORD.
Tasmania ...	{	The Honorable ANDREW INGLIS CLARK, " BOLTON STAFFORD BIRD.
Victoria ...	{	The Honorable DUNCAN GILLIES, " ALFRED DEAKIN.
Western Australia ...		The Honorable Sir JAMES GEORGE LEE STEERE.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair.

FEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved, That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australasia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies.

Mr. DEAKIN seconded the motion.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH addressed the Conference.

Mr. PLAYFORD addressed the Conference.

Mr. DEAKIN addressed the Conference.

Mr. CLARK moved, That the debate be now adjourned.

The question was put and carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Conference do now adjourn until to-morrow.

The question was put and carried.

And then the Conference, at forty-five minutes past five o'clock, adjourned.

D. GILLIES,

President.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Secretary to the Federation Conference.

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

No. 4.

TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

Present:

New South Wales ...	{	The Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., " WILLIAM McMILLAN.
New Zealand ...	{	The Honorable Captain WILLIAM RUSSELL RUSSELL, " Sir JOHN HALL, K.C.M.G.
Queensland ...	{	The Honorable Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G., " JOHN MURTAGH MACROSSAN.
South Australia ...	{	The Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D., " THOMAS PLAYFORD.
Tasmania ...	{	The Honorable ANDREW INGLIS CLARK, " BOLTON STAFFORD BIRD.
Victoria ...	{	The Honorable DUNCAN GILLIES, " ALFRED DEAKIN.
Western Australia ...		The Honorable Sir JAMES GEORGE LEE STEERE.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair.

FEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.

The debate was resumed on the question—That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australasia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies.

Mr. CLARK addressed the Conference.

Sir JAMES LEE STEERE addressed the Conference.

Captain RUSSELL addressed the Conference.

Dr. COCKBURN addressed the Conference.

Mr. McMILLAN moved, That the debate be now adjourned.

The question was put and carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Conference do now adjourn until to-morrow.

The question was put and carried.

And then the Conference, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, adjourned.

D. GILLIES,

President.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Secretary to the Federation Conference.

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

No. 5.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

Present:

New South Wales ...	{	The Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G.,
		„ WILLIAM McMILLAN.
New Zealand ...	{	The Honorable Captain WILLIAM RUSSELL RUSSELL,
		„ Sir JOHN HALL, K.C.M.G.
Queensland ...	{	The Honorable Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G.,
		„ JOHN MURTAGH MACROSSAN.
South Australia ...	{	The Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D.,
		„ THOMAS PLAYFORD.
Tasmania ...	{	The Honorable ANDREW INGLIS CLARK,
		„ BOLTON STAFFORD BIRD.
Victoria ...	{	The Honorable DUNCAN GILLIES,
		„ ALFRED DEAKIN.
Western Australia ...		The Honorable Sir JAMES GEORGE LEE STEERE.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair.

FEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.

The debate was resumed on the question—That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australasia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies.

Mr. McMILLAN addressed the Conference.

Mr. BIRD addressed the Conference.

Sir JOHN HALL addressed the Conference.

Mr. MACROSSAN addressed the Conference.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved, That the debate be now adjourned.

The question was put and carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Conference do now adjourn until to-morrow.

The question was put and carried.

And then the Conference, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, adjourned.

D. GILLIES,

President.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Secretary to the Federation Conference.

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

No. 6.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

Present:

New South Wales ...	{	The Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., " WILLIAM McMILLAN.
New Zealand ...	{	The Honorable Captain WILLIAM RUSSELL RUSSELL, " Sir JOHN HALL, K.C.M.G.
Queensland ...	{	The Honorable Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G., " JOHN MURTAGH MACROSSAN.
South Australia ...	{	The Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D., " THOMAS PLAYFORD.
Tasmania ...	{	The Honorable ANDREW INGLIS CLARK, " BOLTON STAFFORD BIRD.
Victoria ...	{	The Honorable DUNCAN GILLIES, " ALFRED DEAKIN.
Western Australia ...	{	The Honorable Sir JAMES GEORGE LEE STEERE.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair.

FEDERATION OF THE COLONIES:

The debate was resumed on the question—That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australasia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies.

Sir HENRY PARKES again addressed the Conference.

The PRESIDENT addressed the Conference.

On the motion of Sir HENRY PARKES, the question was amended by omitting the word "Australasian" in the second line, and inserting in place thereof the word "Australian;" and by omitting the word "Australasia" in the sixth line, and inserting in place thereof the word "Australia."

The PRESIDENT then put the question—That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies—which was carried unanimously.

ADMISSION OF THE REMOTER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Captain RUSSELL moved, That to the Union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Sir JOHN HALL seconded the motion.

The question was put and carried unanimously.

NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective Colonies to appoint delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.

Sir JOHN HALL seconded the motion, and addressed the Conference.

Mr. PLAYFORD addressed the Conference, and moved, as an amendment, That the words "to meet in Hobart some time early in 1891" be added after the word "Constitution."

Mr. BIRD seconded the amendment, and addressed the Conference.

Sir JOHN HALL addressed the Conference.

Sir HENRY PARKES addressed the Conference.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH addressed the Conference.

The PRESIDENT addressed the Conference.

Mr. CLARK addressed the Conference.

Mr. PLAYFORD, by leave, withdrew the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved, as an amendment, That the words "during the present year" be inserted after the word "appoint."

The amendment was put and carried.

The PRESIDENT then put the question—That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective Colonies to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution—which was carried unanimously.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Convention should consist of not more than seven members from each of the self-governing Colonies, and not more than four members from each of the Crown colonies.

Mr. McMILLAN seconded the motion.

Sir JOHN HALL addressed the Conference.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH addressed the Conference.

The question was put and carried unanimously.

EXTENSION OF POWERS OF FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That as some time must elapse before a Federal Constitution can be adopted, and as it is desirable that the Colonies should at once take united action to provide for military defence and for effective co-operation in other matters of common concern, it is advisable that the Federal Council should be employed for such purposes so far as its powers will permit, and with such an extension of its powers as may be decided upon, and that all the Colonies should be represented on the Council.

Dr. COCKBURN seconded the motion.

Mr. McMILLAN addressed the Conference.

Captain RUSSELL addressed the Conference.

Mr. MACROSSAN addressed the Conference.

Mr. CLARK addressed the Conference.

Sir HENRY PARKES addressed the Conference.

Mr. DEAKIN, by leave, withdrew the motion.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Conference do now adjourn until to-morrow.

The question was put and carried.

And then the Conference, at forty minutes past five o'clock, adjourned.

D. GILLIES,

President.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Secretary to the Federation Conference.

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

No. 7.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

Present:

New South Wales ...	{	The Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., " WILLIAM McMILLAN.
New Zealand ...	{	The Honorable Captain WILLIAM RUSSELL RUSSELL, " Sir JOHN HALL, K.C.M.G.
Queensland ...	{	The Honorable Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G., " JOHN MURTAGH MACROSSAN.
South Australia ...	{	The Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D., " THOMAS PLAYFORD.
Tasmania ...	{	The Honorable ANDREW INGLIS CLARK, " BOLTON STAFFORD BIRD.
Victoria ...	{	The Honorable DUNCAN GILLIES, " ALFRED DEAKIN.
Western Australia ...	{	The Honorable Sir JAMES GEORGE LEE STEERE.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Sir JOHN HALL moved, That the following Address to Her Majesty the Queen be agreed to by the Conference:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

We Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Conference assembled in Melbourne to consider the question of creating for Australasia one Federal Government, and representing the Australasian Colonies, desire to approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with renewed expressions of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

On behalf of Your Majesty's subjects throughout Australasia, we beg to express the fervent hope that Your Majesty's life may be long spared to reign over a prosperous and happy people.

We most respectfully inform Your Majesty that, after mature deliberation, we have unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:—

1. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies.

2. That to the union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon.
3. That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective Colonies to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.
4. That the Convention should consist of not more than seven members from each of the self-governing Colonies, and not more than four members from each of the Crown Colonies.

Dr. COCKBURN seconded the motion, and addressed the Conference.
The question was put and carried unanimously.

SIGNING AND FORWARDING ADDRESS.

Sir JOHN HALL moved, That the President do sign the foregoing Address on behalf of the Conference, and present the same to His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, with a respectful request that he will be pleased to transmit such Address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Dr. COCKBURN seconded the motion.
The question was put and carried unanimously.

FORWARDING PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH moved, That the President forward copies of the Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Conference to His Excellency the Governor of Victoria for transmission to the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. DEAKIN seconded the motion.
The question was put and carried unanimously.

FORWARDING PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES TO OTHER COLONIES.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the President forward copies of the Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Conference to the Representatives of the Colonies at this Conference, for presentation to their respective Parliaments, and for general distribution.

Mr. PLAYFORD seconded the motion.
The question was put and carried unanimously.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE SIGNED.

The Conference directed that the Official Record of its Proceedings should be signed by the President and the Secretary to the Conference.

COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CONFERENCE.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received communications from various persons and public bodies addressed to the Conference.

After deliberation, it was resolved that, as the Conference could not deal with these communications, the Secretary return them to the persons or public bodies who had forwarded them.

CONVENER OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. CLARK moved, That the Premier of Victoria be requested to act as Convener of the National Australasian Convention of Delegates to be appointed by the several Legislatures of the Australasian Colonies, and to arrange, upon consultation with the Premiers of the other Colonies, the time and place of the meeting of the Convention.

Mr. PLAYFORD seconded the motion.
The question was put and carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO PRESIDENT.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved, That the thanks of the Conference be given to the Honorable Duncan Gillies for the services rendered by him as President of the Conference.

Mr. MACROSSAN seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT addressed the Conference.

The question was put and carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO SECRETARY.

Dr. COCKBURN moved, That the thanks of the Conference be given to Mr. George Henry Jenkins for the services rendered by him as Secretary to the Conference.

Sir JAMES LEE STEERE seconded the motion, and addressed the Conference.

The question was put and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT thanked the members of the Conference on behalf of Mr. Jenkins.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Conference do now adjourn.

The question was put and carried.

And then the Conference, at thirty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, adjourned.

D. GILLIES,
President.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Secretary to the Federation Conference.

DEBATES OF THE CONFERENCE.

(OFFICIAL RECORD.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

The Public were admitted to the Conference Chamber at a quarter to Noon, the PRESIDENT (Mr. D. GILLIES) being in the Chair.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved—

“That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australasia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity, to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one legislative and executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies.”

He said—Mr. President, I have to tender my deep regret that I have been the unwilling cause of any delay in the proceedings of this Conference. I am very sensible, indeed, of the goodness and consideration of yourself and my other co-representatives in so readily excusing me on Friday last, and I beg you to feel assured that no cause of my absence then which I could have removed would have allowed me to be away on so important an occasion. In submitting the motion which I have just proposed, I will endeavour to steer clear of what may be called sectional politics. I will strive to avoid any reference, or any epithet, that could possibly give offence to any of the colonies represented here. I will try to put my case before the Conference as quietly, as clearly, and as forcibly as my powers will permit, trusting to avoid any half speech, or any holding back of the sentiments of the colony I represent. The first thing that occurs to me is that most of us have little thought how old a question this subject of federation really is amongst us. I have been really surprised myself, in going back to the earlier records, to find that it was the child—the fondled child—of the greatest men we ever had in any of the colonies. In my own colony, I find it had the favour of Mr. Wentworth, who certainly ranked second to none. It also had the support of other statesmen of considerable power and influence in the very early days of parliamentary government here in Victoria. For instance, I read this morning a report of a select committee of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, appointed within a year of the advent of responsible Government, in which all that we are now met to consider is forcibly put forth, and, to my mind, supported by very conclusive argument. I will refer for a short time to one or two of these early records, some of which, in my busy life, I never read until I had occasion to use them. This report of the select committee of the Victorian Legislative Assembly is dated September 8, 1857, that is to say, less than a year after the introduction of responsible government, and is a document showing so much ability and supporting so strongly what I am asking you to consider to-day, that it is well worth very serious perusal. I may mention that it was first reported to the world in 1860, by Mr. William Nicholson, who was at the time Chief Secretary of this colony. I have not hit upon the names of the gentlemen forming the committee, but I think Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was one of them. I am personally aware that, from his first landing here, he took a very wide and warm interest in the subject of federation. I will only detain the Conference by reading three or four short passages from this report. It says:—

“On the ultimate necessity of a federal union, there is but one opinion. Your committee is unanimous in believing that the interest and honour of these growing states would be promoted by the establishment

of a system of mutual action and co-operation among them. Their interest suffers, and must continue to suffer, while competing tariffs, naturalization laws, and land systems, rival schemes of immigration and of ocean postage, a clumsy and an inefficient method of communicating with each other and with the home Government on public business, and a distant and expensive system of judicial appeal exist."

This was written 33 years ago.

"And the honour and importance which constitute so essential an element of national prosperity"—I must read these words again, because without this sentiment of honour intermingled with importance attaching to the subject there can never be any federation. If we proceed on any inferior plans of action—on that of personal interest, for example, which I cannot believe will enter the mind of any member of the Conference—or if we take any less elevated ground than that of public honour, as well as of importance, we can never hope for the next hundred years to give birth to a nation in this part of the world:—

"And the honour and importance which constitute so essential an element of national prosperity, and the absence of which invites aggression from foreign enemies, cannot perhaps, in this generation, belong to any single colony in this southern group, but may, and we are persuaded would, be speedily attained by an Australian Federation representing the entire."

Then the report utters a sentence which in itself is a chapter of sound political philosophy:

"Neighbouring states of the second order inevitably become confederates or enemies."

Who can doubt, Mr. President, that, if the colonies had acted upon this report of your Legislature 33 years ago, many things savouring of enmity, at all events of something more than rivalry, would have been avoided:—

"Neighbouring states of the second order inevitably become confederates or enemies."

We have proved it, unhappily, to be too true:—

"By becoming confederates so early in their career, the Australian Colonies would, we believe, immensely economize their strength and resources. They would substitute a common national interest for local and conflicting interests, and waste no more time in barren rivalry. They would enhance the national credit, and attain much earlier the power of undertaking works of serious cost and importance. They would not only save time and money, but attain increased vigour and accuracy, by treating the larger questions of public policy at one time and place, and in an Assembly, which it may be presumed would consist of the wisest and most experienced statesmen of the colonial Legislatures, they would set up a safeguard against violence or disorder, holding it in check by the common sense and common force of the federation. They would possess the power of more promptly calling new states into existence throughout their immense territory, as the spread of population required it, and of enabling each of the existing states to apply itself without conflict or jealousy to the special industry which its position and resources render most profitable. The time for accomplishing such a federation is naturally a point upon which there are a variety of opinions, but we are unanimous in believing that it is not too soon to invite a mutual understanding on the subject throughout the colonies. Most of us conceive that the time for union is come."

So we see, Mr. President, that all that I can say now was said by this duly organised body of your Parliament, within a year after the introduction of responsible government into this colony. Passing from that, time does not permit me to refer to the many other similar enunciations of opinion in those early days, both here and elsewhere—that is to say, in this colony, in New South Wales, in South Australia, and in New Zealand. If any one will take the trouble to examine these records, he will find, without drawing invidious comparisons, or without indulging in that species of delusion which always imagines that giants lived in some earlier time—without any excessive imagination of that kind—he will find that these views, in the very first years of our freedom, had the support of the ablest men that have ever adorned the councils of any of the colonies. I pass rapidly on now to the Convention of 1883, to which I shall make only a slight allusion. But I have been much struck by the fact that, in the correspondence which is before me here and which I have no doubt is before you all, Mr. James Service, who was the principal mover in bringing that Convention together, had unquestionably in view precisely what I trust we all have in contemplation now—the establishment of a Federal Parliament. This earlier record to which I have alluded speaks of establishing a Legislative Federal Union, not a union without the power of making federal laws, but it is particular in announcing a desire for a legislative union. Mr. Service, beyond all doubt, entertained exactly the same views. Some of his letters were only read by me for the first time this morning, and I felt surprised to see that at the time he was trying to get the other colonies to enter into the Convention of 1883 he never appeared to have dreamt of the limited body which came into existence. I have not time, Mr. President, to read any of the passages from

Mr. Service's letters, but of course they are known to you, and must be known to many other gentlemen here—to all who took part in that Convention. With regard to the Federal Council, we must not lose sight of the fact that that development, that that doctrine of development of which we have heard so much, has been going on through the instrumentality of that Council. Through the action of the Federal Council public opinion has more rapidly, more definitely, and, I do not doubt, more clearly formed itself on this large subject. And the process of development does not necessarily mean that there shall be a kind of sliding scale of our laws, but it means that the action of a body, of a group of individuals, of a community, or even of a single individual, can develop a question, so that it is more and more understood by the general body whom it concerns. That development has most assuredly been going on from then until now. But something more has been going on. All the elements of national life have been going on amongst us with an increased speed. There is not one of these important colonies which has not felt the wonderful stimulus given to industry, to every kind of enterprise, to education, to refinement in social manners, and in the estimates of moral life which have been going on, until we are now in a condition that we may be contrasted favorably with some of the wealthiest states in the world, not only in respect of our enterprise, our skill, and our industrial vigour, but also in the higher walks of life. The extent to which books are bought and read, the extent to which the vehicles of thought find encouragement and nurture in these colonies, is something not frequently estimated, but incomparably creditable to us. I doubt not for a moment but that, if an investigation could be made, there are more readers of the higher publications issued through the London press—the monthly reviews, the higher order of newspapers, such as the *Spectator*—I do not for a moment doubt that there are more readers out of a given number, say more in every thousand of the population, here than there are in similar sections of the population of Great Britain. We have now reached a stage of life when we are not behind any nation in the world, either in the vigour, the industry, the enterprise, the foresight, or the creative skill of our working populations, in which I include the directors of labour, and we are not behind in all the higher refinements of civilised society. And if all that is so, let us for a moment pause to consider what this society is made of. According to the best calculations that I have been able to have made—I mean by our own Government Statist—we have a united population of 3,834,200 souls. It is worth noting in passing, though I attach no special importance to it, that of these numbers 2,656,000 are in the three colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. This fact is of interest to me, because there was a time when these three colonies only represented one colony, and that time was not so long ago. I, myself, had the privilege of voting for the separation of Queensland, and I remember the separation of Victoria. And these three colonies, which occupy the space that formed the one colony of New South Wales when I arrived here, contain 2,656,000 of the entire population of Australia. That, as I have just said, is worth noting in passing; it is of interest to me, and I think it will be of interest to others, but I still prefer to look at the sum total of our people, and that sum total measures our capacity for asserting our claim to national life. Don't let us be mistaken—it is not likely that any man here will be mistaken on that point, but let none be mistaken—population is the one great basis for the growth of nations either here or anywhere else. But pause for a minute to see what this population has done. I have here an estimate of the value of the annual industrial productions of this united population. What I mean is, the value of what is produced from the elements we possess—produced from the land, produced by the power of industry from the rude elements of nature, and I find that the sum total for a single year is no less than £95,042,000. Then if we take the private wealth of this people—I do not mean, and I wish to be very distinctly understood as not meaning the public wealth, such as the railways or the lands of the several colonies, but the private wealth and the income of the free citizens of Australasia—the result is equally remarkable. We shall best test the private wealth of the people by comparing it with that of the people of other countries, and I have selected out of many before me in the tables with which I have been supplied, five great nations other than Australasia. I will give you the average private wealth per inhabitant. In Austria, it amounts to £16 6s.; in Germany, to £18 14s.; in France, to £25 14s.; in the United Kingdom, to £35 4s.; in the United States, to £39, and in Australasia, to £48. Therefore, in reality, we stand at the head of the nations of the world in the distribution of wealth—that is, of wealth in its grandest form, because a

country cannot really be said to be in a prosperous condition with a few colossal fortunes—a few families rolling in luxury, and the mass of the people in poverty-stricken homes. The real standard in civilization is the wide diffusion of wealth over the population to be governed; and, judged by that test, Australasia stands at the head of the nations of the world; not only so, but a long way at the head. The private wealth of the United States is £39 per inhabitant, and the wealth of Australasia £48 per inhabitant, showing that for each living creature, from the richest to the poorest, we possess, if our wealth be distributed in equal proportions, £9 more for the purchase of the good things of this world than the United States, or than any other country on the face of the earth. Well, we have done much in all the chief provinces of government. All the gentlemen who are listening to me know what wonderful progress we have made during the last generation, and I need not advert to the subject in detail. But let us see what this peace-loving people—and we are a peace-loving people, and I pray to God that we may ever remain a peace-loving people—have done in rational provision for the defence of the bounteous lands we possess. We have a united army of 31,795 men; and to show that this army has been constituted with a due regard to the most valuable arms of military service, let me point out that of the total number we have 15,913 infantry, we have 7,226 men in rifle companies—and these rifle companies are in their very infancy—and we have 3,954 artillery. If an army not one-third so great in number as that we now possess justified the able men who have gone before us, in contemplating the course we now propose to adopt, have not we arrived at a stage of numbers which amply justifies us in thinking of building ourselves into a nation? We have wealth—and it would be impossible for that wealth to exist if it were not for the well-directed energies of mind and physical strength in creating it—which places us before all the great peoples of the world. There is not one so wealthy as we; not one with the same command of the natural comforts of life which wealth ought to be employed in procuring as we. We have brought into existence systems of education, which, in a very short time, have been followed, and to a large extent copied, by old, powerful, and renowned nations. But what is of more importance to us is this, that we have brought into existence systems of education which practically embrace the children of all the families which live under our forms of government. We have constructed means of communication—we have carried them in all directions where they were most needed—to an extent which, if we had not done so much, would be a marvel to ourselves; and in all the other true provinces of free government we have, making allowance for the infirmities, the mistakes, and the mis-directed energies of all human communities, made such progress as has excited the admiration of the best of other countries. If, then, we were fit in the year 1857 to enter into a federation, how much more fit are we now? And if we are not fit now, with the elements of strength which I have very cursorily pointed out, when shall we be fit? I asked the other night—and I know no better way of putting the case—that if there are any persons who object to complete federation at the present time, they should point out when we shall be fit for it. That seems to me to be an obligation that is thrown upon them. If they say that we are not ripe for complete federation now, then when shall we be ripe? Will it be to-morrow, or this day twelve months, or this day five years, or this day ten years? In what degree shall we be better off then than we are now? The other night a gentleman, the most striking feature of whose character is his practical common sense, told us that there was a lion in the path, and that this Conference must either kill the lion or be killed by it. Well, the fabled lion is most frequently presented to us as a foreign monster, as a thing directly opposed to the person who is pursuing the path—that has the most opposite notions to the end that person has in view. This lion is supposed to be an enemy that will tear him to pieces. I have never seen this fabled lion presented to the world under any other circumstances; and thus interpreted, there is not and cannot be any lion whatever in our path. There is no obstacle in the path before us except impediments which we have created ourselves. Nature has created no obstacle. That principle of Divine goodness—call it what you may—which exists, and over-rules the world, has created this fair land of Australia, situated as it is, wisely created it for a grand experiment in human government, and there is no lion, and no natural difficulty before us. The path is plain and bright with the genial sun-shine of our own blue heavens, with no impediment in it whatever. If we are only wise, and can only agree among ourselves, if we acknowledge that bond which unites us as one people, whether we will or no, if we acknowledge frankly that kinship from which we cannot escape, and from which

no one desires to escape—if we acknowledge that, and if we subordinate all lower and sectional considerations to the one great aim of building up a power which, in the world outside, will have more influence, command more respect, enhance every comfort, and every profit of life amongst ourselves—if we only enter into the single contemplation of this one object, the thing will be accomplished, and accomplished more easily, and in shorter time, than any great achievement of the same nature that was ever accomplished before. But let there be no mistake. We cannot become a nation and still cling to conditions and to desires which are antagonistic to nationality. We cannot become one united people and cherish some provincial object which is inconsistent with that nationality. We have grown, as this resolution says, in population and in wealth, and I have taken the liberty of proving both facts. We have made great advances in the discovery of resources, and we have done a wonderful work in developing them within the last seven years. Resources which were hidden seven years ago are now familiar and are familiarly acted upon. And in regard to self-governing power, the few allusions I have made to the product of our Parliamentary labours are sufficient to show how wonderfully we have exhibited our capacity for self government. In answer to the question which is sometimes asked, “How much better shall we be for Federal Government?” I will endeavour to show, briefly, from my limited point of view, how much better we shall be under those conditions. There are numberless sources of wealth which would be developed by one powerful wealthy government which are not likely to be developed or matured by the provincial governments which now exist—notably, the splendid sea-fisheries which Australia possesses. There is no limit to, almost no knowledge of, the extent of the fisheries belonging to Australia. They certainly could, under one law, one system of regulation and management, be developed to an extent which is never likely to be ascertained otherwise. Then there is the safety of our coasts, their efficient lighting, and the completion of surveys. The security of our coasts could be infinitely better attended to by the central government than can ever be the case with the separate governments. Then, again, the means of communication, without trenching upon the rights of the several governments, could be greatly advanced by the sagacity, the wisdom, and the uniform power of a central government. Did time permit, I might enumerate the subjects with which it would be directly the province of a Federal Legislature to deal. But we cannot hope to be secure from molestation outside. I for one, and no doubt I reflect the feeling of a great number of other men, earnestly pray that Australia may remain for ever at peace; but much as we may desire it, and no matter how much we may do to conserve that state of things, we know well enough that when nations are at war they know but one law, and that that law is the law of power and force. We have seen throughout all history that what has been done in the past will, as long as human nature is human nature, continue to be done in the future. We have seen that countries are attacked for the mere purpose of armed disturbance, and that, however much they may desire to be at peace, they are not allowed to be at peace. That was most strongly illustrated in the war between England and America, which commenced in 1812. The young United States—so conscious of weakness, so anxious to follow the maxims of peace, so entirely opposed to conflict of any kind—a country which had been living under the presidency of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, who of all men that ever held power were averse to war, and who made every possible effort to keep their people out of the terrible struggle between Napoleon and the rest of Europe—were obliged to go to war. That young Republic had her ships seized on the high seas, one after another, to the number of some 1,200, and I am sorry to say that the greater part were seized by Great Britain—lawlessly seized—while some were seized by France. Although America desired to remain at peace, the one great power at war in Europe was jealous of that young country stepping into her place in carrying the commerce of the world, and the usurper who governed France was determined to compel her to side with him. And from these unworthy motives the sea-borne commerce of the United States was almost entirely destroyed. We do not know when there may be war, and do you think that we shall be safer than were the United States in the years 1810, 1811, and 1812—until, indeed, the ravages made upon the marine of the United States by these two great contending Powers, France and England, at length compelled America to declare war when she was utterly unfit to fight so powerful an opponent as Great Britain. Do what we may we cannot be more secure than our countrymen were in the case to which I have called special attention. We cannot, indeed, be secure at all against the unlicensed

force of a great armed Power. In a state of war, men do not consider what is right, but what is possible—they do not consider what is essentially just, but what directly or indirectly may forward their cause. If a great Power had any excuse for plundering these colonies the wealth of Australia would be of the most essential importance in promoting the elements of war. Nothing whatever can save us in any such event as that except a reasonably efficient, a reasonably strong, numerically, armed force, and the training of our young men to the defences of the country. I do not know, Mr. President, whether I need dwell much more upon the value of this Union Government, for it seems to be generally admitted. I find few men, hardly any, who will openly say it is a good thing for us not to be united. Nearly all that I have met with, or have heard of, will tell you that at some time or other these colonies ought to be united. The men who lived at the time when the Constitution of these colonies came into operation told us that the time had come then. Most of those men are now in their graves, but I venture to say that few of them ever supposed that a generation would pass away without anything having been done in a true direction of placing the Australian lands under one form of government. What we really want, from my point of view, is a complete form of government—a Legislature with full power to make laws for the whole country, and an Executive with full power to administer those laws and conduct the affairs of the country; and it seems to me that the founding of the United States affords us this one warning against anything short of a complete Constitution. We know that after the struggle for independence, the United States tried to live under what are known as the Articles of Confederation. They tried to live as federated states; but year by year they grew weaker, more dissatisfied, more incapable of attending to the real wants of even one of the states, and, as was pointed out all through by Washington, nothing could follow from the federation but disaster, ruin, and acquisition by a foreign Power. It was only the failure of this system which compelled the states at last to accept the Constitution under which they have lived and thriven in such comparative happiness and prosperity, and in such comparative glory. That Constitution—and I know of nothing so instructive as the life of Washington in regard to it—was brought about by the disastrous effects of the experiment of trying to secure to the states their separate rights and separate sovereignty. By Washington alone it seemed to be seen clearly, from the first, that it must fail; and so complete was the union accomplished afterwards, that in the result, as I have had many occasions to point out, the whole of that great territory now possessed by the United States of America, is as free as the streets of Boston or the streets of New York. Since I came to Melbourne I have met with a curious case, illustrating the doctrine implanted in the Constitution in regard to the freedom of the separate states. If the Conference will bear with me for two or three moments, I will quote the case referred to. The General Assembly of Maryland passed a municipal law enabling the city council of Baltimore to impose wharfage dues. It was a purely municipal law, limited to the municipal council of Baltimore. A little vessel, laden with potatoes, arrived in that port, and, in pursuance of this law, the municipal council levied wharfage dues to the extent of four dollars and some cents, which the resolute captain refused to pay. The ship itself had nothing but potatoes on board, and not a great quantity of them, because the wharfage dues, according to the municipal law, only amounted to the sum I have mentioned. The captain, having refused to pay, was taken before the local court, which ordered him to pay the money. The captain appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which sustained the verdict of the court below. But the sturdy captain, strong in his knowledge of the constitution, appealed from the Supreme Court of that State to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court of the United States reversed judgment. After quoting a number of decisions, the judgment of the court goes on to say:—

“In view of these and other decisions of this court, it must be regarded as settled that no state can, consistently with the Federal Constitution, impose upon the products of other states, brought therein for sale or use, or upon citizens because engaged in the sale therein or the transportation thereto, or the products of other states, more onerous public burdens or taxes than it imposes upon the like products of its own territory.”

The case seems to set at rest, in the most emphatic manner, what is sometimes disputed—the question of existence of entire freedom throughout the territory of the United States. As the members of the Conference know, she has created a tariff of a very severe, and, in some cases, almost prohibitive, character against the outside

world ; but as between New York and Massachusetts, and as between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, there is no custom-house and no tax collector. Between any two of the states—indeed, from one end of the states to the other—the country is as free as the air in which the swallow flies. We cannot too fully bear in mind this doctrine of this great republic, a doctrine supported in the most convincing manner by the case to which I have alluded. Now, I am one of those who believe, as far as my opinion is of value, formed upon a rather long experience, that whatever may be the decision of the Conference it will be playing at federation if we attempt to create a Federal Government with anything less than the full powers of a Federal Government. I am as anxious to preserve the proper rights and privileges of the colony of New South Wales as any person can be of preserving the proper rights and privileges of the colony of Victoria. Indeed, I should almost fear to come back to the colony which has treated me so well if I did not do my utmost to preserve her independence in all that is consistent with the province of one great Federation. But the Federation Government must be a government of power. It must be a Government especially armed with plenary power for the defence of the country. It must be a Government armed with plenary power for the performance of all other functions pertaining to a National Government, such as the building of ships, the enlistment of soldiers, and the carrying out of many works in the industrial world which may be necessary for the advancement of a nation. It may possibly be a very wise thing indeed, that some of these powers should come into force with the concurrence of the State Legislatures or the Provincial Legislatures. It may, perhaps, be a wise thing that some condition of gradation should be stipulated for in approaching the full powers of this Federal Government, or in consummating its full power; but that it should be in design, from the very first, a complete legislative and executive government, suited to perform the grandest and the highest functions of a nation, cannot, I think, be a matter of doubt. I do not know what may be the feelings of the members of this Conference. As most of my co-representatives must be aware, I have had little communication with them. In coming here, I have not sought communication with any person of influence. I have abstained from seeking consultation of that kind, because I desired to come to the Conference with my mind untrammelled, and because I desired to meet the representatives of other colonies on fair and open ground, with the one great object of resolving ourselves into a nation before us, and that alone moderated and controlled by a jealous regard for the separate rights of our individual colonies. I, for one, say that it is the duty of the whole of the delegates to have a jealous regard for the rights and just privileges of the colonies they represent. It would be impossible for any Federal Government to expect to give satisfaction unless its powers—which I still contend must be sufficient for its high purposes—were in harmony with what is justly due to the several colonies. I would ask the members of the Conference to keep steadily in mind the fact that they represent the whole population of Australasia, that in that population there is a wide, rapidly increasing, wave of Australian-born men, many of them standing, as it were, in the early dawn of manhood; and we cannot think so lightly of our country, and the men it has bred, as not to believe that in that new wave of life, with which we shall all be overwhelmed very shortly, there may be greater men than we. Indeed, the whole of the Universities of the world already bear testimony to the genius of young Australia. The young men of these fair colonies have shown themselves in no degree behind their brethren of the old world. We have everything to look for in the generation that will follow us. We may have—and why should we not—as gifted men here as ever breathed the breath of life. They are upon us in thousands, and they will fill our places immediately. We ought not simply to look to the accidents of the time which may have put us in places of rule—we ought not to look for the auxiliary influences which may affect us as men—but we ought to look to those who are coming in such countless thousands after us, to the higher aims which they may have, and to the higher powers of achievement which they may manifest to the world. We ought not lightly to disregard all the powers which the imagination can call forth, in picturing the future of these great colonies. Their destiny is assured, and their federation is assured. The union of the Australian people is a thing that so commends itself to the most far-seeing of those who have come from other lands, and which so intertwines itself with the very life of the native born, that nothing can possibly stop its progress. I trust we have not entered upon the consideration of the

question too soon, and I trust we shall make no mistake. I do not see how it is possible to shut our eyes to the fact that our duty, at all events, is to ask the Parliaments of the different colonies to consider whether or not the time is come. I submit this resolution at a time when, I am bound to confess, I have not strength to treat it in the way I would wish to treat it; but I trust it has sufficient merit in itself to commend it to the serious consideration of the Conference. I submit it, Mr. President, with the full belief that it will be supported, and with the full belief that it will meet with the concurrence and emphatic approval of a large majority of the people of all the colonies.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Mr. President, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been moved by Sir Henry Parkes.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—Sir, I rise with some diffidence to follow my honorable friend Sir Henry Parkes, after the very able and eloquent speech with which he has favoured the members of this Conference, a speech full of historical information and deep research. I think I may take it for granted that all of us present here to-day show by our presence that we believe that the time has arrived for a more complete federation of the Australian Colonies than has hitherto been attainable, and that, practically, the object for which we are met is to consider how far it is practicable, at the present time, to go on towards the end which I again assume we all have in view. I apprehend there can be no difference of opinion as to the end we all have in view—that end must be a complete Federal Government of Australia. Whether or not that federation shall include New Zealand may be a matter for further consideration, and I speak of a complete Federal Government leaving that question open. I take it, therefore, that we are all agreed as to the end that is coming, and that what we are here for is to exchange ideas, and to consider, as practical men, how far we can go with any hope of success in asking the legislatures from which we come to entrust powers to a convention to frame a Federal Constitution. Sir Henry Parkes referred to a very able and eloquent report that was drawn up by a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in 1857; and alluded to the long interval which has elapsed since that time without much being done in the way of carrying out the aspirations expressed in it. Now, I am not quite so disposed to blame all the men who have been engaged in Australian statesmanship in the intervening time, and I think that the figures which were given by Sir Henry Parkes himself show how very different a place the Australia of to-day is from the Australia of 1857. What, in fact, was known of Australia then? Portions of this vast continent that are now known to be some of the richest and most fertile tracts on the face of the earth, were then regarded as stony deserts, or places certainly uninhabitable except by black-skinned people. We know a great deal more of the country now than we knew then. We know something of one another, but even at the present we don't know nearly as much about one another as we ought to do. Still, we have now means of communication which had then no existence; the colonies have very much larger populations, we are in short in closer touch with one another; so that the conditions are very different now from what they were then. Passing from that report of the select committee in 1857, Sir Henry Parkes referred to the Convention that sat in Sydney, in 1883, and of which Mr. James Service was the prime mover. I think my honorable friend is quite right in saying, in fact there can be no doubt, that Mr. Service and his Victorian colleagues went to that Convention with the expectation that it would do a great deal more than it did, with the belief that the proposals they would make for the acceptance of the various colonial Parliaments would go much further in the direction of federation than the proposals which were actually made. And they were not the only ones who went with that expectation, and with that intention. Certainly I can say, speaking for myself, as one of the representatives of Queensland at that Convention, and the only member of this Conference who was a member of that Convention, that I hoped that we should go a great deal further than we actually did. However, it was our business to exchange ideas, and to consider what was both desirable and practicable, because the two things are often quite different. I take it, for instance, that we all agree that the federation of Australia is desirable. Whether it is practicable is another matter, depending not upon our opinions, but upon the public opinion in the different colonies at the present time. The question is—Will these different colonies, through their legislatures, permit such a federation as we may deem desirable? It is no use for us to pass abstract resolutions here, or any resolutions, unless effect will be given to them by our respective legislatures. I think myself it would be most unfortunate,

in a double sense, if any conclusions we may come to, or any steps we may initiate at this Conference should fall through owing to the refusal of the various Legislatures of the colonies to give effect to them. I believe that that would have more than a merely negative influence, that it would not only delay the work of federation until the Parliament or Parliaments that stood out of the union chose to come in, but it would have the effect of undoing all that was done before. Therefore it is very important that we should see exactly on what ground we are standing, so far as we can do so. We can only after all express our opinions on the matters of fact before us, but it is important we should know and consider the lion in the path, or any number of lions there may be in the path, and I confess, with my honorable friend Sir Henry Parkes, that I do not feel alarmed about any of these lions in the path. Well, at the Sydney Convention, in 1883, we came to the conclusion, after full discussion, that the colonies were not prepared to establish a Federal Government or a Federal Executive, especially a Federal Executive. That was one of the most important questions for discussion, because a very little consideration must show that there can be no real federation without a Federal Executive. The one question of defence is sufficient to show that. It is impossible to organize and manage a Federal army without a Federal Executive, and that Executive Government, under any system with which we are familiar, or are likely to adopt on the Australian continent, must be practically appointed by or hold office with the approval of a Federal Parliament directly elected by the people. I do not think that the local Parliaments would submit to any other mode of nomination than that with which we are familiar. More than that the Federal Executive must, in order to give effect to its decrees, have a federal revenue, which could only be raised by the direct representatives of the people. We, therefore, felt that as soon as a Federal Executive was established for any purpose it was necessary that there should be a Federal Treasury, and a Federal Parliament, which to a certain extent must supersede the provincial Parliaments, and compel them to surrender some of their functions. At that time we thought that it was not possible to do so much, as we believed that the provincial Parliaments would not then consent to surrender any of their functions. We, therefore adopted what we conceived to be a desirable course—not absolutely desirable, perhaps, but which was something better than we had, and was also practicable, and that was the establishment of a body in many respects like the conferences of representatives of the different colonies which had been held periodically, but with power to give effect to the conclusions it came to. Many such conferences had been held, many resolutions come to, many promises made, but somehow or other they had fallen through—the decisions were not acted upon, and nothing came of them. The constitution that was then devised for the Federal Council was like that of a conference; it might be called a treaty-making body, but with power to give effect to any conclusions to which it came. That was the scheme we adopted, and I believe that those who shared in that work have no reason to be ashamed of the result of their labours. What they did was never regarded as more than a step to something better. I have always said that I thought the time had come then—and the necessity is becoming more urgent every day—when something more should be done; and I do not think that it indicates any disrespect to the Federal Council, or to the gentlemen who were concerned in framing its constitution, to propose to give effect to what they themselves would have proposed if they had thought that there was any prospect of carrying it. We did then all that we could see to be practicable and desirable. Now, I have no doubt of it being desirable, and I believe it to be practicable, to do more. How much more is a question very difficult to answer, and upon that opinions may differ. But I for one take the same position now that I did six years ago. I have no doubt, or very little doubt, in my own mind, as to how much is desirable. If possible let us get a complete Federal Parliament and Federal Executive, one Dominion with no rivalries—no customs rivalries at any rate, amongst ourselves. If we cannot get all that let us get as much of it as we can. That is the point of view from which I approach the subject. If we cannot get everything, how much can we get? Every step in advance is something gained. If we can get a Federal Government even with limited powers, let us have it; but of course we should prefer to attain the end we have in view at the earliest possible moment, and with the least intervals, because I recognise this, that every imperfect step we make is a halting place, and it may be some time before we can move from it. Therefore, I would desire to go on as far as we can now. How far can we go? That is the question we have to consider. There are some questions about which there can be no doubt. I shall not occupy the time of the Conference

in saying anything about the general advantages of federation. I wish to deal with some of the practical difficulties which I believe we are here to face and to meet. There are some things which it is quite clear, the separate provincial governments cannot do properly or efficiently, although they may do them in some sort of way. We have been accustomed for so long to self-government that we have become practically almost sovereign states, a great deal more sovereign states, though not in name, than the separate states of America. We have been allowed absolute freedom to manage our own affairs; and I know that there are many people who, although they are favourable to the idea of federation in the abstract, would yet hesitate to give up any of those rights which we have been in the habit of exercising. The advantages of federation like everything else will have to be paid for; we cannot get them without giving something in return, and every power which may be exercised by the Federal Government with greater advantage than the separate Governments, involves a corresponding diminution in the powers of the separate Governments and Legislatures. That is the first objection with which we shall be met; but there is an answer to it. There are some things which the separate Parliaments and Executives cannot do. First and foremost there strikes one the question which was the occasion of the suggestion made by Sir Henry Parkes which led to our being brought here. That is the question of defence. The several colonies may have separate armies of their own; they may even have identical laws governing their armies; these laws may actually be in force beyond their own territories; nevertheless they will all be separate laws, so that a curious result may be brought about. Each of the colonies on the Australian mainland may pass a Defence Act identical in terms, authorising the removal of its troops beyond its own boundaries. Six armies might under these laws be concentrated in the one colony, Victoria for example, and yet they would actually all be governed by different laws. The Queenslanders would be governed by the laws of Queensland and amenable only to the tribunals of Queensland; and it would be the same with the New South Welshmen, the South Australians, and the Tasmanians. That is a state of things that is obviously incompatible with the existence of anything like a combined and well-disciplined army, and it could not be got over without a Federal Government. It could be got over so far as the legal difficulty is concerned, by a law of the Federal Council; but the difficulty with regard to the executive head could not be got over in that way. For the purposes of defence, at any rate, there must be a Central Government in Australia. I know quite well that there are a great many persons in Australia who do not believe in the danger of invasion at all. It is no use differing from them; they believe that it is only a device of a military caste, of persons with military fads, to spend money, and do foolish things. These views are very strong in some places, and the persons who hold them have to be reckoned with. It will be taken for granted that I am not saying this because I suppose there is anyone present who holds such views. As Sir Henry Parkes pointed out, we may at any moment be in imminent danger of invasion, and we cannot under existing circumstances protect ourselves satisfactorily. Another matter which must have occurred to everyone who has had experience in government, is that of external relations. The question has often arisen in the colonies. Communications frequently have to be carried on with the Colonial Office in London, and every country of the magnitude of Australia must have external relations with the rest of the world, and it is impossible for six or seven separate colonies to carry such affairs on satisfactorily. Matters relating to trade and commerce, copyright and patents, costly and unsatisfactory appeals to courts of justice in Great Britain—are things which the colonies cannot manage by themselves. I suppose every member of this Conference is familiar with the enumeration of subjects of general and local legislation in British North America. That list at once suggests that many things can be done with great advantage by a Federal Parliament and Central Executive. A Central Executive of course involves a Central Parliament. I wish to advert to another difficulty, and that is with respect to the Federal Executive. How far would the other colonies care to submit to any distinct acts of government by an executive with which they are not familiar? That difficulty arises from our common ignorance of each other. The difficulty arose when the three eastern colonies were governed from Sydney, and since that time a strong dislike has been shown to anything like centralised government. That is particularly the case in Queensland, where dissatisfaction has arisen just as it arose in an earlier period when Queensland and Victoria were governed from New South Wales. The establishment

of a central executive would appear to many persons like going back to that old state of things, and it will be very necessary to explain, when bringing the subject before our several parliaments, that it is not intended to transfer to the Executive Government anything which could be as well done by the separate governments of the colonies. Then there is the question of fiscal union, which Mr. Service called "the lion in the path." It is only a question of time. There must be some day a fiscal union. Whether it can be brought about just now or not is a matter upon which opinions must differ very much. I think, for my part, although I admit freely that federation without fiscal union would be unsatisfactory, that its absence would not be an insuperable obstacle. I maintain that federation without fiscal union would be better than no federation at all. I hope we shall get complete federation, but it is of no use disguising that difficulty. However, as I have said, I do not regard that difficulty as being an insuperable one. Suppose we had a Central Government for defence, uniform laws, the regulation of trade and commerce externally, the post-office, sea fisheries, &c., and the colonies still had separate customs tariffs, we should be so much the better off by reason of the regulation of the things I have named by a Central Government, and as regards fiscal matters we should be no worse off than we are now. And there would be this advantage, that under the new arrangement the absurdity of fighting one another by customs tariffs would become so apparent that before very long they would be given up. It has been said that there can be no federation without absolute freedom of interchange of products. But surely that is not so. What is the difference in principle between a duty collected on the border of a colony and an *octroi* duty collected on the outside of a municipality? The collection of such duties is a most disagreeable thing, but it is not inconsistent with federation—not a perfect form of federation, but an arrangement very much better than anything we have at the present time. That is the "lion in the path," and it seems to me to be a very harmless creature after all. It is of no use disguising the fact that the protective duties in many of the colonies are designed quite as much with a view to protect the colonies against their neighbours as to protect them against the outside world—indeed a great deal more so. This is not the place in which to discuss the wisdom of it. Moreover, in some of the colonies the revenue raised by tariff duties imposed upon their neighbours' products forms a very large proportion of the income of the Government; and when the great question of *cui bono* comes to be asked in the Parliaments these colonies will require a satisfactory answer as to what they are going to gain by surrendering their protective duties. My own opinion is that it is desirable to get rid of all these tariffs, and no doubt they will be got rid of some day, but their existence ought not to be regarded as an impediment to our doing the best we can. I should be sorry to be supposed to attach too much importance to these difficulties, or these practical aspects of the question before us. At the same time when we remember how many years have passed since the Act authorizing the making of treaties by the colonies for the imposition of differential duties was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and that no such treaty has yet been made, we must recognise that the question is one requiring very serious consideration. It may happen that there will be union between some of the colonies before there is a general union between the whole. That is a contingency to be contemplated. Whatever may be thought of a larger and more complete union, there is every reason to suppose that some of the colonies may agree to form a customs union. If that is done, the moral force of gravitation will compel the others to join. I hope, however, that these difficulties will not be allowed to stand in the way. Let anyone look at the list of subjects which may be dealt with by a general Parliament and general Government with so much greater advantage than by separate Parliaments. I would like to trespass on the time of members of the Conference for a few moments for the purpose of mentioning some of the subjects which are enumerated in that great Act of British North America. I have before me a list of the subjects which are the exclusive business of the general legislature. These subjects include the following:—Public Debt and Property, Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Raising of Money by Taxation, Borrowing of Money on Public Credit, Postal Services, Census and Statistics, Militia, Military and Naval Forces, Defence, Beacons, Lighthouses, Navigation and Shipping, Quarantine, Ferries between Provinces, Currency and Coinage, Banking and Paper Money, Weights and Measures, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Interest, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Patents, Copyrights, Naturalization and Alienage, Marriage and Divorce, and Criminal Law. To the latter, I think,

may here be added the question of the regulation of the admission and exclusion of undesirable immigrants, and the establishment of a Court of Appeal. These are subjects in respect of which there is so little difference of opinion amongst intelligent men throughout Australia, that they could certainly be dealt with much better by one Parliament, and the laws be better executed by one executive than by many. The work left for provincial Parliaments would still be large and important, and it would be work which, in the main, could not be so well accomplished by a general Government. This matter, however, is one which can be considered at a subsequent period. What I am anxious to insist upon is this—that we should not be deterred by any fear of not being able to do everything, but that we should do the most we can, remembering the old saying that half a loaf is a great deal better than no bread. Another difficulty which will meet us has reference to the want of knowledge which one colony possesses of another. If, for instance, the Legislature of a country is asked to surrender its great powers of legislation to another body, people will naturally want to know of whom that body is to be constituted, and whether the members of it would consider their interests as well as they would consider them themselves. I would counsel all public men, during the two or three years which must elapse before any definite result can be achieved from our labours, to take every opportunity, both in public and private life, of making themselves acquainted with the different powers of Australasia, and of making the different powers of Australasia acquainted with them. Let us endeavour to distinguish, as far as possible, between means and ends. The end we have in view is the establishment of a great Australian nation. The means which may be adopted for attaining that end may be various. I remember, when I was a boy, a gentleman, for whom I had the greatest respect, saying that the practical definition of wisdom was the proper adaptation of means to ends. We shall require a great deal of this kind of wisdom in bringing about the end we have at heart. Matters such as those of fiscal policy are, after all, only means, not ends, in themselves. Whatever conclusion may be arrived at in regard to such matters, it is our business not to lose sight of the one great end in view—the establishment of a nation. The moral effect upon the people of Australia of the accomplishment of such an object would be very great indeed. Look how much wider will be the field for the legitimate and noble ambition of those who desire to take part in the affairs of a great nation—as it will be—a nation practically commanding the Southern Seas! The energies of men are cramped when they are confined to matters which, although of considerable magnitude in themselves, are nevertheless, to a great extent, local in their character. I need not refer at any greater length to the advantages which will accrue from the end we have in view being attained. Upon that point members of the Conference are likely to be all agreed. I hope that, in the discussion which will take place, members will direct themselves to the practical aspect of the question, with the view of enabling themselves and the public to arrive at a just conclusion as to what is the extent to which it will be desirable to ask the different Parliaments to empower their representatives at a Convention to go in the framing of a Constitution. Some Parliaments may be prepared to go further than others. Some of them, indeed, may refuse to give *carte blanche* to their representatives; and they may even refuse to allow them to negotiate upon certain subjects. That, however, need not be looked upon as an obstacle. At the same time it would be very desirable that, in the Convention, the delegates should, if possible, possess co-extensive powers. Before closing, I wish to call attention to a provision in the Act to which I have already referred more than once—a provision for making the laws of property uniform in the three provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The provision is to the effect that the Parliament of Canada may deal with the question of assimilating the laws of property and procedure, but with this qualification: that their laws should be subject to adoption by the Legislatures of the several provinces. Sir Henry Parkes, I think, referred to this matter in the course of his speech. The adoption of this idea, may, I believe, be found to solve many of the difficulties which are apparently in the way. These, however, are matters which will have to be considered at a subsequent stage. I shall most cordially support the motion which has been proposed by Sir Henry Parkes—a motion which sums up, in the most happy manner, the present position of affairs. I shall be deeply disappointed if, as the result of this Conference, there are not laid the foundations of a real, strong, permanent, and complete Federal Government of Australasia.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—Mr. President, I understand that no other honorable member is just now ready to address the Conference on this subject, but I think it would be a pity to waste any time; and although I am not quite prepared myself, as some of my papers are locked up in a portmanteau, the key of which is in the possession of my servant, whom I cannot find, I think it would be better we should utilize the time at our disposal, and not adjourn at such an early hour in the afternoon. For the reason I have explained I shall have to trust to my memory for certain facts and figures, and also for the general tenor and effect of quotations which I had intended to read to the Conference in the course of my remarks. In the first place, Sir, allow me to say that I am somewhat disappointed with the motion that has been introduced by Sir Henry Parkes. I had anticipated something more than is contained in this motion. Very possibly it may be followed by a further resolution or resolutions, of which I have no knowledge at the present time, and, if so, I may have misunderstood the honorable gentleman; but if it is not to be followed by some further proposal on the subject, then I must say I am somewhat disappointed at the bald resolution which the honorable gentleman has introduced to our notice to-day. In reading the correspondence which took place between yourself, Mr. President, and Sir Henry Parkes—the correspondence which gave rise to this Conference being held—I notice that Sir Henry Parkes anticipates that the new Parliament which is to be established for the whole of Australia will be built up on the lines of the Canadian Parliament, and from that I took the cue that it was his intention, at all events at that time, to submit to this Conference a series of resolutions, which would not merely baldly affirm the desirability of a general Parliament for the whole of Australia, but would at the same time indicate—I do not say in every detail, but at all events in the leading lines of detail—the powers and functions proposed to be vested in the general Parliament. However, we have before us only a bald resolution, affirming, in its first clause, that in the opinion of this Conference the best interests, and the present and future prosperity, of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown. I think we can all agree to that. There is no doubt about that. We have all agreed to it in the past—all of us, at all events, who have taken a prominent part in political life throughout the Australasian Colonies. With hardly an exception, we have agreed that sooner or later the time will come when Australia must be united under one Government. The only points of difference have hitherto been as to whether the time was ripe for union, and as to what powers should be given to that Parliament which is to be the general Parliament for all the Australasian Colonies. The unfortunate part of the matter has been, that this question of the federation of the colonies has been taken up by the leading statesmen of the colonies. Now it has been asserted, by one who spoke with authority, that “all great reforms spring from the people;” and if the people of Australia had taken up this question in the first instance, we should have had it brought to a conclusion long ago. But it has been taken up by the leading statesmen of the various colonies, and, as a consequence—well, I won't say as a consequence, but as a fact—the question has not been taken up by the people. It has not sprung from the people, and we are met here to-day, so far as South Australia is concerned, with the people not so educated on the question as to enable us to state that they, at all events, are distinctly and unmistakably prepared for federation, and to what extent they are willing to go. The leading statesmen of the colonies have discussed this question for many years past. As far back as the first institution of responsible government in New South Wales, Mr. E. Deas Thomson—I forget the particular position he occupied in the Government of the day, but Sir Henry Parkes will, no doubt, remember it—pointed out, in the discussion of their Constitution, the necessity of having a general Parliament to deal with certain subjects which he specified, and amounting, I believe, to a total of eight. Among those subjects were some of the very questions we are considering here to-day as questions which should be dealt with by a general Parliament for the whole of Australia. You have only to go on to a little later period in Australian history, when you find that a gentleman of the name of Wakefield, in London, drew up a letter to Lord Derby, the Secretary of State for the Colonies at that time, in which he most clearly pointed out the desirability of establishing a general Parliament of Australia to deal with such questions as the gold-fields questions—they have been settled; the land question—that has been settled; immigration—well, I think a general Parliament of Australia would never have to deal with the question of immigration; and a variety

of other subjects which have been practically settled among ourselves, and which would never form part of the deliberations of a Federal Parliament, but which at that time were looked upon as subjects which did unmistakably form part of the duties and functions of a Federal Parliament. But among the subjects to which Mr. Wakefield alluded, was that exceedingly important question of a uniform railway gauge for the whole of the Australian colonies, and, if a uniform railway gauge had been adopted in the first instance, what a large amount of public money would have been saved which will be practically wasted when we come to break up all the railway gauges but one in these colonies. On other subjects, too, such as a Customs Union, Mr. Wakefield hit the right nail on the head, and showed even in those early stages of Australian history how necessary it was in the best interests of the colonies as a whole that they should have a general Parliament to deal with these most important questions. All these things were then pointed out by Mr. Wakefield and re-echoed by leading statesmen throughout the colonies, but even up to the present time the people of the various colonies have not taken up the question, and although it has for years past been discussed by the leading statesmen of Australia, who have expressed almost unanimous opinions on the subject, yet in consequence of the people not having taken up the subject heartily, we have not at the present time a general Parliament for the whole of Australia. And I contend that our position with regard to the establishment of a general Parliament for Australia is far more difficult than the position of any country that has federated in times past. In the United States of America federation was brought about because England insisted on taxing the colonies without giving them any voice in determining that taxation—taxation without representation. Those who agreed with taxation without representation stood on the side of the Crown, and those who did not agree with taxation without representation stood on the side against the Crown. The colonies were divided into two unmistakably hostile camps, and the sons of those old Puritans who landed in New England, true to their instincts of liberty, decided that they would never vote for allowing the Crown to tax them without their consent. They fought for their liberty, and gained it. In that case there was an unmistakable cause of appeal to the feelings of the people, and we can thoroughly understand how it was that they joined together to assert their rights and liberties, and how it was that they were so successful. And a lucky thing it was for England that they were so successful. As Lecky says in his *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, on the result of that struggle for freedom depended the question whether the power of the Crown should continue to be the paramount in England itself, or whether the English people should lose a portion of their liberties. Then, coming later down, leaving out the case of the people of Switzerland, who joined for the protection of their liberties, and the case of the United States of Holland, we come to Canada, the latest example of federation, and what do we find there? Precisely the same reasons for federation. Canada has a frontier of some 3000 miles to the United States. At that time the great Southern rebellion was going on, and the North was making every effort to crush the South. A conference of delegates met at Prince Edward Island. At that original conference it was only intended that the maritime provinces of Canada should join together in a federation. But Upper and Lower Canada were in a very peculiar position. When they decided among themselves to have one House of Parliament and one Legislature—one Assembly and one Council—it was agreed that Lower Canada should have precisely the same number of members in the Assembly as Upper Canada; but Upper Canada grew quickly in population, and demanded that population should be the basis of representation so far as the Lower House was concerned. Lower Canada resisted, because she knew that if she allowed it to become the law of the land her power in the State would be seriously decreased, and from being the dominant power she would practically be in a minority. The resistance of Lower Canada brought about a deadlock. An appeal to the country took place. That resulted in another deadlock, and they saw no way out of the difficulty except federation. At that time the people of Upper Canada sent a deputation to meet the representatives of the maritime provinces at their Conference. They met in Conference, and the question under discussion was the federation of the whole of the States of Canada—Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. It was resolved that the colonies that had no power to be represented at that Conference should get those powers, and that the next Conference should meet at Quebec and

consider the whole subject. The position of affairs regarding Canada at that time was that there was a great war going on between North and South America. Just then the *Alabama* was let loose—possibly that is not a correct expression, although Lord John Russell is charged with having allowed the vessel to go from an English port. At all events the *Alabama* was destroying American commerce to a large extent, and the American people were very wroth against the English people and the English Government in consequence. Canada did not know at what moment war might break out between the United States and Great Britain, but the Canadians felt that if war did break out they would be the first, at all events, to suffer the injuries that such a war would inflict, and that most likely they would be attacked by the United States immediately on the declaration of war. Therefore, the question of defence, as far as Canada was concerned, was a question of paramount importance. There was, also, another reason which strengthened their desire for federation. During the whole of the winter months Canada depended for its intercourse with the mother country and the continent of Europe entirely upon the communication through the United States of America—its own rivers, lakes, and canals being frozen—and the United States, being at that time annoyed with England on account of the doings of the *Alabama*, began to put obstacles in the way of getting goods through bond from New York, and in other ways showed their teeth so unmistakably as to induce the colonies of Canada to join in federation, so as not to be so dependent on the United States for their means of access to England and the rest of the world. For a long time the project of constructing a railway from Halifax to Quebec had been mooted—a line which would enable Canada to have intercourse with the mother country without going through any portion of the United States. Now between Canada and the maritime provinces there is a desert of a great many hundred miles in extent. This railway would have been a very expensive one, and it was thought that the colonies should join together in its construction, as the cost would be more than any one colony, such as Nova Scotia or Lower Canada, could afford. That was another inducement to federation. Then there was the fiscal difficulty, which was precisely the same as that with which we have to deal at the present time. The provinces had hostile tariffs—they had border customs duties which were collected by one province from the producers of the other provinces—and this matter also had to be adjusted. We can, therefore, understand why a Convention held in Quebec came to practically a unanimous resolution in favour of a draft Bill, containing some 72 clauses, for submission to the Imperial Parliament, as forming a basis for the federation of the provinces. But even then the Dominion would never have been erected had it not been for a circumstance which occurred while the various States were engaged in the consideration of the resolutions of the Quebec Convention. I refer to that wanton Fenian invasion of Canada, which took place just when New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had positively refused to adopt the Bill agreed to by the Quebec Convention. That wanton Fenian invasion on a peaceful community, across the borders of the United States, roused the people of Canada. Those who had previously been opposed to federation then saw the necessity of it. A dissolution of the Parliament of New Brunswick, and I think also of the Parliament of Nova Scotia, took place; an appeal was again made to the constituencies, and the constituencies reversed the decision which they had given only a few months before. The Dominion of Canada, as we see it to-day, was then formed. But even then the provinces had difficulties and troubles in their path, and it was not, after all, until they had got the Imperial Government to guarantee them a loan of £3,000,000, that the lower maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick agreed to form a part of the confederation. What is our position compared with the position of the Dominion of Canada? You have listened to the speech of the Premier of New South Wales, and heard his statement of the glorious progress made by the colonies under our present form of government. Consider, then, what an argument he gave to those who are opposed to federation. “If we are the wealthiest people in the world without federation, if we are the best governed and the most prosperous communities that exist in the world at the present time, without federation, why on earth,” say the opponents of federation, “should you go in for federation?” “If you have accomplished so much under the present system of government why change it for federation?” We shall have to meet all these objections, and therefore I contend that the difficulties in the way of federation in the Australian Colonies are greater than they were in any country in the world in which federation has taken place. We have difficulties to encounter they never had. We have no enemy at our doors who is likely to

burn our cities, to levy contributions upon us, to kill a number of our people. We have nothing of that sort to fear, although all those countries which have federated in the past have had it to fear. Therefore we have to build up, and to build up slowly and carefully, a public opinion in the colonies, without being able to appeal to any catastrophe that might occur through war. We can only appeal to injuries that might be occasioned by our hostile tariffs, and to the advantages of union. We cannot do this at a bound, and therefore I contend that those gentlemen who were at the Sydney Conference of 1883, and agreed to the very small advance then made, to the very moderate powers given to the Federal Council, were wise in their generation. If they had attempted any more they would have failed. Sir Henry Parkes alluded to this Conference, but he neglected to allude to the Conference of 1881, of which he was a member. That Conference considered the subject of the formation of a Federal Council, and a Draft Bill was submitted by Sir Henry Parkes. It was thought then that the subject was hardly sufficiently ripe, but the Bill was printed, and it is to be found in the proceedings of the Conference. The Conference did not come to any decision either for or against the formation of a Federal Council; the fact is, the matter dropped, but there is the Bill. Sir Henry Parkes was not a member of the Conference of 1883; but that Conference practically adopted the honorable gentleman's Bill, and the present Federal Council Act is based upon it. It may be said—I believe it has been said, that harmony is sometimes improved by inserting a little note of discord now and again into the music. Perhaps I shall insert one or two notes of discord regarding the colony of New South Wales on the one hand, and the colony of Victoria on the other hand. I do not wish to do that in any offensive manner, or with any other object than that of enabling me to answer questions which have been, and will be again asked in South Australia. In the first place I would like to ask Sir Henry Parkes how was it that, after he had introduced the Federal Council Bill in 1881, the colony of New South Wales refused to come into the Federal Council when it was formed, and how was it that he himself opposed its coming in? I do not know the reason, and I should like to know it.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—I will tell the honorable gentleman how, if he thinks well.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—I don't know which is the better course. I will appeal to the President.

The PRESIDENT.—It is a mere matter of convenience. If the honorable gentleman thinks that it would assist his argument he can hear the explanation now.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—No. It would perhaps be well to give Sir Henry Parkes time to consider the question.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—There is not much consideration required.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Possibly not. I put the question in good faith, because it has been put in our colony and in our Legislature, and it will be put again by the enemies of federation. I should like to be able to give a straightforward honest answer to it.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—You had better have the explanation now, it will only take a few minutes.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—No, it will come better in the proper order. Sir Henry Parkes will have a right of reply, and he will have every opportunity of going into the question. Then I would like to ask Sir Henry Parkes a question concerning another matter which has been spoken of in our colony. Of course we all understand reasoning like this—that a gentleman who comes forward and says that he is in favour of Australian unity should be a gentleman who would desire to work harmoniously with all the colonies. We had a Conference not long ago on the Chinese question. We were then unanimous that a certain Bill should be introduced in the local Legislatures, and Sir Henry Parkes promised on behalf of his Government, that that course would be taken in New South Wales. The Governments of the other colonies have introduced and passed the Bill; but no such action has been taken in New South Wales. Does this conduct on the part of Sir Henry Parkes show that sincere desire for Australian unity which we would be led to suppose from the speech he delivered to-day, actuates him. There is another point I took a note of while Sir Henry Parkes was speaking. It appeared to me that he made an omission, but he will no doubt supply it when he replies. During the whole of his address he did not say a single word about our relations with the mother country. Whatever happens, I intend to remain loyal to the mother country, and so does the colony I represent. No matter how affairs are managed, we intend to continue to belong to that great Anglo-Saxon

people whose home is Great Britain. If the mother country is unfairly attacked, we intend to defend her, as we feel that if we are unfairly attacked she will defend us. Although we may claim great powers of self-government, I maintain we should make it thoroughly and distinctly known that as far as we are concerned we are loyal to Great Britain; and I believe that is what Sir Henry Parkes means, though he did not refer to that particular point. There are two especially important points upon which we are asked to federate. The most important question calculated to drive us into federation is undoubtedly the fiscal question. As far as we are concerned, it is more important than the defences, because, as long as we fairly do our duty in taking measures to defend ourselves, we may rest assured that we shall have the might of the British empire at our back to assist us. I do not fear this matter of the defences at all, but I look upon the question of rival customs houses established between the various colonies as a thing we ought to break down as soon as we can do it with reason and fairness to the colonies concerned. Now I ask the colony of Victoria and her representatives, who have been the greatest sinners in building up this wall between the various colonies? Which was the first colony to step forward and tax the natural products of her neighbours? Victoria, I reply. A necessity has arisen to federate and put a stop to the existing state of things simply because Victoria chose to erect these barriers. She was the first to start the system.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Hear, hear.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—The people of the colony I represent are asking what reason has Victoria for wishing to break down these barriers of her own erecting? Is she not actuated by self-interest in some form? The answer is, say the people of South Australia, that Victoria having been the first in the field with protection, having built up her manufactures, established her industries, and got her skilled workmen around her, she does not fear competition now with any of the colonies. She can now compete successfully against them, and by breaking down the barriers she will gain an advantage over the neighbouring colonies; by adopting that course she will reap the greatest benefit and pocket the most "tin." Speaking plainly and straightforwardly that is what the people in South Australia say, and I ask the representatives of Victoria to give us one or two answers to this. I think I have put the matter in a straight way, and I hope that when Mr. Deakin addresses the Conference there will be no beating about the bush.

Mr. DEAKIN.—There will be no disputed territory this time.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—Victoria has constructed this hedge and cemented this stone wall between us, and we have retaliated.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Imitation is the sincerest flattery.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—It is not flattery, it is pure retaliation.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—You should turn the other cheek, now.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—When we found what had been done in the colony of Victoria we could hardly believe it. We had to adopt protective measures, and we should never have done that had not Victoria started it. We should on no account have taxed her natural products—her cattle, her sheep, her butter, her eggs, or anything else that was hers—but for the example set by Victoria. We were obliged to follow suit. Our people found that it was to their advantage to establish protective duties.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—That is unchristian.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—I do not know that we are arguing the matter from the Christian ethics standpoint. I am only putting the pertinent question which will be asked my colleague and myself when we return to our colony by people who will expect a satisfactory answer to it. Although I may agree with Sir Henry Parkes that there is no special lion in the path, there are difficulties in the way, and the people of South Australia will require a great deal of explanation in regard to the action of Victoria. I am waiting anxiously to hear a word or two of explanation from Mr. Deakin in regard to the action of the colony which, having erected a wall, is now the first to want to kick it down. I am quite certain that if we are to build up a Federation on the Canadian lines, the colony of South Australia will never agree to it. Sir Henry Parkes having, in his letter to Mr. Gillies, alluded to the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada as a basis of agreement, we naturally looked at that Constitution to see if it would suit our circumstances. Although unity is a grand thing, it is not everything. As far as the local Legislatures are concerned, I contend that it will be the wiser course to adopt to leave to them all the powers we possibly can, apart from such powers as they cannot exercise individually.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—We all say that.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—Exactly the contrary course is pursued in the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada. There the local Parliaments are only a little bit above municipalities. Railways and roads are under the general Parliament. The local Parliaments have a little to do with education, police, the destitute poor, and lunatics; and that is all. And above them is this great general power, which says—"We will veto any laws you pass which we disapprove of, and we have two years to do it in." It is said that a court will be established to save the expense of sending home appeals to the Privy Council; but though an appeal to a local court is provided, there is an appeal to the Privy Council after all, so that the rich man is simply given another string to his bow. He may appeal from the local magistrate, and from the local Court of Appeal to the Privy Council, and he is given another halting place and another means of putting money into the pockets of lawyers. If we have a Court of Appeal in these colonies, that Court of Appeal must be final. After looking through the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and the Acts passed under it, I say unhesitatingly that, as far as the colony I represent is concerned, we will have to go upon exactly the opposite basis, and instead of giving the whole of the powers not specified to the General Parliament, we must give the whole of the powers not specified to the local Parliaments. Of course the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada was framed under peculiar circumstances. While the Convention at Quebec was sitting North and South America were at war, and the Convention thought it desirable to put something in the Constitution to prevent the settling of matters with the sword. The Constitution was therefore made to provide that all the powers not specially given to the local Parliaments should be given to the general Parliament. When the Convention did that, it did not realize the immense power it was giving to the general Parliament—an amount of power which these colonies will never consent to give. It will be for the best interest of the Australasian colonies that the general Parliament shall have its powers and duties clearly and specifically defined, everything else to be left to the local Parliaments. The general Parliament should only have entrusted to it such matters as relate to customs duties, the marriage laws, or a court of appeal. I do not believe in the powers of the local Parliaments being curtailed, and in South Australia the people will not give up any of them except such as can be better exercised by the general Parliament. We want our local Parliaments to become nurseries for the higher general Parliament, and the more powers you give the local Parliaments the greater responsibilities they will feel, and the better it will be for the community as a whole. I think it would be well if we were to pass some resolution which would clearly set the minds of the local legislatures at rest on this particular point. Sir Samuel Griffith pointed out that the jealousies of the local Parliaments formed one of the difficulties we have got to face, and anything calculated to smooth the way—to show that we do not want to deprive them of powers which can be safely and properly left to them—would very considerably conduce to the carrying out of our wishes in the future. Although I am favorable to the adoption of the resolution, I consider it should be followed by further resolutions, showing the local Parliaments the position we assume. We do not require a great Dominion Parliament, such as exists in Canada, relegating, as it does, all local Legislatures into mere parish vestries. We require something in the shape of the Government of the United States, where clearly defined powers are given to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and where all other powers not specified are left to be exercised by the local States and constituencies. I have endeavoured to point out to the Conference the difficult problem which besets it. We find that this desire for federation has sprung from the top. It has commenced in the higher and not the lower branches of society. In South Australia, as in Victoria and New South Wales, there are people who will reap advantage from federation, and the doing away of border duties. Some of these people will clamour for federation. The great mass of the people, however, remain quiescent in regard to the question. They listen to what is going on, and they read their newspapers, but they do not appear to be greatly moved. There is no war impending; they are not much troubled by the officers of the custom house; and the result is that they do not take much interest in the subject of federation. Those who have occupied public positions for many years past, however, have felt the colonies ought to federate. This feeling has existed since the inauguration of responsible government itself, and nowhere more strongly than in the mother colony. The members of the Conference have met, but there has been no

great wave of public opinion to carry them on to success, and without this success will never be achieved. I have always been in favour of advancing, step by step, towards Federation. One step in advance has been taken in the formation of the Federal Council. Two or three further steps in advance ought to be taken by this Conference. But if we go too far, and endeavour to secure a Dominion like that of Canada, the chances are that we shall lose all, and Federation will be put back to a future time and generation. This, I take it, is only what may be termed a preliminary gathering. It is, I believe, understood that the members of Conference will recommend their Parliaments to appoint delegates to a Convention, which shall have the power of drafting a Bill to be submitted to the various Governments. The resolution does not bind us to any great or small step in advance. Consequently it would be wise, in order that the existence of local jealousies may be avoided, to clearly define the principles upon which we think the Convention should be guided in framing the Bill to be submitted.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Mr. President, I think the Conference will be much indebted to Mr. Playford for the frank, forcible, and extremely vigorous speech he has done us the honour of delivering—a speech in which he has certainly carried out his stated intention of facing, in the boldest manner, what he conceived to be difficulties of the situation. I was delighted to perceive that, notwithstanding a certain amount of antagonism which he endeavoured to infuse into his remarks and manner, he felt himself compelled, again and again, to confess what I take to be as complete an admission as is necessary to the principle embodied in the resolution before the Conference.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—Hear, hear.

Mr. DEAKIN.—I believe that, after fuller discussion shall have cleared the air, and more defined issues have been submitted, we shall find the honorable gentleman side by side with us, co-operating to bring about the end we all desire. We shall then discover that he has served one of the best purposes of discussion, which is the study, not merely of the plain and easy paths of agreement, but of possible sources of disagreement, and of the question whether those sources of disagreement may not be removed. It was probably on account of the unfortunate absence of his papers that he failed to note that the particular omission to which he called the attention of Sir Henry Parkes was actually embodied in his resolution. The honorable gentleman will notice that the motion affirms, not simply that the interests of the Australian Colonies will be furthered by more complete federation, but that this is to be a union under the Crown. Again in his concluding observations, Mr. Playford endeavoured to impress upon us the necessity of protecting the rights and privileges of the Legislatures which we represent, and which represent the several colonies. I venture to think that all that could be demanded or expected by the most exacting of them is also contained in the resolution—in the last words, which come as a proviso to the whole—requiring that any federation which may be adopted shall be one which shall be founded on principles just to the several colonies. Personally, I do not believe that any colony desires to have more than just treatment under federation. Reserving this matter, however, I find that one of Mr. Playford's difficulties is, that we have no difficulties. He considers that one of the misfortunes of the present Conference is that it meets without a sufficiently great occasion; without that force of circumstances, such as existed in Canada and the United States, which might compel us to form a union *nolens volens*. As far as my memory serves me, his political sketch was perfectly correct. It is true that the two great Anglo-Saxon organizations to which we must necessarily direct our attention were consummated under the strongest pressure from without, so that the states or provinces, which up to that time had shown little disposition to agree, were compelled to form a union. Will the honorable gentleman venture to advance the opinion that he can see nothing in the future possibilities of this continent which may compel federation? Will he not admit, if he views the situation frankly, that, so far from being unlikely, it is practically a matter of certitude that, sooner or later, we too shall be faced with circumstances which, with or without our will, will force us into alliance? How much better then if, recognising this as one of the inevitable future events of our history, we face the question in a time of peace and quiet, and without any severe external compulsion. How much better to meet, as we do now, at our leisure, with a clear prescience of what must be the character of our future, to consider how deep we can lay the foundations of our national strength. Instead of being forced into partnership by a crisis, it will be far better for us to be united before the crisis arrives, so that we may face it with a bold and unbroken front. In the meantime

we are now at our ease, and may consider not only the greater, but the smaller conditions which should attach to a federation. This is a position rather of advantage than of disadvantage. It is a position which will enable us to devote even to the minor issues of the question an amount of attention which could scarcely be expected if we were met under the imminent hazard of a foreign war, or under circumstances of a like nature. I note that Mr. Playford spoke of the colonies and of their peoples—not intentionally, I am sure—with a certain implication throughout that there was something which distinguished the Victorian from the South Australian; the South Australian from the New South Welshman; the New South Welshman from the Queenslander; and the Queenslander from the Tasmanian.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—No, no.

Mr. DEAKIN.—The honorable gentleman must recollect that the attitude he has taken up might have been justified had it been assumed by himself as a citizen of a European State, and had his remarks been addressed to those of a different race, language, and creed, living under a different form of government. We cannot forget, however, that, in this country, we are separated only by imaginary lines, and that we are a people one in blood, race, religion, and aspirations. It is impossible for any man born in or belonging to one colony to pass to the other and to feel that he has gone to a foreign country. It is because of the intense closeness of the tie which unites us that we notice the line of Customs houses along our borders, which remind us that we have created a difference where no difference need exist. The honorable gentleman seemed to imply that there would always be the same separateness existing between the residents of the Australian Colonies as there may be between the residents of adjoining but differing nationalities. We have, however, to recollect that we have sprung from one stock and are one people, and whatever the barriers between us may be, they are of our own creation. That which we have created we are surely strong enough to remove.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—I know that.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Well, then, let us brace ourselves to the task. Although we are here to consider the purely intellectual aspects of this question, we cannot avoid a reference to the sentimental aspect, which is so apparent in connexion with this great issue. After all, it is upon the existence of the tie of affection between us that we rely when we ask assent to a resolution which expresses an aspiration native to every citizen of Australia, which cannot be rooted out of our hearts—which should inspire our lives—the aspiration of seeing these colonies united in one great nation. I do not wish to dwell on this aspect, but still it indicates a powerful factor which will infuse itself into this discussion at every turn, and it would not be well to pass on without noticing that we have always this to rely upon to help us over the difficulties that will face us. This sentiment of our nationality is one which, I believe, we shall see increasing in its intensity year by year, and it will count for much more than it now does when the people of these colonies have become a people sprung from the soil, a people the vast majority of whom will know no other home than the soil of Australia. I believe that this passion of nationality will widen and deepen and strengthen its tides until they will far more than suffice to float all the burdens that may be placed upon their bosom. I quite agree that the considerations we are bound to address ourselves to are for the most part considerations of self-interest, and that we should not seek to lay too great a strain on the feeling to which I have alluded. But as a wise seaman steers his ship to take advantage as far as possible of wind and tide, so should we shape our course so as to secure for this great movement every possible assistance, whether from the forces of sentiment or motives of self-interest, and thus be enabled to reach the haven of federation. The honorable gentleman who preceded me said that all great reforms spring from the people. That is perfectly true. They spring from the people when they are ripening for execution. It does not follow that the idea springs from the many, but rather it must of necessity take its birth in the mind of one, or, at all events, in the minds of a few. Unless the honorable gentleman accepts some doctrine of an outpouring of inspiration which falls on the million and neglects the unit, I do not see how he can take any other view of this matter. So far as our colony is concerned, I can assure him that throughout the whole of Victoria there is in the hearts of the people a strong desire for federation. Now, I believe I can modify Mr. Playford's statement with regard to the attitude of the people of South Australia towards federation in a way that would make it more palatable even to himself. Instead of saying that the people of South Australia have not been moved by what he termed the federal wave, I fancy

he would more accurately define the situation by saying that the people of his colony have the feeling for federation, but they require to see that this feeling, if given full play, will not run counter to their interests and the development of their own colony. I must say that, as far as I am acquainted with representative men in South Australia, I have always found them quite as warm in the cause of federation as any representatives from the other colonies in the group. A considerable section of the Victorian public will require to know how the new proposals may affect their own interests before they commit themselves to federation. But it does not alter the general statement I have made with perfect accuracy, that the whole of the people of Victoria are moved by a desire for federation, merely because numbers of them will need, before they give that feeling sway, to see that their interests are properly preserved and adequately protected. On the other hand, a large body of them are prepared to make sacrifices in the cause of federation. However this may be, we certainly could not say that there is no popular zeal for federation; on the contrary, it has been one of our current common-places for a long time past that the surest utterance to 'awaken a cheer' at any Victorian gathering was one declaring for federation. And if I were to point to the opinions of the press, I do not think I could lay my hands upon a single journal published in Victoria that takes up a position antagonistic to federation. Some of them desire to see the conditions of union before they give in their adhesion to any particular plan of federation, but I could quote scores of Victorian newspapers which are strongly and warmly in favour of the principle embodied in the motion now before us. "The crimson thread of kinship," as Sir Henry Parkes so happily and poetically termed it, running, as it does, through all the colonies, has not merely the strength of a thread, but is stronger than links of steel. When we are inclined to doubt the prospects of the future it is upon considerations such as these that we may for the time rely, confident that they will inevitably bring about that consummation which we all so earnestly desire. Mr. Playford offered some comments upon the past policy of the Premier of New South Wales, and the honorable gentleman was good enough to devote a small part of his attention to the colony which, in conjunction with our President, I have the honour to represent. He inquired, with a sufficient amount of warmth to indicate the genuineness of his sentiments, why it was that Victoria was now found among the federationists? Why Saul was found among the prophets, would be the Biblical form of putting the question. The honorable member told us that this was a question he would be asked when he faced his constituents—why Victoria, which was the first colony to adopt a Protective Tariff, falling not only on the manufactures but also on the natural products of her neighbours, was now found among the first who were willing to join in an Australian Confederation? Well, if I were so disposed to divert the honorable gentleman's statement, I might point out, as a strong argument in favour of federation, that if federation had taken place years ago the barriers of which his people now complained would never have been reared at all, and he must, therefore, see that when he was complaining of the present condition of things he was supplying an argument in favour of union. The honorable gentleman asked if Victoria had not imposed these Protective duties in her own interests, and whether the present movement, so far as it promised the removal of those duties, was not made by Victoria with a similar motive? That is a very natural question, to which there is a very ready reply. Certainly Victoria imposed Protective duties with the idea of self-benefit, and without considering the interests of her neighbours in the slightest degree. Most assuredly self-interest was the impelling motive, because Victorian statesmen, like the statesmen of every other colony, are studious of the welfare of their own people. Under the present system, their own people are to be found only within the borders of one colony or another, and these limited interests are the only interests which they are bound to consider. And why is it thus? Because you have created in these colonies a series of centres of independent life, and each of these centres of independent life will seek to maintain and multiply itself without regard for and in more or less hostility to the others. While these colonies are independent powers, and their Legislatures enjoy full authority, those Legislatures will be bound to exercise all the powers with which they are entrusted for the benefit of the people they represent, and the benefit only of the people they represent; and that has been the Victorian policy. The one remedy, if you desire a remedy, for the present condition of things is to create another centre of national life, which shall so far absorb these minor centres as to give the people of the several colonies one common interest, instead of antagonistic interests. You cannot by any means short

of federation modify the present independent lives of the colonies so as to develop a national force, to which all individual forces shall minister. If Mr. Playford asks whether this proposal is not made at the present time by Victoria from self-interested objects, I say "Yes, most assuredly." Do I believe that it is to the interest of Victoria that there should be a federation of the colonies? Certainly I believe it. If I did not believe it I should require stronger arguments than I do now to convince me that the federation movement is one to be supported. If he asks the equivalent question—"Do I believe it to be to the interest of the other colonies of the Australian group that there should be federation?" I answer with equal frankness that I believe it to be just as much to their interest as to the interest of Victoria. We have a mutual interest, and if I did not think that there was this mutual self-interest to assist the racial and national feeling we have already, I might anticipate much less from the result of this federation movement. I answer Mr. Playford's inquiry with perfect frankness when I say that I believe we can all assure our own people that it is to our common interest to unite on all subjects on which union is possible, and that our highest interests are the joint interests which can only be effectually studied in unison. The comments which I desire to make upon the resolution itself will be of a rather fragmentary character, and supplementary only to those which have already been so ably placed before you by Sir Henry Parkes in his opening address—an address my own concurrence with which was so complete that I contented myself with merely formally seconding the motion, in order that some other speakers, who felt more critical, might exercise their skill upon it. That able address was then criticised in a perfectly fair spirit by Sir Samuel Griffith, who certainly called attention to all, or almost all, the obstacles which would have to be surmounted before the situation could be considered to have been completely cleared. It is rather by way, therefore, of supplement to what has already been said that I venture to add a word or two upon some of the difficulties of union which must be taken into account. One of them was that noticed, in passing, by Sir Henry Parkes as the "something more than rivalry" which at present exists between the colonies. That is a consideration which should weigh with us most seriously. The spirit of partisanship is inherent in human nature, and it is perfectly certain that it is nowhere more vigorous than in Anglo-Saxon communities. The amount of feeling that can be aroused, even by the local contests which are waged by the young men of our country in friendly rivalry the one against the other, is often intense. It must be the experience of many gentlemen who have represented country constituencies, that where there are two townships of about the same size within reasonable distance of each other, the vigour of the antagonism that can be kindled dwarfs all general political antagonisms. Another illustration that suggests itself, is that of the defender of the privileges of one House of Parliament as against the other House, who, when he passes from one chamber to the other espouses the authority he previously attacked with as much energy as he has been accustomed to assail it. In all these directions, and in others, we find that the least possible reason for partiality is quite sufficient to set up a ground of difference, and sooner or later to create a distinct hostility. I believe there is a feeling existing between the different colonies of Australasia at the present time—that is, between some people in one colony and some in another—which is of an entirely regrettable character. One has only to observe the comments which appear, even in the best newspapers of one colony upon events taking place in another colony, to see that there is not a generous spirit of kinship exhibited by the critics. Representative journals even rejoice over the difficulties experienced by another colony, perhaps because it may suit the political policy of the paper to do so, but sometimes apparently without that cause, and for no other reason than that there is a kind of rivalry existing between the colonies. This is an unfortunate factor, and one the existence of which should not be disregarded. We cannot be sure that circumstances might not fan these latent oppositions into something far stronger and more difficult to cope with. They are too strong already, and it belongs to us to provide such measures as shall prevent their growing stronger. We must direct much of the loyalty which is now attached to individual colonies to a central ideal of the national life of Australia, so that our countrymen shall exhibit their loyalty to the nation, and the nation only, and shall feel that what transpires in any part of the colonies has as much interest for them as events occurring in the particular spot in which they dwell. Unless we have this centre of feeling, I am perfectly certain that

the local sentiment which now exists may hereafter prove to be a serious stumbling block to any one who endeavours to solve the problem of union. One cannot but be struck with the fact that we have now reached a stage of our existence which points in many ways to the timeliness of federation. Curiously enough, when the United States entered into their union, they had, roughly speaking, about the same population as we have at the present time; and the same remark applies to Canada. Curiously enough, also, the territory of the United States is almost exactly the same in area as that of Australia. The territory of Canada is somewhat larger, because the immense ice-bound districts to the north are included in it. The climatic differences which were considered to be so great a barrier to the union of the United States are greater than the climatic differences here. The geographical difficulties which had to be faced by the early delegates to Congress in the United States were infinitely greater than we would have to face in attending a central meeting of the representatives of Australia. And as Sir Henry Parkes pointed out, the prosperity of these colonies—their wealth, revenue, resources—are enormously larger than were those of the United States, and also larger than were those of the Canadas at the time of their union. All these circumstances seem to point to the fact that if we are to follow on the same lines we should be to-day close to the same point at which they found it to their interest to merge their separate selves into a common nationality. We should note, finally, that the United States and Canada had to deal with bodies as free and independent as our own. Each state of the United States, and each province of Canada, was as independent of every other state or province as each colony of Australia is of every other colony. Yet, in both of those instances, our own kinsmen, enjoying local self-government to the same extent that we enjoy it, found it to their mutual interest to create another and higher form of government. If we take the verdict of those countries to-day, if we ask any intelligent American or Canadian whether he would wish that the wheels of time should be rolled back, and the union his country enjoys dissolved, he would regard the question as so preposterous as scarcely to demand an answer. In each case they point with pride to their union; they celebrate it, and there is not a voice raised to regret it—on the contrary, they date from them all the progress which has been made. While Mr. Playford was perfectly right in saying that our horizon abroad is calm and clear, compared with the horizon that surrounded the men who federated the United States and Canada, yet, at the same time, it is not without its threatening clouds. We have, in the first place, in the neighbouring islands of the Pacific, a storehouse of confirmed criminals, whom we have not yet succeeded in either confining to the place to which they were sent, or, in more than a modified way, diminishing their influx. We may be faced at any time by serious difficulties in connexion with the *recidivistes*, who will seek in our cities the means of pursuing the infamous practices, from which they are debarred in their place of detention, and it may be necessary to take strong action at any moment to protect our homes and our people from the consequences of this invasion. Then, again, in the islands of the New Hebrides and the Samoan group, it must be confessed that the political equilibrium is extremely unstable; the present condition of things may not continue for any length of time, and it may be highly desirable, when the hour arrives for finally settling their affairs, that the voice of Australia should be a strong and a united voice—a voice which will be listened to in London, echoed in the other capitals of Europe. We should claim to be recognised as the United States is making itself recognised in dealing with the destinies of these groups. United Australia will be called upon to face the largest problems. One has been in some measure already dealt with, but not yet finally solved—that of the influx of inferior races into the northern parts of the continent. There are questions arising with the Chinese Government which yet remain for final settlement; and in regard to which it is necessary that the peoples of these colonies should be able, through some recognised body, to speedily and effectually express their will. They must be prepared to support that will by united action when necessary. The immense importance of the issues involved is such as to furnish the strongest argument in favour of an early union—indeed they are so strong as to suffice in themselves to justify it. In connexion with this and other questions, none of us doubts that the weight attached to our wishes would be enormously increased if we had a supreme representative of the Crown, in the person of a Governor-General, and one Agent-General in London, through whom United Australasia could express its views with the certainty that they would receive courteous and considerate attention. I say that in these respects we have everything to gain, and

if our neighbours in those superb islands a little removed across the sea will realize how closely their interests are bound up with our interests in the Pacific and how necessary it is to gain the ear of Ministers in London, and impress the great powers of Europe, they will see that they too have much to gain by inclusion in such a Dominion. There is yet another class of cases that are dealt with in the United States and Canada by means of the federal authority, and which, in a lesser degree, will be required to be dealt with in these colonies by the same authority. I refer to the settlement and supervision of territories outside the States of the Union. It is proposed, I believe, by the Bill which will shortly grant Western Australia the local government which all Australasia has long wished her, to confine the new colony to the territory south of the 26th parallel, while the territory north of that is to be governed by Western Australia under the control of Ministers in England. We have already in New Guinea a Crown colony of a certain type which would also require to be administered, and it is possible, of course, that there may be yet other territories carved out of Australasia or the surrounding islands. Can it be doubted that it would be better that the Executive of Federal Australasia and the General Legislature of Australasia should be the bodies entrusted with their control, watching the gradual development of their resources, and providing for their gradual entry upon the rights of self-government, until they had become sufficiently advanced to justify their full admission to the Union. Such territories would be more sympathetically and more satisfactorily controlled by a Parliament of Federated Australia than by the best Cabinet of Ministers that could be collected in London. The action of an Executive in London must be tardy, costly, and hampered by want of local knowledge, while an Australasian Parliament would have the advantages of proximity and better acquaintance with the circumstances of the new lands, thus fitting it to watch over them with the parental care which young communities require. I shall say nothing of the control of our defences, which was the occasion of the summoning of the present Conference, because what the mover of the motion and Sir Samuel Griffith have urged renders further comment unnecessary. The facts that we have already an army of 31,000 men maintained on this continent, that we shall shortly have our own fleet, and that the annual expenditure on our military and naval establishments amounts to £800,000 afford evidence that the military and naval establishments of Australasia are reaching a point in their development at which they call for central executive control. In addition to the new fleet, which will shortly form our first line of defence, there is a second line of defence (if I may use that term) which has developed in some measure in most of the colonies, especially in Queensland and Victoria, by the creation of a minor flotilla of torpedo and gunboats suitable for coast defence. These gunboats and torpedo boats would form an additional arm, which the Federal Executive would be able to largely increase, to the great advantage of the colonies. Whatever land defences we may possess, we may find use in times of peace, and fullest use in times of war, for an Australasian coastal squadron, which would protect our ports and harbours from any danger which may threaten them. With regard to work which might be better done by a Federal Government than by the separate Governments of the colonies, it is questioned whether, when the Convention comes to consider all the issues raised (which I do not enter into), it will not be decided that the larger part of the work should be left to the local Governments. It is argued that public works, for instance, would be more satisfactorily carried out by the local Governments than by a Government more removed. This is certainly open to discussion, though there seems no reason why the public works of these colonies should not, like those of America, be carried out by the individual states, and it may well be advisable for the railways, telegraphs, and post offices to continue under the management of the several colonies within whose borders they may be. But what is clearer is, that the great cable and mail lines between this continent and the old world would inevitably pass under the control of the Federal Government. There is one land line already across the continent of Australia, which it might be necessary to hand over to the Central Government, and there is a cable projected towards North America, which will greatly affect the interests of the inhabitants of Australasia and the Pacific islands and our countrymen across the sea. The question of the Pacific cable is of the greatest consequence to all English-speaking peoples and to the Empire in particular. These lines would naturally fall under the direction of the Federal Government, and that Government, owing to its magnificent credit, would stand in a better position in regard to any necessary expenditure than the separate Governments

of any of the colonies. The Federal Government would also be able to manage these means of communication with a success that even all the colonies in union could scarcely hope to attain to. Mr. Playford, I was glad to notice, agreed that the marriage, patent, and currency laws should be dealt with by the Federal Government, instead of by the separate authorities. These admissions of the honorable gentleman showed how truly his co-operation may be relied upon in almost every direction. Then we are faced by the "lion in the path"—a Customs Union. This obstacle has been considered as presenting various aspects of menace and terror. Mr. Playford considers it formidable, but Sir Samuel Griffith does not, and both gentlemen have considered the means by which the lion may be made a serviceable animal. There are to be a few more years in which he is to satiate his appetite, and after that he is to become the obedient humble servant of the Federation. Until then he is to be allowed to prey upon neighbour and stranger alike. If this suggestion is to be adopted, the position which the Federal Government would find itself in would be the rather uncomfortable one of a Government without any great source of revenue, unless it be specially endowed with some new powers of taxation, the operation of which would hardly introduce it in a favorable light to the inhabitants of this continent. Knowing that this subject will have to be thrashed out by the Convention, I pass it by with scant treatment. I desire to say, however, that if the suggestion be adopted there will be one essential condition, without which a Federal Government will be an impossibility, and this is, that if the local tariffs are to be maintained for a period of years it will be absolutely necessary that their collection should, from the first day of the formation of a Federal Government, be undertaken by the officers of that Government, even if the revenue has to be afterwards paid over into local treasuries. There must from the first be a Federal control over all the ports of Australasia by Federal Customs officers. It will be necessary for the Federal Government to have the means of maintaining itself. It must receive the Customs revenues, and deduct what it is authorized to deduct, paying back to the several colonies the surplus there would be over the small expenditure upon such a form of government. I cordially agree with the statement that a common tariff is a *sine qua non* of national life. There can be no true union which does not include a Customs Union. I will not yet admit that it is necessary that it should be even postponed. Another matter to which I would wish to call special attention is that, in a Federal Judiciary, we shall have one of the greatest gains and one of the strongest powers of the federation—not simply by the creation of a Court of Appeal in Australasia, which should avoid the necessity of appealing to the Privy Council in London, but by the establishment of a judiciary in which, if we adopted the model of the United States, we should obtain one of the organizations by which the power of its union makes itself felt and obeyed in all portions of its vast dominions. In that monumental work by Mr. Bryce, *The American Commonwealth*, are summed up, in the most perspicuous and able manner, almost all the lessons which the political student could hope to cull from an exhaustive, impartial, and truly critical examination of the institutions of that country with which we are so closely allied. As a text-book for the philosophic study of constitutional questions it takes its place in the very first rank. In this volume, Mr. Bryce points to the fact that the authority of the judiciary in the United States is not, as is often imagined by Englishmen, an authority only of a Court of Appeal sitting at Washington. On the contrary, while nine judges sit as a Supreme Court of Appeal, there are 60 other judges scattered through the States, composing the Federal Judiciary. The powers with which the courts are entrusted, and the cases with which they have to deal, indicate the reality of the federation of the states comprising the Union. The cases dealt with by the Federal Courts include, "cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution; the laws of the United States and treaties made under their authority." They also deal, according to Bryce, with "cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;" "cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;" "controversies to which the United States shall be a party;" and "controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects." If a resident in Massachusetts has an action against a citizen of New York, and he does not feel justified in having his case tried in New York, it can be taken to the Federal Court. If one

state has a cause of difference against another state, neither need consent to its cause being tried in the courts of the other. Exactly similar circumstances must arise throughout Australia. What we shall require will be, not simply some Federal Court of Appeal to hear cases after they have been dealt with in the courts of the colony, but a Federal Judiciary, with Federal Courts in all the colonies.

Mr. T. PLAYFORD.—We shall establish a lot of additional courts at a great deal of unnecessary expense.

Mr. DEAKIN.—If the honorable gentleman will look at the proceedings of his own Parliament he will find that, two sessions ago, an important Act was passed to enable creditors on the South Australian side of the border to recover from debtors passing to our side. In the course of the debate on the subject numbers of instances were mentioned, in which the people of South Australia had suffered great hardships for the want of such a law. If the honorable gentleman will question mercantile men and others, he will find that the present law by no means meets all their wishes. In fact he will find that the laws and the courts at present provided are in many respects inadequate to meet requirements. The honorable gentleman need have no fear on the score of expense. The several existing colonial courts would probably be to some extent superseded, and their jurisdiction limited or else they would be federalised. The expense of maintaining these courts would be infinitesimal, not a decimal per cent. of the income of the smallest of the Australasian Colonies, while the benefits conferred by them upon large classes would, I am sure, be found to be of the greatest value. Leaving these details, which I have only ventured to touch upon in a fragmentary way, and sympathizing with the strong stand made by Mr. Playford on the supposition that the powers and privileges of the different local Governments were to be assailed, and being as prepared as he is to do my utmost in their defence, I believe that we would act idly unless we admitted from the first that in the creation of a Federal Legislature and a Federal Executive we meant them to be the organs of a Sovereign state—a state which would not be a figment or shadow, nor exist only on the sufferance of the local Parliaments, but which would draw its authority straight from the people of the different colonies, obtaining from them the plenary powers to be exercised by it within certain limits. The great lesson taught by Mr. Bryce in his magnificent work is that the strength of the United States Government lies in this, that although it is a Federal Government, under which each State of the Union is theoretically and actually independent in respect to all concerns of local life and legislation, it has nevertheless sovereign authority in that it is gifted with powers which act directly and immediately on every citizen of the entire country. It is not dependent on any state for one cent of its revenue, nor upon state officers for any act of administration, nor upon State Courts for any decision in its favour. Except that the state legislators elect the members of the Senate there is no connexion between the states and their Central Government. The Union is not concerned to have their support, nor does it seek their aid for the forces it maintains. It is a Sovereign state acting directly, without any intermediary, upon the citizens from which it springs. (Hear, hear.) I am glad that view is concurred with. I am glad to think that we shall see a Sovereign state in Australasia which will be able to act directly through its judiciary, and in other ways, on every citizen within its borders, and be in every respect and in all its powers the equal of any state in the world. Were we to aim at crippling, maiming, or enfeebling the local Legislatures, we would aim at doing something not only wholly unnecessary for our purpose, but something which would actually injure the Federal Government we are seeking to establish. There should be and must be nothing antagonistic between a Federal Government supreme in its sphere, and local Governments supreme in their spheres. It is perfectly true that there must be a division of authority, that some of the powers of the local Governments will have to be transferred to the Federal Government, but the judges of the powers to be given to either body must not be either the local Governments with their jealousies, or the Central Government with its ambitions. The judgment must come from those whom both exist only to serve—from the people themselves. So far both the local and central authorities must be regarded as on the same platform, because as it is in the national interest that there should be a differentiation of the powers of Government into central and local Governments so in settling that division only national interests ought to be considered. What we have to study is how to give the central authority all the powers which can be best exercised by such a body to the distinct advantage of the whole of the people. Those powers it ought to have; but it is not to be

entitled to acquire them in such a way as would enfeeble the different local Governments, on whose healthy life its successful existence must largely depend. As well might it be attempted to enfeeble municipal institutions in order to aggrandize Parliament, the fact being that parliamentary Government depends very much for its smooth and easy working upon the smooth and easy working of the minor local bodies. There are an infinite number of issues which no central Parliament could deal with, but which necessarily belong to the local Legislatures, and which they should be able to deal with in the present manner. For my part, I think we should seek to strengthen the local Legislatures by every possible means. We should, as Mr Playford says, leave them every power it is possible for them to exercise in the interests of the whole community. If more power can be given them for that purpose than is conceded elsewhere, let it be granted, but let us give the Central Government just as emphatically a full and unfettered power so far as the interests of the whole people demand it. I find Hamilton, one of the greatest of the founders of the American Constitution, saying—

“The establishment of a Constitution in time of profound peace by the voluntary consent of a whole people is a prodigy to the completion of which I look forward with trembling anxiety.”

And I think that although it would be arrogance indeed for the founders of an Australasian Constitution to measure themselves with men of the exalted moral character and splendid abilities of the founders of the great Republic, they may still approach their smaller task with much the same feeling. I do not quite concur in the statement that all great reforms spring from the people, but I fully admit that success in carrying out such reforms must come from the people. No success is possible without their sanction. All that is possible for this Conference or a Convention to do is to present to the Australasian people a means by which they can, if they so please, transform themselves and their separate segments into a great and united nation. I do not fear the result of an appeal to the people. Indeed, when the question is submitted to them, and a Constitution thoughtfully drafted by the representative men of all Australasia is presented to them, I shall be much astonished if the verdict from one end of the continent to the other is not an emphatic approval of what has been done. I would be alarmed if I could conceive of any other possibility. But that lies in the future. One thing we shall do in creating a Central Government will be to call into active political existence a class of men who have hitherto shown themselves unfitted or unable to deal with local politics, or who have, perhaps, not desired to deal with them. We shall, I believe, bring into the field of Federal Legislation a large body of trained political intelligence and also a number of minds not at present employed upon political issues, and we shall enable these to place at the service of the Union an ability and culture which shall be capable of conducting the business of the nation in a manner befitting its powers and its promises. The task which has fallen on the members of this Conference is in every sense preliminary, but it is a task which we can discharge, in all humility, yet with perfect confidence that the Parliaments from which we have come will subsequently consider this question in a truly national spirit. A far greater task awaits the Convention, which will be called upon to frame a Federal Constitution. This will be a work of transcendent responsibility, yet the Constitution then shaped will, after all, however admirable, not be a final Constitution. There is not the least need to suppose that the Convention, when it addresses itself to its task, will do so under the impression that it is required to frame such a scheme as can never be improved upon for all time to come. Let that Constitution be what it may, if in any respect it fails to meet the wishes and needs of the people of Australia, they will still have the right, and certainly should be specially endowed with the power, of moulding it from time to time more and more into harmony with their needs and desires. We, in this colony, obtained our Constitution in 1855, but it has been amended, and may be amended again. It was amended in 1858, again in 1862, again in 1864, and again in 1865, until at present out of the 63 sections of which it was originally composed, some 20 have been wholly or almost wholly repealed. The prospect of an eternal flux in a Constitution is not to be wished. But a Constitution lives for and from the people, and except so far as it coincides with their character is a dead burden. In national growth there must necessarily be constitutional changes suited to that growth, and such changes have been made, not only in this colony but in every other colony in the Australian group, so that we should not entertain too great a sense of the responsibility resting upon the Convention. It is a certainty that the Australasian Constitution adopted in our

time will not be absolutely perfect, and that if ever it is found not completely adapted to the circumstances of the Australian people it ought to be altered, and will be altered by them to suit themselves. In conclusion, I think we need have no doubt that the people of these colonies, who have so wisely and well amended the Constitutions they obtained from the mother country, will be found perfectly able, not only to frame a Constitution, but also, if necessary, to amend it so as to enable it to satisfy all reasonable needs. Indeed, it is upon this confidence in the capacity of our people for self-government that all our aspirations rest. It may be said of them, as Milton, in one of his pamphlets, said of the people of England—

“Lords and Commons of England, consider what nation it is whereof ye are, and whereof ye are governors; a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious, and piercing spirit, acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to.”

If Milton could say that of the superb generation of which he was one of the most glorious representatives, I believe that, with all deference, we may say as much of the picked race of men who founded these colonies not half a century since. The generation now passing away has, first with the consent of the Imperial Government, and afterwards with the consent of our own Parliaments, moulded our local institutions so that whatever may be the few small flaws in them, we have Constitutions of which we are proud, and of which the wisest political thinkers have expressed their approval. Upon the generation now coming rests the greater task of framing a Federal Constitution which shall be for all the colonies what our present Constitutions have been to each of us; and when I recollect the fathers who have taught and trained them, and their achievements in this very sphere, I cannot despair of the result of the task committed to them nor question the ultimate triumph of those who are now entering upon the hour of their labour and their trial.

The Conference adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock p.m., until eleven o'clock a.m. the following day.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

The Public were admitted to the Conference Chamber at five minutes to Noon, the PRESIDENT (Mr. D. GILLIES) being then in the Chair.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Discussion on Sir Henry Parkes' motion, in favour of an early union under the Crown of all the Australasian Colonies (proposed the previous day), was then resumed.

Mr. A. INGLIS CLARK said—Mr. President, the honorable mover of the proposition now under discussion by the Conference stated, at a very early stage of his speech, that the question of Australasian Federation had engaged the attention of leading statesmen in New South Wales and Victoria very soon after the adoption of responsible Government in those colonies, and that since then the subject had been discussed by them from time to time until the meeting of the Convention of 1883, which resulted in the production of the Federal Council Act. Mr. Playford, one of the representatives of South Australia, followed that statement with another to the effect that the question of federation had never got beyond the stage of being considered by the leading statesmen of the colonies—that it had never yet been taken up by the people of the colonies—and that until it was so taken up we could expect no good result either from this Conference or from any number of future Conferences like it.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—I alluded to complete federation, and I spoke for South Australia only.

Mr. CLARK.—I assume that none of us can speak very decidedly for any colony except the one in which we live our daily life, and I feel that I can speak for the people of Tasmania, and say that they are quite ready, and even anxious, for federation; and perhaps I may be permitted to add, as a frequent visitor, during the last ten years, to Victoria and New South Wales, that I have formed the impression that the majority of the people of those colonies are animated by a very similar sentiment. Surely, if that is the case, I may fairly trust that this Conference will be productive of solid results. Of course, as to public opinion in South Australia, I can offer no opinion whatever. I take it for granted, however, that the honorable gentlemen who represent that colony in this Conference are perfectly qualified to tell us the state of popular feeling there on the federation question, and if it is as backward as Mr. Playford seems to indicate, I may nevertheless hope that this Conference, which speaks to all the colonies, will assist the education of the South Australian people on the subject. I will hope, also, that the representatives here of South Australia will be so impressed with the sincerity and earnestness of the representatives of the other colonies, that when they return to their homes they will do so convinced that they have a mission to strive all they can to persuade their fellow-colonists to take an interest in, and to be eager for, the federation that is bound to come. Perhaps I cannot do better, at this stage of my remarks, than express the feeling, which I believe exists throughout Tasmania, namely, that it would be a very good thing, supposing all the colonies to be not quite prepared to bind themselves at once into federative union, if, as a beginning, four or five of them were to do so. For myself, I would be perfectly willing, and I am sure that so far I simply echo the voice of the colony I represent, to advocate a federation including the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania—four contiguous colonies. Of course, I greatly hope that this Conference will produce larger results than that, but I am reminded that such was the beginning of the federation of the Canadian Dominion. Originally only four colonies joined. Three others subsequently came in at different dates, and others are still standing out.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Originally, only three colonies joined—Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Mr. CLARK.—Upper and Lower Canada were two provinces.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—But under one Parliament.

Mr. CLARK.—At all events, the representatives of four provinces met together for the purpose of federating.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—That is correct.

Mr. CLARK.—Again, lest four or five colonies should be thought too small a number to federate, I would beg to call attention to the fact that when the subject of federation was first taken up in Australia, as mentioned by Sir Henry Parkes yesterday, there were in the whole of Australia only four self-governed colonies, namely, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and, in the federation then proposed, only those four colonies could have been invited to join. With these facts before me, I cannot help thinking that even supposing South Australia or any other colony could not see its way to federate at once, it would be quite open to the four contiguous colonies I have mentioned to join in a federal union forthwith, at the same time making provision for any other colony standing out to join them when it felt inclined to do so. Mr. Playford went on to say that, in his opinion, the difficulties in the way of Australasian Federation are greater than those which the people of Canada, or the people of the United States, had to grapple with when they federated. Well, I believe that with respect to Canada that statement was to a large extent correct. The honorable gentleman supported his assertions by an unquestionably very interesting and very correct account of the way federation was brought about in Canada. He reminded us that the question was first taken up there during the Civil War in the United States of America, and that fear of invasion from the United States greatly accelerated the federation movement in Canada. It is quite true that we have no similar difficulties or dangers to force us into federation; but, let me observe, neither had the people of the United States when they adopted their present Constitution. They had achieved their independence, and they were at peace with the whole world. (“No.”) Notwithstanding that contradiction, I think I can prove my statement by referring to an authority I scarcely think any honorable gentleman here will attempt to contradict. The great difficulties which the United States had to contend with at the time I speak of, and which induced them to adopt their present Constitution, were, in fact, exactly the same as those which we have to contend with.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Hear, hear.

Mr. CLARK.—If there is an author who has more than another the right to be heard on this subject, it is the famous American statesman who is prominently known in the literature of that country as the great expounder and defender of the American Constitution, and as the most powerful intellect that ever appeared in the political arena of the United States. In fact, it was on account of his enormous abilities, together with his intense love of the Union, and the vast service he rendered in educating his fellow-countrymen up to the standard of union, and in indoctrinating them with that affection for it which eventually carried them successfully through the Civil War, that a large proportion of his countrymen forgave him the action taken by him on the great moral question of slavery. I need scarcely say that I refer to Daniel Webster, who had during his life frequent occasion, both in the Supreme Court and in the Senate of his country, to refer not only to the origin of the Constitution, but also to the motives which induced the different states to enter into it. Here is a deliberate statement by him on the subject I have referred to. Before the Supreme Court, in the case of *Gibbons and Ogden*, he said—

“Few things are better known than the immediate causes which led to the adoption of the present Constitution, and there is nothing, I think, clearer than that the prevailing motive was to regulate commerce.”—

Not any necessity to arm in defence against a foreign foe, nor any dread of civil war between different states, nor any difficulty of the kind, but—

“to rescue it from the embarrassing and destructive consequences resulting from the legislation of so many different states, and to place it under the protection of a uniform law. The great objects were commerce and revenue, and they were objects indissolubly connected.”

Are not these the great difficulties which we in Australasia have to contend with? Is it not motives of a precisely similar character that are urging us towards federation? Again, in his great speech in the Senate, on the Sub-Treasury, he spoke as follows:—

“Sir, whatever we may think of it now, the Constitution had its immediate origin in a conviction of the necessity for this uniformity or identity in commercial regulations. The whole history of the country, of every year and every month from the close of the war of the Revolution of 1789, proves this. Over

whatever other interests it was made to extend, and whatever other blessings it now confers, or hereafter may confer, on the millions of free citizens who do or shall live under its protection, even though in time to come it should raise a pyramid of power and grandeur whose apex should look down on the loftiest political structures of other nations and other ages, it will yet be true that it was itself the child of pressing commercial necessity. Unity and identity of commerce among all the states was its seminal principle. It had been found absolutely impossible to excite or foster enterprise in trade under the influence of discordant and jarring state regulations.'

But I will offer no more quotations, for we are here, I presume, rather to give our own reasons for Australasian Federation, than to refer to other authorities, however admirable or eloquent they may be. I will therefore content myself with what I have already cited in support of my contention that the difficulties we have to grapple with are in the main exactly those which the United States of America had in their way in 1787. On these grounds, I regard some of the statements on this subject which Mr. Playford put forward as scarcely correct, although I believe he was substantially accurate in his assertions with respect to the formation of the Canadian Dominion. After the very able and interesting speech of Sir Henry Parkes, came one of the most important and practical utterances we in this Conference have yet listened to, namely, that delivered by Sir Samuel Griffith, one of the representatives of Queensland. He very frankly and properly submitted that while we all admit the advantages of federation, and are willing to anticipate its coming glories, we are nevertheless bound at the present time by every reasonable consideration to look fairly in the face the difficulties which stand in the way of its accomplishment, and to attempt to discover, through careful discussion and deliberation, some means of obviating them. The principal difficulty which he seemed to think lies in our path is that connected with the revenues of the respective colonies, and he pointed out that the majority of each of those revenues is largely derived from duties on goods imported from other colonies. What he laid stress upon was that in every colony the Customs Department produced the largest portion of the total revenue, and that that portion chiefly consisted of duties imposed on intercolonially imported articles. Now, I don't think that this state of affairs presents such a difficulty in the way of federation as Sir Samuel Griffith appears to imagine. Certainly, if we were to do in Australasia what was done in Canada with regard to the public debt, the difficulty, if it is one, would immediately vanish. We know that the Dominion Government of Canada took over the whole of the public debts of the various colonies included in the Federation, and made an adjustment on the subject which put each colony in an equally fair and advantageous financial position. Well, if the Government of the coming Federation of Australasia were to similarly take over the public debts of the several colonies of the group, surely each of them could very well afford to surrender the revenue derived by it from the particular source alluded to. I think this will appear clear from a few figures which I have put together since yesterday, and which show the proportion of revenue derived by each colony from Customs duties on goods imported from neighbouring colonies, and also the amount paid by each colony as interest on its national debt. Let us first take South Australia. We find its total annual revenue to be £2,354,743, about one-fourth of which, namely, £531,964, comes from duties of Customs. On the other hand, South Australia pays annually, as interest on its national debt, the sum of £794,922, or about £160,000 more than the whole of its Customs receipts. Now, it seems to me that if the Central Government undertook to pay that interest, the colony could very well afford to part with its Customs revenue.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—But from where is the Central Government to get the money wherewith to pay the interest?

Mr. CLARK.—I cannot quite understand the question. Will not the Central Government be able to collect what it wants?

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—Without Customs revenue from intercolonially imported goods, the aggregate income of each colony would be diminished by at least half a million sterling.

Mr. CLARK.—But the loss could be made up by duties on goods imported from other parts of the world. For instance, I find that South Australia imports from the other colonies less than half the quantity of the goods she imports from elsewhere. Speaking roughly, the difference is that between 44 per cent. and 97 per cent. The revenue which she would hand over to the Central Government would be, in fact, about £260,000, so that her bargain in the matter would be a good one.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—South Australia would have to pay heavier Customs duties in order to make up the difference.

Mr. McMILLAN.—Don't go into figures.

Mr. CLARK.—I simply wished to show that South Australia, which I only referred to as an example, would be a gainer instead of a loser by the proposed transaction. There are also other aspects of the question to consider. I don't suppose that any one will imagine for a moment that when the Central Government is established it will for all time derive the whole of its revenue from Customs duties. It will have other sources of revenue. I never intended for one moment to convey that the Central Government would be able to obtain in the way I have alluded to all the revenue it would require in order to pay interest on the different national debts of the colonies, and at the same time to carry on its other work. Every Government in the world goes in for both direct and indirect taxation, and possibly the Central Government will adopt some sort of direct or territorial taxation. Sir Samuel Griffith said himself that a uniform intercolonial tariff must come some day. Well, if a uniform tariff is to come, what good is to be gained by delaying its advent? For my part, I don't think the position of affairs will be much improved by time. I have no wish to make this discussion turn in any degree upon the fiscal policy of the different Australian Colonies, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that some of the delegates who have spoken have done so on behalf and as the mouth-piece of colonies in which a protective policy is in force, and, I presume, as advocates of that policy.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Hear, hear.

Mr. CLARK.—That being so, I may be pardoned for looking at this question from the point of view of a free-trader. Well, taking the subject in that aspect, I don't think that delay will at all improve the position of affairs, by making the people of the various protectionist colonies more willing than they are now to give up their protective tariffs. We have often heard it said—"Give us a protective tariff for a time and by-and-by we will be able to stand up by ourselves;" but that time never seems to come. Instead, the cry is always for a little more protection, and, with that sort of thing going on, of course delay will only make matters worse. So far as South Australia is concerned, it will, therefore, be far better for her to come in now, when her protectionist tariff is only two years old, than at some future date—say, when it is twenty years old. Mr. Playford also said that he thought Sir Henry Parkes' speech was in reality as much against federation as in its favour, because he painted such an admirable picture of Australasia as she is, that the question arises—"If we have done so well in our present state, would it not be better to leave well alone?" No doubt we have done very well in the existing position of affairs, but who will say that we would not have done much better with federation from the start? I do not think it has been hitherto generally known that when the draft Bill "for the better government of the Australian Colonies" was first submitted to the Imperial Parliament in 1849, there was a provision in it for the establishment of something like federation, that is to say, for the adoption of a uniform tariff by a central body representing the several colonies. That Bill was supported by both sides of the House of Commons, and it passed there by a majority of 98, but for some inexplicable reason some member of the House of Lords moved the excision of the federation clauses, and they were struck out. Who can say what the history of the Australian Colonies would have been had not a foolish lord—if I may use the expression—proposed the omission of the clauses I refer to, which, if they had been retained, might have given us, more than a generation ago, the very uniform tariff and Federal Executive we are now seeking to establish? Mr. Playford shakes his head.

Mr. PLAYFORD—It was at the expression "foolish lord."

Mr. CLARK.—But whether things would have been better in the past or not, we know that nothing in the world remains always in the same condition. Change is the law of life, and if we are to live in the best sense of living, that is to say, attain to a wider, fuller, and higher life with regard to public matters, each of the communities we represent must emerge from provincialism and enter upon something better and larger than the separate existence of a separate colony. But if we remain apart for any considerable length of time it may be that unforeseen difficulties and dangers—such difficulties and dangers, for instance, as forced the Canadians into federation—will arise on Australasian soil to overwhelm us. I don't pretend to indicate how such dangers and difficulties would develop themselves, or what, if they came, their nature would be, but I think it quite reasonable to suppose it to be possible that were we to continue as separate as we are for an indefinite period, contingencies of an unforeseen character would occur to cause some generation yet to be born to look back upon past events with the thought—"Oh! would that

the delegates at the Melbourne Conference of 1890 had taken the step forward which was so necessary for the interests of the Australasian Colonies—that they had looked more to the possibilities of the future—and given us then that federation which we are now with toil and suffering endeavouring to obtain.” I hope, however, that this Conference will not, in future history, be characterized in any such fashion, but that, on the contrary—although we may have to be followed by a Convention, clothed with full authority to prepare an Australasian Constitution—we will be remembered as having done all in our power to promote, rather than retard, the great movement. Mr. Playford also dealt to some extent with the question of the Victorian tariff and retaliation. Well, I thank him for the frankness with which he approached the subject. I think it would be a pity were this Conference to dissolve without the representatives of each colony stating, with the utmost plainness, what they think of the past action of the different colonies towards one another. For myself, I propose to endorse nearly everything Mr. Playford said with regard to the Victorian tariff, because I think Tasmania has suffered from it even more than South Australia has. In fact, I might accuse Victoria of having actually broken faith with my colony in the matter of a certain reciprocity treaty. But I have not come here to indulge in retaliatory speeches. Indeed, I am willing to forget all the past, and to fight for the union of Victoria and Tasmania in the future, even if I do so on the low and selfish ground that with such a union we would no longer suffer from hostile tariffs, and no breach of faith, such as I have referred to as occurring in the past, could possibly be repeated. I hope the representatives of South Australia take a similar view. If South Australia has in the past suffered from Victoria—

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Oh! we are quits now.

Mr. CLARK.—The question of the Canadian Constitution has been several times mentioned in the course of our proceedings, and its difference from that of the United States has been somewhat touched upon. On this point I would say that I think it would be well were each of us to state more or less precisely what kind of confederation we would individually advocate, and also what kind of confederation each colony represented by us would respectively be satisfied with. For my part I would prefer the lines of the American Union to those of the Dominion of Canada. In fact, I regard the Dominion of Canada as an instance of amalgamation rather than of federation, and I am convinced that the different Australian Colonies do not want absolute amalgamation. What they want is federation in the true sense of the word. The British North American Act, under which the Dominion of Canada was established, not only goes on the principle of defining the powers of the local Legislatures, as well as the powers of the Central Legislature, but also says that everything not included in the jurisdiction of the former is included in the jurisdiction of the latter, and it enables the Central Executive to veto the Acts of the local Legislatures. Well, I believe that, in the course of time, those who live to see the outcome will find the local Legislatures of the Dominion reduced to the level of the position of large municipalities, and that Canada will have ceased to be, strictly speaking, a federation at all. On the other hand, the American Constitution, as we all know, defines the powers of the Central Legislature, and reserves everything not included in them for the local Legislatures. It has been supposed that this has been a source of a deal of controversy and trouble in the United States, and the real cause of the Civil War. I differ from that opinion. I believe that the cause of the political controversies of the United States, which resulted in that war, was the question of slavery. If we have a lion in the path in the way of the tariff, certainly the American Union had a serpent in its way in the form of that tremendous question. It roused all the passions and the faculties of human nature, good and evil, on one side or the other, and induced attempts to give the most tortuous interpretations to the Constitution, either to assist or resist its encroachments. Well, Mr. President, we shall be cursed with no such question in Australia. Therefore, I do not think we need fear to go upon the lines of the Constitution of the United States in defining and enumerating the powers of a Central Legislature, and leaving all other powers to local Legislatures. Readers of American history must have been frequently struck with the merits of the American system, in preserving that local public life of the various states which is so dear to the native American of every state. And when we notice to what a large extent the United States has grown, both in territory, population, wealth, and industry, we can scarcely imagine that that great community could flourish with such a variety of interests and industries, and with such a variety of national life, under any other system than that under which it

lives. So far from the local life of the states being the cause of political irritation, controversy, and dissension, I firmly believe that if the American Union were now constructed on the lines of those of Canada, there would be far more danger, dissension, irritation, and disunion in the future than exist at the present time. In fact, the opinion of many of the most eminent publicists of Europe is that the salvation in the future of America as a united nation is the large amount of the local autonomy of the states. When we observe the large territory which we have in Australia—territory which we hope will some day be peopled to the same extent as is that of the United States—and when we notice the variety of climate and soil which will produce so great a variety of industrial and social life, we must come to the conclusion that we also ought to have a system which will preserve local public and national life in the same manner as it is preserved in America. It is quite possible that we may profit by the past experience of America, and give to the Central Legislature some few more powers than is possessed by that of the United States. It may be that we may even actually learn something from the Constitution of the present small Federal Council of Australasia, which has a provision not possessed by any other Federal Constitution in the world, and that is a provision that two or more colonies may refer any particular subject to the Federal Council, to ask it to legislate upon it, and that it will then become law in those colonies, and, thereafter, in any other colony which may choose to adopt it. I firmly believe that many of the difficulties which have arisen in America, which the local States can not deal with, and which the Central Legislature, for some reason or other, has not seen fit to deal with, might have been met in that way. We can scarcely imagine that the Congress at Washington would refuse to legislate on any particular matter at the request of four or five states if it had the power to do so, and if the legislation so requested would affect only the states that asked for it. Congress would undoubtedly say, “it affects only the states which have asked us to legislate, and by all means let the power asked for be so exercised by those who desire it.” The question of the management of post offices and telegraphs has been touched upon by Mr. Deakin, who seemed to think that these institutions were amongst those which must be left to local Legislatures. I am not, at present, prepared to follow the honorable gentleman in that opinion. I think the post office ought to be, in a sense, a national institution; and I very much doubt that a uniform rate of postage can be secured unless it be under a Central Government. If the post offices and telegraphs were under the control of the several colonies, and power were left to the local Legislatures to create inequality of rates, irritation and discontent would certainly be produced. This would not be carrying out the principle of the local Legislatures being sovereign within their own spheres, and in regard to the matters especially committed to their care. In order to secure uniformity of rates, as well as efficiency of management, I should be inclined to follow the example of America, and place the post office under a Central Government. This, however, is a matter of detail, which may not properly be within the range of our discussions at the present time. As Mr. Deakin mentioned the matter, however, I thought I was perfectly justified in also referring to it. The honorable gentleman also referred to the advantages which would arise from a Federal Judiciary. I think he said all that could be said upon that question. I would add to his remarks upon that head, the opinion that the colonies would be able to obtain from such an institution what, to me, as a lawyer, and I presume to Mr. Deakin and Sir Samuel Griffith as lawyers, is of great consideration, and that is a higher education for our colonial judges. A judge, if he is to be worthy of his position, and desires to do good work for his country, must continue to learn after he goes on the Bench as well as before. It appears to me that where a system of gradation of courts exists, the judges will learn both from above and below. Every judge who knows how to take advantage of his position can, and does, learn from the able men who practise in the court before him. He will also learn from the judges of the court above him, to which an appeal lies from his decisions. At the present time, the only appeal we have is to the Privy Council. It is rarely invoked in Tasmania, and I find it is rarely invoked in some others of the smaller colonies. I do not know that it can be said to be frequently invoked even in the larger colonies. The consequence is, that the judges in several of the colonies sit without that sense and feeling of responsibility which we know would have a beneficial effect did they but realize that their work is open to the review of a higher court. If we had a Federal Privy Court of Appeal, its aid would be invoked much more frequently than is the aid of the Privy Council now invoked, and the results, I believe, would be beneficial.

Sir Samuel Griffith has very properly said that this question of federation after all, is one to be dealt with by the public opinion of the several colonies. The honorable gentleman expressed the opinion that the absence of any results of the Act of the Imperial Parliament enabling any two or more colonies to enter into a reciprocal treaty with regard to Customs duties proved, to some extent, the absence of public opinion on the subject, and the difficulties which lie in the way of anything like federation. I feel tempted to reply to that observation by saying that it is only another illustration of the inefficacy of half measures. It is said that a half-truth is the worst of lies, and that half measures at all times are worse than none. Although great things were expected of it at the time, and although I believe it is capable of producing good results, nevertheless this Imperial Act is one of those half measures which always disappoint. I would ask the Conference to let this be a warning to them in regard to the adoption of half measures. Let us go the full length of a complete federation, or else we shall discover that the results of an incomplete federation which some advocate will be similar to the Act of the Imperial Government to which Sir Samuel Griffith referred. I regard federation as such a great and grand thing in itself, that I don't for a moment believe that even a measure of it, if productive of positive results, can in any way be disadvantageous. I believe even in the measure of federation which we possess in the Federal Council. That body has done some good work, and it would be capable of doing much more if all the colonies were represented in it. Speaking for the people of Tasmania, I believe I am justified in saying that if a complete federation cannot be obtained, they would be content to accept an incomplete federation. They would be content to take one step further, hoping for a still greater step to be taken in the future. But it appears to me that there are more difficulties in the way of incomplete federation than of complete federation. If we take another step, and attempt to add to the powers and increase the numbers of the members of the Federal Council, we shall immediately be faced with the problem of the taxing power. If you are going to increase that body and to give it greater power and dignity and larger functions, you must inevitably give it a revenue and an Executive, and if you are going to give it a revenue you will immediately be met with the question as to the proportion of the representation of the various colonies. Are you prepared to give equal representation to all the colonies in a single Legislature possessing taxing power? I am afraid that the larger colonies would object to this, and if there is unequal representation with taxing power, it is likely that the smaller colonies would think they stood in danger of being swamped and out-voted. The only solution of the problem is the adoption of the bi-cameral system. But if it is once determined to go in for a bi-cameral Legislature with taxing power and an Executive of its own, all other questions would be matters of such detail that they would not be worth while reserving. The partial measure of federation which some people talk about has been already taken in the formation of the Federal Council. That is the full extent to which a partial federation can practically and successfully go, and immediately you attempt to go further you must go the whole distance. That is the conclusion I have formed of this matter. In the course of this discussion, Mr. President, we have occasionally heard the sentimental side of the question mentioned, that is to say, one aspect of the question has been referred to as the sentimental aspect. I have tried, up to the present moment, to deal with what appeared to me to be the practical side of the question, but I do not hesitate to say that I value very highly the sentimental side. Perhaps I value the sentimental side of the question more than I do the practical side, and I will give my reasons for that statement. It is generally supposed that we take a sentimental view of things when we are young, and a practical view when we get old; and they say that part of the discipline of life is to knock the sentimental view out of us. I always sympathized with, and admired very much, that utterance of Charles Sumner when he said, "I hope we are not going to exchange the visions of youth for the calculations of age." I hope that the vision of a future Australian nation which is now before the eyes of young Australians, is not one to be laughed at or knocked out of them by rough contact with the world. I remember very distinctly once reading an article in the *Princeton Review*, by Professor E. A. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, entitled "The Sentimental and Practical in Politics;" and with that wealth of historical illustration which he has at his command, and which he uses so skilfully, he demonstrated—at least to my judgment—that what had been in the early stages of every political question derided and ridiculed as its sentimental

aspect afterwards proved to be its real practical aspect. I believe it will be the same with regard to Australian Federation, and that the sentimental side will prove to be the practical, or the basis of the practical. After all, sentiment is the basis of more than one-half of human life. We are sometimes asked what we mean by a nation and by national life. I believe a nation, as was stated by Sir Henry Parkes, is, first of all, a sufficient aggregate of population. You cannot have a nation with half-a-dozen individuals, nor yet with a few hundred; you must have a more or less extensive aggregate of population. But that population to be a nation must be localized. It must be located within certain physical limits, and must be responsive to the influences of its physical environment. I believe that it is to such conditions we owe all the nationalities existing in the world. Where a number of living units are brought in contact with each other within a given physical environment, there will be produced a distinct type of life, and, in the case of nations, a distinct type of national life. I believe that the physical environments of the French, the Italians, the Spaniards, and the English, combined with the inter-action of the units composing those peoples upon one another, have produced the several distinct national types of manhood found in those countries. In Australia we have a population which is encircled by a definite physical environment, with a climate, soil, and other physical components peculiarly its own, and human nature in Australia is not going to be an exception to human nature all over the other parts of the globe. It will be influenced by its environment, and it will undoubtedly, in time, produce its definite national type of manhood in response to the action of that environment. We are proud to have sprung from the same race as the inhabitants of the British Isles. I believe, however, that it is our destiny to produce a different type of manhood from that which exists in those Islands. I believe a different type of manhood has already developed itself in the United States of America, and the same process is going on in regard to the countries of South America. But I believe that the distinct type of national life, which is produced by the causes I have attempted to describe, will never come to perfect fruition, will never produce the best results without political autonomy. It is political autonomy which we are now asking for Australia as a whole. We have political autonomy in the several colonies, but we have come to the conclusion, I believe, upon the sentimental side of the question, that the several colonies are not large enough in their territory and population to produce that national life which we believe can be produced upon the wider field of a United Australia. We are asking now for the political autonomy of a United Australia, in order that that national life, which we believe will exist under those conditions, may be produced and may bear the best fruits. I believe this national life can exist without political independence, and without political autonomy, as a germ, or even as more than a germ. But it will never be satisfied, it will never do that which it ought to do, until it obtains political autonomy. Sir Henry Parkes has spoken of the movement now on foot in Australasia as the birth of a nation. We have all lived in a time, I believe, in which, what is called the birth of a nation, has taken place in Europe. I refer to Italy. I do not believe that Italy was really born when she became united under one Central Government. It used to be said that Italy was only a geographical expression—that there were Tuscans, Romans, Venetians, Sardinians, but no Italians. But there was one Italian people, one Italian language, one Italian literature, one aspiration common to the Italians, to live a national life, and to obtain that political independence and unity to which they, at last, through much suffering, toil, and difficulty, eventually did attain. I believe that in Australia a similar national life to that which existed in Italy for generations before she had political unity and independence has commenced. It will go on and grow in the several colonies, whether we now assist or not in giving it that political independence or autonomy which it craves for, and which it deserves. That wave of Australian feeling to which Sir Henry Parkes has referred will go on in the future, and in spite of us, or in spite of any other Conference which may refuse to rise to the dignity of the occasion and do the work laid upon it, will produce that federation, unity, and political autonomy which our national life and aspirations require and demand, in order that they may have a free and adequate field for their expansion. There have been many Conferences amongst the colonies on various questions. This, however, is the first that has been expressly called for the purpose of exclusively discussing federation. I will conclude by stating that I hope it will be the last. I hope it will be the last, not because we will have found our labours vain, not because we will have discovered that we have been chasing a dream, and that there is no room for a United Australia. No!

but because I hope we may do our work so well that we may go back to our several colonies and obtain the assent of their several Legislatures to the meeting of a Convention, which, within a very short period, will produce a Constitution under which a United Australia will progress and flourish, and take its place among the nations of the world.

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE: Mr President, I cannot hope that any effort of oratory or rhetoric on my part, will be sufficiently great to arouse the imagination of members of this Conference as regards the question of federation, because my mind is eminently a practical one, and I have little imagination in my constitution. I think, if I may say so without offence, that the debate that has hitherto taken place has had rather too much of an academic character, and has been a little too full of sentiment. We should now take the more practical view of the question. I have heard a great deal during the last few days about federation being in the air. I think there is a deal of federation in the air. We want to grasp it, and bring it down to the earth in order that we may grapple with it, and try to remove the difficulties which lie in the way. It is no use blinking the fact that there are difficulties in the way. It is a very happy omen indeed that in discussing this question we have with us representatives of New South Wales, because, whether it is true or not, there has been an impression throughout the Australian Colonies that the cause of federation has been delayed in consequence of New South Wales refusing to take any part in the Federal Council. I am very glad indeed to see the representatives of New South Wales present now, because I hope that before this discussion ceases either one or the other of those representatives will give us their reasons for having hitherto refused to join that body, and thereby, as I contend, delayed the cause of federation. From the correspondence which has been circulated in the different colonies, I am aware that Sir Henry Parkes has stated that for the last 25 years he has been in favour of federation, but the course taken by the honorable gentleman and by those who have followed him in New South Wales must lead us to think that he really is not so favorable to federation as he has expressed himself to be, and moreover that the general public of New South Wales are not so favorable to federation as they are supposed to be. I think, too, that some confusion is caused in discussing this question in talking about federation. There is not one of us who is not favorable to federation. We are all most anxious to see federation brought about, but there are different kinds of federation. There is a complete federation, based upon the Constitution of Canada, and there may be an incomplete federation, based upon a Constitution to be drawn up in future by us. Now the resolution proposed by Sir Henry Parkes is one we cannot disagree with. We are all, I am sure, convinced that "the early union under the Crown of all the Australasian Colonies" is an end to be highly desired; but I have a very great objection myself to discussing abstract resolutions of the kind now before the Conference. I am rather surprised that an old parliamentary hand, like Sir Henry Parkes, has not brought forward something more definite, because, as a long student of constitutional history and of parliamentary proceedings, I know that most leading politicians deprecate bringing forward abstract resolutions, which may to a certain extent excite public opinion, but, if they are not followed up by something more practical, lead to nothing. Therefore, I was very sorry that Sir Henry Parkes did not follow this motion up by some further resolutions which would lead to some practical result. I believe myself that this motion was a kind of blank shot fired across our bows by Sir Henry Parkes, to make us show our colours. If that was his object, he has to a certain extent gained what he desired, because every member who has yet spoken has declared what his views are. I gather indirectly from Sir Henry Parkes that he is in favour of a complete federation, that is, of at once founding an Australasian Dominion based on the Constitution of Canada. I cannot say that I am quite certain from what Mr. Deakin said whether he is in favour of a complete federation based upon the Constitution of Canada, or whether he is prepared to accept something not quite so complete. There is no doubt about the views held by Mr. Playford. He decidedly thinks that we are not at present in a position to go in for complete federation, while Sir Samuel Griffith is willing to take what he can get. Mr. Clark has stated that he would prefer a Constitution based upon that of the United States, but he is prepared to go in at once for a Dominion Federation. I myself am of opinion that it is impossible at the present time to form a Federal Dominion of the type of Canada. The difficulties that stand in the way are difficulties arising from the questions of finance and the fiscal policy, that every

practical politician in the colony finds constantly confronting him. Of course, if we were to adopt a Federal Constitution based upon that of Canada or the United States we would have to give up all our Customs duties to the Federal Government. In doing that we would be following the lead of Canada, and my arguments at present are directed to the Constitution of Canada, and to the impossibility of our adopting it. Although I place these difficulties before members of the Conference, I hope that they will not think that I am at all opposed to a federal union. No one would rejoice more than I would if I could see a federal union of these colonies. We are in a very different position in these colonies to what Canada was when it adopted federation. Our position is very different financially—so different, that I see almost insurmountable difficulties to our following the lead of Canada in this respect. When Canada adopted federation its public debt amounted to £21,000,000, and the interest upon it was £1,000,000 per annum. At the present time the total public debt of Canada is £40,000,000, whilst the interest is only £1,600,000. The loans have been consolidated, and less interest is paid now than before. The total amount raised by Customs duties in the Dominion is £4,000,000 per annum, which is £2,400,000 more than is required to pay the interest on the public debt, and in addition to that the Federal Government have other revenues amounting to £3,000,000. They have, therefore, a revenue independently of the provinces, and after paying the interest on the public debt, of £5,400,000 with which to carry on the general government. Now, what is the case with Australasia? At the present time, Australasia, instead of having a public debt of £21,000,000 like Canada, has a public debt of £168,000,000, on which she has to pay interest amounting to £6,365,000 per annum. These statistics are up to the end of 1888.

Mr. McMILLAN.—Does that include New Zealand?

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE.—Yes. How is this interest to be met? If we followed the lead of Canada, the Federal Government would take all the Customs duties. Would the Customs duties produce an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt alone. In Queensland the proportion of the total revenue raised from Customs duties is about one-third. In New South Wales—and this will astonish some people, because I have heard it said that New South Wales does not levy any Customs duties—the amount raised by Customs duties is nearly £2,000,000 per annum out of a total revenue of £8,800,000, or about one-fourth. In Victoria one-third of the total revenue is raised by Customs duties, in South Australia the proportion is one-fourth, in Western Australia one-half, in Tasmania one-half, and in New Zealand one-third. The total amount received for Customs duties in all the colonies is nearly £8,000,000, and deducting about one-fourth for duties levied on intercolonial trade, which would cease altogether if we were federated on the basis of Canada, I estimate that there would be a balance left at the disposal of the Dominion Government of a little less than £6,000,000, which would all be absorbed in paying the interest upon the public debt, leaving nothing whatever for the general purposes of government.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—What about the cost of collection?

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE.—I would not be certain whether that includes the cost of collection or not. I do not think it does.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—It does not for South Australia.

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE.—Then there would not be sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt. How then is such a Government to be carried on? What other means are there of raising revenue?

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Excise.

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE.—If we are to follow the example of Canada, the revenue from licences and lands will be handed over to the Provincial Governments. I will tell you what Canada had, which we have not. It had a very large territory, independently of the provinces which came under the Federal Government. I allude to the whole of that splendid north-west territory, including the valuable lands of Manitoba.

Mr. BIRD.—We have Western Australia.

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE.—I am not surprised to hear that remark. Mr. Deakin suggested yesterday that the portion of Western Australia not to be handed over to the Government of that colony should be placed in the hands of the Federal Parliament.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Instead of the Government at home.

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE.—That was never intended. The honorable gentleman is under some misapprehension, and perhaps he will allow me to correct him. It was proposed that a line should be drawn at the 26° latitude, as was done in South Australia.

The Legislature of Western Australia was to have precisely the same control over the lands south of that line as the other colonies of Australia have over their territory. North of that line the lands were to remain under regulations approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to be administered by the colonial Government, the Imperial Government having nothing whatever to do with them. The rents derived from these lands were to be paid into the colonial exchequer, as part of the general revenue of the colony, but the proceeds of all sales of land—and there are not likely to be many sales up there on account of the nature of the climate—were to be paid into a fund to be reserved for any colony that might hereafter be formed in that portion of the territory of Western Australia. Therefore, there is no likelihood of that land being made over to a Federal Government. We would far rather that it should be made over to a Federal Government than that it should be administered by a Government in England unacquainted with the circumstances of the colony, but I do not think that Western Australia would be prepared to make over the revenue of the northern portion of the colony for the purposes of a Federal Government. I have now shown pretty clearly that it is impossible, under the present circumstances of Australia, that we could enter into a complete federal dominion on the basis of that of Canada, because of the financial and the fiscal difficulties in the way. I have been rather surprised to hear honorable gentlemen speak very lightly of those difficulties, as if they were cobwebs to be swept out of our way. That is not the best way to remove those difficulties ; we must recognise them. The question next arises, whether, if we find it impossible to enter into a federal dominion based upon the Constitution of Canada, we cannot agree to enter into a federation not quite so complete as that. There was a phrase made use of in the letter of Mr. Morehead, the Premier of Queensland, on this subject which struck me as being a very appropriate one, and which has my hearty concurrence. It is a phrase that will be long remembered by those who have to discuss this question. Mr. Morehead said that if the Federal Council was to be superseded it should be by a process of development, and not by a process of displacement. We should not entirely displace the Federal Council, but we should develop it until we made it available for the purposes for which we require it at present. I was not at the Conference held in Sydney, at which the Constitution of the Federal Council was drawn up, but I have been a member of the Federal Council since its formation, and I do not say that it is perfect, or anything like perfect. The members of the Conference who drew up the Constitution of the Federal Council recognised that it was not perfect, but they felt that they could not go further at that time. It is certainly capable of very great improvement. In the first place the members ought to be elected, and not appointed by any one; and then they would carry more weight than they do at the present time. In the next place the number of members ought to be increased very considerably. I do not think that two members for each colony is anything like enough to discuss questions in a proper manner. Then it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of defence, at any rate, that there should be an executive to carry out the decisions of the Federal Council. What is the use of our agreeing to have a federal defence force if there is to be no head? Suppose a war broke out and we wanted to concentrate all the colonial troops in one place, who is to give the orders? The Prime Minister of one colony would not allow the Prime Minister of another colony to give such orders. We must have a general appointed by the Imperial Government to take command of the troops, and we must have an Executive Government on whose orders that general would act, otherwise we cannot have federal defence. The initiatory step in connexion with this Conference was taken by Sir Henry Parkes, who asked the Premier of Victoria what he intended to do in view of the report of Major-General Edwards. Sir Henry Parkes suggested a consultation. Mr. Gillies' answer was that more than a consultation was required; that action was necessary. A correspondence took place, and eventually Sir Henry Parkes recommended that the various colonies should appoint delegates to attend a Conference to consider certain resolutions with a view to the formation of a Federal Parliament on the model of that of Canada. I think that this Conference has a great deal more power than the majority of the members are disposed to attribute to it. We have just as much power as the Conference which met in Sydney, and which drew up the Constitution of the Federal Council. The members of this Conference have all been appointed by their Governments.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—No, we were appointed by Parliament.

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE.—So much the better. The representatives of New South Wales were appointed by their Government, or rather they appointed themselves, because they are the Government. Their Parliament were perfectly aware that they were coming over here. How then can it be said that we are a self-constituted body, unable to deal with this question? I cannot agree with that view. We are bound to do more than pass an abstract resolution affirming that federation is desirable. How can we ask our Parliaments to send delegates to another Convention to discuss federation? They will naturally ask, "What kind of federation?" It is absolutely necessary that we should lay down some of the conditions of this federation, so that our Parliaments may express an opinion upon them. I do not think that the Parliaments will be disposed to appoint delegates for such a purpose unless they know what those delegates are going to consider, and for that reason I think we should agree to something definite and practical. Then it will be impossible for us to persuade our Parliaments to send delegates to a Convention unless we are prepared to show them that they are going to get some benefit from it. There is a good deal of self interest being displayed by some of the colonies in this question of federation. There is no doubt whatever that federation will be of very great advantage to the larger colonies, but I am not sure that we will be able to show that the smaller colonies will get equal advantage from it. I am quite certain that Western Australia will not, if the Federal Constitution is based upon that of Canada. We derive quite one-half of our revenue from Customs duties, and a great proportion of the amount is obtained from the duties levied on goods from the other colonies. If we gave up so large a portion of our revenue we would have to have recourse to direct taxation. What prospect would there be of Western Australia agreeing to enter into a Federal Union if the first thing we had to tell the people of that colony was that they would have to put their hands in their pockets and pay a direct tax?

Mr. CLARK.—You would be relieved of some of your burdens.

Sir J. G. LEE STEERE.—Yes, but to nothing like the extent to which we would have to contribute to the General Government. There is another thing we should know before we recommend our Parliaments to send delegates to the Convention. I hope we shall be told on behalf of New South Wales whether that colony is willing to come into anything less than a complete federated union. If that colony is not willing it will be waste of time to have a Convention, and I hope that Sir Henry Parkes will use his great influence to induce the colony he represents to enter into what he may call an incomplete union, if he cannot obtain the complete union he desires. I shall welcome most gladly any scheme that may be devised to enable us to federate, if only for certain purposes. If we only federate for the purpose of defence it will be well to have had a Conference for that. Mr. Deakin remarked that it was all very well to ridicule the idea of the colonies being attacked by a foreign foe, but I do not see anything ridiculous in the idea. A day may come when England is at war, and our coasts may be ravaged by hostile cruisers, or attempts be made to land a foreign force on our shores. It is absolutely necessary that we should be prepared with a federal defence force. For that reason alone, if for no other, I shall be glad to see federation accomplished in some form. I looked over the Federal Council Act this morning to see what subjects can be referred to that body, and I find that almost every subject which concerns the colonies as a whole is included in the list, while subjects which are not included can be referred to the Council by the Legislatures of the several colonies. Thus, under the Act, everything could be referred to the Federal Council, and we could obtain everything that is desired with the three alterations I have mentioned as desirable in the constitution of the Council—a larger number of representatives, these representatives to be elective, and a Federal Executive. I hope that the views I have put forth will do something to elucidate the question and remove the difficulties in the way—difficulties which cannot be ignored. We must do the best we can to conquer those difficulties. I hope that the efforts of this Conference will at any rate result in our agreeing to recommend that delegates be sent from our several Parliaments to consider what is the best form for a Federal Constitution to be brought into operation at the present time.

Captain RUSSELL.—Mr. President, it was Sir Samuel Griffith, I think, who told us that it appeared that the sentiment of federation was in the boughs of a tree—that it was descending from the boughs rather than springing from the roots of the tree. I think that is true to a great extent, and that the plant has not yet taken root, but that does not materially affect the point. We who have come over here as

representatives to this Conference are as the seed; when we go back to our several colonies we may plant it in fertile soil, and from that may grow the roots and branches of Federated Australasia. It will be my pleasure to go back under these circumstances and instruct my countrymen as I have been myself instructed in regard to the many advantages which may flow from federation. Federation not only floats in the air—no person can doubt that, for the Australian Colonies, it will very shortly be an accomplished fact. I hope that many years will not elapse before there will be a United Australia, which will be a great power in the southern seas. Coming as from a rather remote part of Australasia, I view possibly more dispassionately than any other member of the Conference (except my colleague) the various difficulties which stand in the way of a United Australasia. We have heard them compared to a lion standing in the way, to an opossum, and—after ideas had grown big at grand banquets—to an elephant. I believe the illustration of the mountain would be more correct, feeling sure that on examination it will bring forth only a ridiculous mouse. It has been said that we cannot federate without fiscal union. As a free-trader, such is my opinion. The true basis of federation is that interchange of products which leads to the expansion of trade, and a consequent *rapprochement* between the peoples of different communities. It is said that if the extremely absurd duties on local products are not abolished, a Federal Union can come to nothing, and that must be so. What reason is there why, in a country like this, where the climate and the habits and customs of the people are one, you should first create arbitrary distinctions, and then say it is impossible to destroy them? Are you not all one people with identical interests, no matter what divisions into colonies there may be, and why should you not all work cordially together? Sir Henry Parkes said there were no natural difficulties—no boundaries to separate you. As far as my knowledge of the geography of Australia goes, I believe that parallels of latitude or longitude are in many instances the imaginary boundaries which separate the great colonies of the Australian continent. The only other so-called boundary is the River Murray, which, far from being a boundary, should be a great highway (for it is a road which ever maintains itself without expense) to carry the products of the neighbouring colonies to one another. There is no reason why the colonies should be separated. With climate similar, and soil so similar that, though the latter happily varies so as to enable one colony to produce that which is needed in another, there is nothing to compel the colonies to have artificial restrictions. I would avoid altogether going into the question as to whether we should federate on the principle of Canada or the United States. Australia will enjoy the advantage of being able to compare those two Constitutions, and she may take from them that which is material and necessary to her own Constitution. There is no reason why Australia should not adopt that which is best from every kind of Constitution in forming the Union. Then the question comes, can Australasia at the present moment join in this federation? Though I believe that the feeling in all the colonies of Australasia is most kindly one towards the others, and though there is a desire that their interests should be identical, it would be absurd to deny the fact that when circumstances are so different as between the sister colonies of New Zealand, Fiji, and Australia, it is impossible to say at this moment that the people of the two former colonies would at once join in any scheme of federation. There are very many points in which the colony which I represent would be glad to join in happy concord with the continental colonies, but to say absolutely that that colony would be prepared, at any rate for the next few years, to merge its young manhood in the more mature life of the Australian Colonies would be to lead the Conference to believe what I cannot hope. We have many interests in common, but it is probable we should not at once submit ourselves to a Government in which we should have so unimportant a part. Mr. Clark, the Attorney-General for Tasmania, remarked, when addressing the Conference to-day, that with every distinct physical environment there comes a distinct national type. With a population of 700,000 people in New Zealand, dwelling in an island where the climate is dissimilar to a very great extent from that of Australia, which has been colonized in an entirely different manner, and, speaking colloquially, having had a very much rougher time than the colonies of Australia, we are likely to develop a very complete individuality—a distinct national type. We have had to struggle against not only a more boisterous climate than Australia, but against a dense vegetation; and we have had to carve our homes out of the wilderness, which, though marvellously prolific and fertile, nevertheless marks a country in which self-denial has had to be practised by its

settlers to an extent of which the people of the Australian continent have no conception. Not only have the settlers had to struggle against the forces of nature, but against a proud, indomitable, and courageous race of aborigines. That native race has been treated in a manner so considerate that the condition of no other native and savage race on the face of the globe can be compared to it. Their right to their lands was recognised from the first. I do not boast that our public men were more pure in spirit than those of other countries, but as the colonization of New Zealand was effected originally through missionary zeal, through that, to a large extent, our hearts and policy were softened. But in addition to this feeling, the natives could defend their own interests and look down the sights of a rifle better than any other savage people. They were many, and the white settlers were few, and when our hearts were not softened by the missionary, we were controlled by the thought of the Maoris' numbers, and of their rifles. Therefore we recognised their right to their own land, and instead of confiscating it we admitted their claim to its full possession, administration, and disposal. Members of the Conference may perhaps ask, why am I giving this short historical sketch? It bears materially upon the question of federation. The whole of New Zealand politics for years hinged almost entirely upon the native question. That question destroyed more Governments than anything else in New Zealand. All turned upon the necessity for keeping the natives at peace, and yet obtaining enough of their lands to further colonization. I am happy to say, and I thank God for it, that the day is past in which there is any probability—nay, any possibility—of another native war occurring. But one of the important questions in New Zealand politics for many years to come must be that of native administration, and were we to hand over that question to a Federal Parliament—to an elective body, mostly Australians, that cares nothing and knows nothing about native administration, and the members of which have dealt with native races in a much more summary manner than we have ventured to deal with ours in New Zealand—the difficulty which precluded settlement for years in the North Island might again appear. It is extremely improbable that hostilities would again break out between the natives and the white settlers, but the advance of civilization would be enormously delayed if the regulation of this question affecting New Zealand was handed over to a body of gentlemen who knew nothing whatever of the traditions of the past. Another question which it has been said will come well within the scope of a Federal Government is that of a scheme of federal defence. Up to a certain point I hold that to be perfectly true. New Zealand has a large sea-coast; she may be open to attack on the part of hostile cruisers should they ever come into these waters, and we should be only too happy—I can speak with absolute certainty as to that—to join with Australia in any system of naval defence.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Hear, hear.

Captain RUSSELL.—I venture to say that, with our large sea-board and seafaring population, before many years are over, we shall be able to furnish a considerable contingent who will be pleased to serve Her Majesty and her colonies on board ship. The most popular corps in New Zealand are those of the naval volunteers, and I have no hesitation in saying that if the time comes in which we are unfortunately involved in war with a European power, we could place upon the ships of war Her Majesty might send out a contingent which would vastly enhance Great Britain's maritime power in these seas. But I do not see how we are to benefit by a Federal Army. As an old soldier, I recognise the importance of having a considerable force in which there should be promotion among the young officers, so that they may not stagnate in the junior ranks until they are old men, and finally leave the service as useless as they were when they entered it. It is necessary that there should be a Federal Army—and this would specially apply to Australia—that there may be promotion, and that you may be able to obtain that constant succession of young officers by which alone you can ensure those scientific soldiers who are absolutely necessary in these days. But would it be possible, in case of an attack upon New Zealand, to send over an army from Australia to help us? Of the willingness of Australia to do this I have no doubt, but in her power to do it I cannot believe. We should be assaulted, if at all, by a filibustering expedition, which would come, see, but I hope not conquer, long before you in Australia could hear of its appearance on our shores. A Federal Army would be of no use to us, and it might involve us in expenses we are not prepared to meet. But there are innumerable points to which we could agree in the union. For instance, all matrimonial

laws should be of one currency throughout Australasia. So also should postal and cable communication. That, however, could probably be brought about without resort to a Federal Parliament, and also reciprocity with all the colonies. New Zealand would be happy to meet any other colony in some treaty; but if I, who am a free-trader to the backbone, am to be told that New Zealand should join irrevocably in a Customs Union which might bring about more protection than exists at the present time, it is to tell me that which does not commend itself to my judgment. I do not believe that New Zealand would join in that. We are essentially an exporting country, depending materially on outside trade, and that being the case, our prosperity must depend upon a large, free inter-communication between the different nations of the earth. Speaking for myself, I would never consent to any scheme which would bring more protection upon the colony of New Zealand. There are one or two reasons in addition, which I jotted down while Sir Henry Parkes was speaking, which would make it a very dangerous thing for the smaller colonies to enter into this scheme of federal union, without grave consideration. Out of a population of 3,840,000, New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland own the allegiance of 2,656,000 people; in other words, said Sir Henry Parkes, two-thirds of the whole population of Australasia belonged to those three colonies. It must, of course, be a matter for very grave doubt as to whether the influence which naturally must proceed from this large population might not work adversely to the interests of the more thinly-populated colonies. It is of no use attempting to blink these things. It must also be remembered that the three colonies I have named are united by natural circumstances; that they are side by side, and were originally part of the same colony. Local politics brought about the severance of those colonies, and there is no reason why they should ever have separated if they had been allowed a little more local government. There is no reason why they should not be re-united, and if they are re-united it will be a marriage of affection. It will be a case of neighbours whose sons and daughters have married together in order to bring divided lands into one solid property. It will be a marriage of affection if these colonies come together. But with New Zealand it would be simply a *mariage de convenance*, and her representatives must see that the marriage settlements are not drawn out in a hurry, that before the masculine power and strength of Australia was united to the beauty of New Zealand the settlements are so arranged that the Married Women's Property Act shall have full force in case of any little dispute occurring hereafter. I had thought of moving an amendment upon the motion of Sir Henry Parkes, but as it is not my object to throw the apple of discord into this fair community, as I desire by every means in my power to assist the federation of the colonies, and as I wish that not only New Zealand but the remoter colonies of Australasia shall have an opportunity of coming into this federation as soon as they can see any advantage to be gained by it, I hope Sir Henry Parkes will consent to change the word "Australasian" in his motion to "Australian." If he will consent to do that, I will propose a motion additional, as follows:—

"That to the union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon."

I think it would be a very great misfortune, not only to Australasia but also to Australia, if in the Convention which we may take it for granted will some day meet, and to which the New Zealand representatives at this Conference will ask their Parliament to send delegates, New Zealand and Fiji are not represented. It would be a pity for Australasia, and for Australia too, seeing that if the latter is true to herself and has a motherly feeling for the younger colonies, which I believe she has, she should join in saying to them—"Although you do not at present feel that you can enter the federation and throw yourself into our arms, here is a hand to help you whenever the day may come in which you see your way to join this magnificent union."

Dr. COCKBURN.—Sir, I feel that to-day a very great point has been gained. A large number of speeches have been addressed to the Conference from an absolutely practical point of view. I would like to say a word or two in reference to the most excellent address which Mr. Clark delivered. I think that among all the advocates for federation who are here to-day, there are none stronger or more enthusiastic than the representatives of Tasmania. But I should be sorry if this eagerness should lead to any undue haste, and I do not think that the particular form of union which Mr. Clark mentioned as something which might be obtained at once

would be at all a desirable thing. Mr. Clark intimated that, pending the adjustment of differences, it would be a step in advance if the eastern colonies joined at once in a complete union. I do not think that this would assist the cause of federation, or that it would be a good way to begin uniting Australia by dividing it into two. I am afraid that any such step would be more likely to have the effect of postponing the settlement of the questions at issue, or the formation of an Australian nation covering the whole continent, and taking in the colonies which form Australasia. Canada, certainly, had this form of union in the first instance, but the case is not a parallel one. Previous to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick joining with Upper and Lower Canada there was no Federal Government existing between the Canadas, except the union between Quebec and Ontario, which was in no sense a confederation, but was in every respect a complete union. In our case things are different. We have already made some steps towards union. We are not altogether disunited. We have taken the first steps, and embarked upon some form of federation, and to drop this substance for a shadow, infinitely greater but more remote, would be an act which could only bring about disastrous consequences. I am afraid that Mr. Clark's suggestion would divide the map of Australia just about as near the centre as it could be divided, north and south, and I am afraid that a long time would elapse before those two parts became cemented again. And I am quite sure that it would be much better to first adjust our minor differences, even though that should take a few years—two or three years—to accomplish, than to embark on a one-sided union immediately. Now, Mr. Clark says, also, that in the United States there was a complete parallel for our present condition, and that the reason for the formation of the legislative union which now obtains between the United States was the existence of a commercial difficulty. Well, that is no doubt one aspect of the case which can very well be considered, but I must say that my reading of the history of America leads me to the conclusion that the causes which drove the different states of America together were of an altogether more pressing character than any commercial needs. Throughout the papers which were written at that time by those who were rightly called the fathers of the Constitution—Hamilton, Madison, and others—and published in the form of the *Federalist*, the greatest possible stress is laid upon the fact that a further union of the United States was necessary, because the loose federation which had previously existed was not equal to the demands made upon it by a prolonged war. Congress might levy for soldiers from the different states, but it had no means of securing their attendance on the field of battle; Congress might levy contributions from the different states, but it had no means of ensuring the payments of those contributions by the states—and it was in order to remove this state of things, and to put the country, in a time of peace, in such a position that it should never more be endangered in time of war—it was to carry out the essential principle of defence, and not so much the mere necessities of commercial affairs, which led to that strong union being formed. The United States were not absolutely at war, but they were surrounded by enemies, north and south, and the navigation of their rivers was impeded by foreign interference. Their case was, therefore, altogether different from that which now presents itself to us. Mr. Clark alluded to the question of a Customs Union as affecting South Australia, and he seemed to indicate that if the financial difficulty was got over all that was necessary would have been accomplished. Now, admitting that the financial difficulty does stand very much in the way of an immediate Customs Union, I may say at once that that is not the only aspect of the case in which South Australia considers the question of federation. Our Customs Tariff was not in any way initiated for the purposes of revenue. Those who formulated our tariff formulated it as a purely protective tariff, and it was not at all a spirit of raising revenue that dictated the imposition of that tariff. The mere fact of revenue being thereby raised was altogether a secondary consideration, and the attitude of South Australia, in considering whether the time is ripe for a Customs Union or not, has no reference whatever to the financial question. Our manufacturing industries are, of course, in their infancy, and if a Customs Union obtained between the colonies, they would have at once to be brought into direct competition with the long-established industries of their powerful neighbours. In saying this, I do not wish to convey in any way the impression that South Australia means to maintain her hostile tariff against the rest of Australia; she does not look forward to hostile custom-houses continually harassing those who wish to cross her borders, but from the protectionist point of view she asks that some

little time should be allowed to her industries before they have to face a competition which has been too severe for them in the past; some little time for those manufacturers who have lately embarked in their industrial enterprises under the fostering aid of a protective tariff to become firmly established. However, as I have said on other occasions, I don't think this difficulty would be lasting; and I don't think it would be long before it was overcome. I think that South Australia will say, on looking at the question all round, that she has quite as much to gain in some directions by intercolonial free trade as she has to lose in other directions. Standing as she does in the centre of all the colonies, holding out a hand to each of them, I think that her position would dictate that, after the mere temporary difficulties have been overcome, she of all the colonies would have least to lose by reciprocity and free trade among them all. But as the question of a Customs Union has been so often raised, and as our arguments here are partaking very strongly of a free-trade character, I should just like to know this: Is it the impression of any member here that when the federation of Australia is consummated it is to be a vindication of the principle of free trade? I take it that any such hope is for ever past when the federation of Australia is consummated. When, as a portion of that federation, the hostile custom-houses on the borders of the different colonies are removed, it will not be a vindication of the principle of free trade, but rather the institution of a more complete system of protection—the apotheosis of a strong protective policy. I think it is just as well that this should be understood. The voice of South Australia has pronounced emphatically, and by a large majority, in favour of that protection without which the history of the world presents no example, as far as my reading has been able to show, of a nation which has risen into prosperity. Mr. Clark, I know, will excuse me if I take up another point. He delivered a speech so full of points, that it is quite impossible to speak on the subject without devoting attention to them. Mr. Clark expressed some regret that steps had not been taken by the Imperial authorities, when the constitutions of the colonies were first given to them, to guard against such difficulties as those which now exist. Now, I think it would have been a great mistake had that step been taken by the Imperial Legislature. I think that the wisdom of the mother country, in dealing with her colonies, has always been shown in her leaving them as free as possible to follow their own inclinations, and to work out their own destinies. Any dictation, even although it had been at the very commencement of our constitutions, would not, I am afraid, have led to the end desired; and I think it would have been a mistake, from every point of view, had anything been done in the earlier stage of the history of these colonies to lessen the development of that individuality which, after all, goes to make the strength of a colony. I take it, Sir, that, consistent with union for those purposes on which union is necessary for the good of all, the least possible sacrifice there is of individuality, the better it will be for each of the colonies standing by itself, and the better for that union of the colonies which will represent them all. Because I don't think that we wish to see a homogeneous National Union. We want to see a union of strong colonies, each with its own local traditions, each with its own local affections, each with its own peculiarities. I think that such a union, such a brotherhood of infinite diversity, would be much better than a homogeneous union of colonies without a proper amount of differentiation. I quite agree with Mr. Clark in saying that we could not follow Canada in this respect. I think the members of the Conference generally agree in that opinion that in no regard can we look upon the example of Canada as one to be imitated. On the other hand, we should have considerable difficulty in following the example of America, because the whole Constitution of the United States of America is so far removed from anything which has ever obtained under British rule. In America there is no such thing as responsibility of Ministers to Parliament, and in this respect, I am sure, no member of this Conference would suggest that we should follow the example of the United States.

Mr. CLARK.—I don't know about that.

Dr. COCKBURN.—Well, it would be so utterly different from any of those traditions which have enwrapped themselves around the growth of the British Constitution, that I don't think any dependency of the Crown—

Sir HENRY PARKES.—It would be another growth of that prized variety.

Dr. COCKBURN.—But I don't think that any colony or group of colonies under the British Crown could effect such a radical change—even supposing the change were desirable—which, I think, most of us would agree it is not.

Mr. CLARK.—Party government is played out.

Dr. COCKBURN.—But party government obtains to the fullest extent in America.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Nowhere more so.

Dr. COCKBURN.—What do we see in America? What is the counterpart of our popular Assemblies in America. The Congress, which presents in no respect, as far as I can see, save in the respect that representation therein is based on population, any analogy to our representative Assemblies. The Congress is a large body of men with no governing power whatever. There are no Ministers responsible for the conduct of business. The Congress is split up into something like 50 committees, acting independently of one another, and the number of Bills submitted in the course of a session amount to about 7,000.

Mr. CLARK.—How many are passed?

Dr. COCKBURN.—A very small number of them.

Mr. CLARK.—So much the better.

Dr. COCKBURN.—The whole principle of our British Constitution is that of the responsibility of Ministers to Parliament, and I think that the British Constitution being a gradual growth, and not a manufacture, is vastly superior to any Constitution even however carefully drawn up, as the American Constitution was. The very principle of the British Constitution is elasticity and development; whereas, the principle of the American Constitution is rigidity and finality. I think that in a young country like Australia any form of government should be as expansive as possible, so as to adapt itself to the constantly varying requirements of the future life of the colonies. I don't think I need follow this matter any further, more than to say this—that a study of the American Constitution, as a manufactured article, as compared with the British Constitution as a gradual growth, leads one to the conclusion, I think irresistibly, that in all matters of constitutional government, the form of government should be a growth, and not in any sense a manufacture. The very points on which the framers of the American Constitution prided themselves, those forms which they themselves invented, are the very parts of their system of government which have proved to be failures, while, on the contrary, those they adopted from England, which were the growth of centuries, have been found to be successful. What the members of the Convention that drew up the Constitution of America prided themselves most upon was the manner of the election of the President, and yet if anything has proved a failure and fallen short of the hopes of those who drew up that Constitution it has been the manner in which the election of President, for which they laid out such careful rules, has become modified by usage. And so I think that in every respect federation should be a growth, and, as with all growths, anything like forcing is to be deprecated. As a rule, the slower the growth, the more gradual the development, the stronger is the product. Now, a good many members of the Conference, and still more, a large section of the public, have complained of the very slow advance, the small progress which has been made towards the consummation of Australian unity. For my part, I have not been able to join in this view. I think that, considering all things, the colonies have been growing together very well indeed. I think that for every one who hoped to have seen a more speedy adhesion to federation there are many who, looking closely into the matter, would come to the conclusion that the colonies might have done very much worse. It seems to me that the way the colonies have been federated in detail augurs very highly indeed for the success of their federation in general. The colonies for many years have been growing together on such questions as the Postal Union. Some years ago I had the honour of being the Minister controlling the Postal Department of South Australia, when an arrangement was entered into with the sister colonies for a Postal Union with regard to the transmission of mails by the great sea route to and from Europe. In this respect we federated first in detail. And so it was with regard to legislation in reference to debtors absconding over the Border, with respect to which the colonies approached one another in the true federal spirit. Then again, in reference to the exclusion of alien races whose presence would we think be detrimental to our development, a Conference was held in the true federal spirit, and I hope that effect will be given to the conclusions of that Conference by all the colonies that were concerned in it. There is another matter in which, I think, without much difficulty we can exhibit the federal spirit in detail—a question which greatly concerns the colony of South Australia—I mean the question of navigation and riparian rights of the Murray waters. That is a matter on

which I think there is an opportunity for the colonies adjoining the Murray to exhibit the true federal spirit, and I trust that the colony of New South Wales will very soon see its way to meet the wishes of South Australia in this matter. We have been pressing for a long time now for a Conference between the three colonies concerned to consider the matter, because hitherto no basis of agreement has been arrived at, and I do trust that the federal spirit which has prevailed amongst the colonies in regard to other matters will, in this instance also, have its due effect. For the reasons I have named, we have nothing to complain of so far as the existence of a federal spirit between the colonies is concerned, but what we want to do is to give to this federal spirit "a local habitation and a name." And in doing that we are brought face to face with the question as to what form of union is best adapted to our requirements. Of course, it is well known that states become united either by means of a federation or by means of what is known as a national union. In a pure federation, the Central Government is not brought into immediate relation with the individual citizen, but deals only with him through the local Legislatures. The mandates of the Central Government are enforced through the local Legislatures, and any funds requisite for the transaction of the business of the Central Government are levied by the local Legislatures. On the other hand, in a national union, the Central Government is brought into immediate relation with every citizen of the nation. And it was this difference between the manner in which the Congress was brought into relation either with the local states or with the individual citizen which led America to abandon the pure confederation which the states had at first—the first Congress America had being an example of pure federation. It was this fact, that the federation had no immediate influence on the individual citizen, but acted on the citizen only through the medium of the local Government—the Government of the local state—that led to the denunciation of the federation system by Hamilton, Madison, and other writers in the *Federalist*, and to their claims for something more nearly approaching a national union, which, in fact, led to the establishment of the present Constitution of the United States. That is neither a pure federation nor is it a pure national union. It is a compromise between the two. As far as Congress is concerned, the individual citizen is represented; as far as the Senate is concerned, representation only obtains through the medium of the state. Each state is there represented as a unit, irrespective of its population. But there is this advantage over a pure federation, that the Central Government is brought into immediate relation with every individual citizen of the United States, taxes are levied direct without the intervention of the local Legislatures. One of the great arguments in favour of the existence of that state of things was the impossibility of enforcing contributions towards the support of the Federal Army, when the states were united merely by means of a federation. It was pointed out then that all the difference in the world lay between active resistance and non-compliance. When the states were joined merely by a federation, all that a state had to do, if it did not wish to contribute, was not to actively resist but merely neglect to comply with the demands of the central authority; but in the case of a national union, mere non-compliance is not sufficient. In that case active resistance is required, and it is so much easier for the Central Government to deal with a case of active resistance than to deal with a case of mere non-compliance. Now, the federation in the United States of America was found not to be that success which its advocates anticipated, and the secret of that failure is the same as the secret of the failures of all federations which have ever existed, as far as my reading goes on the history of federation. That is to say, a loose union of states, although it is ample in time of peace, has proved to be utterly inadequate to the prosecution of a prolonged war. It was this cause that led to the breaking-up of the great Grecian Confederations; it was this which led to the breaking-up of the American Confederation; but because this cause has been effective in preventing the success of federations in the past, there is no reason whatever why, under different conditions, federations should not be more successful in the future. I don't think there is any probability of a United Australia ever being engaged in a prolonged war; at all events, it is not a likely occurrence; and, therefore, because federations have been unsuccessful in the past we must not conclude that the system of federation will not be applicable to our requirements. I quite agree with what Sir James Lee Steere said, that if the Federal Council—which is at present such a federation as obtained in America before the complete union, such a federation as obtained between the Grecian States—is to be superseded, it should be in the manner he advocates, namely, by development. I do not think we are

likely to advance the cause of federation by breaking with the past. But for the Federal Council, I am sure this Conference could not have assembled with the prospects of success which I believe now await it. The Federal Council has done a great deal towards fostering the federal spirit, towards drawing the colonies together, and I do trust, whatever the outcome of this Conference and of succeeding Conventions may be, that in every respect the work of the Federal Council will be recognised, and that any union which may take its place will be as a development and an improvement upon the Federal Council, and will not be in any way founded upon its ruins. So much has been said on the subject of the Canadian Federation, that I feel it is hardly excusable for me to deal further with it, but there is one aspect which I should like to present to the Conference as regards the formation of what is known as the Canadian Confederation, in 1867, and I quite agree with other speakers on this subject that in no sense is the Government of the Canadian States a true federation. It is in reality a national union, and the explanation of its existence is found in the circumstances which obtained in Canada in 1867. What took place in Canada in 1867 has always been looked upon as a movement towards closer union, but I confess that, as far as I have read on the subject, it can in no way bear such an interpretation. The action of Canada in 1867 was, in reality, an act of disunion. The causes which led up to it were the dissatisfaction between Ontario and Quebec—Upper and Lower Canada—with regard to the union which between the years 1841 and 1867 existed between them. In 1841, Upper and Lower Canada, which before that had been under different Parliaments, were united by an Imperial Act under one strong and coercive union. And the action of 1867, instead of being a drawing into closer union of those two provinces, was, in reality, an action of disruption. It was the union which chafed them; it was not their separation. They were already united in the closest possible bonds, but it was this close union which they objected to, and from which they strove to free themselves. In 1867 two alternative schemes were proposed. One was for a general confederation of the States of Canada, in which Upper and Lower Canada were to be represented, and also Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and such other states as chose to come into it. But there was an alternative scheme, and that was, that, failing the joining of the other colonies in the federation, the disunion of the previously united Canada should be effected at all hazards. During the very last year in which the united Parliament of Ontario and Quebec sat, an address was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for what? A closer union? No! For centralisation? No! Praying for provincialism, praying for separate Governments, praying for a release from that bond of union which they felt to have chafed and hindered their development. The whole history of Canada was an attempt to unite the different states, not with the view of ministering to the requirements of all the population of Canada, but with the view of stamping out one of the elements existing in Canada, or at least so overruling it that it should have no voice in the government of the country. Lord Durham, who in 1841 presented a report to the Imperial Parliament on the subject, made no attempt to conceal what the real object of the union then advocated was. The object was to denationalize the French inhabitants of Quebec, to give to the English-speaking portions of the community a preponderating influence in the deliberations of the Legislature. I think nothing can be more foreign to our purpose than the spirit which animated the Canadians between the years 1841 and 1867. They had found their union oppressive. The whole Government had become reduced to a deadlock. Between 1862 and 1864 there were no less than five changes of Ministries. The Government could not be continued. They wanted no closer union or Central Government, but provincial Legislatures to guard those local interests which they felt could not be properly dealt with by a central authority. The case of Australasia, of course, presents a complete opposite to what obtained in Canada. Here we have no diverse populations, speaking different languages. Here we have no desire to stamp out the individuality of any class of men who are loyal to the British Crown. In Canada the union was an absolute necessity, to counterbalance the continually increasing and preponderating influence of the United States. A coercive union was an absolute necessity, in order, as Lord Durham stated, to denationalize the French; and because not only was union, but coercive union, necessary, they established a form of government which practically vested all the powers in the Central Government. Here we have no desire to act in such a manner. Here we desire to preserve the individuality of every province and every colony which

at present forms the Australian group. The coercion which was necessary in Canada is here unnecessary. We have no fear of one another. In Canada all kinds of local jealousies existed. Here we have no real jealousies, no racial distinctions. Therefore it is not necessary here, where the community is homogeneous and adhesive, to resort to those bonds which, in Canada, were found necessary to counteract the thrust of divergent elements. Fortunately for Canada, the minor scheme, which only dealt with the establishment of local Governments in Upper and Lower Canada, was not resorted to. By all manner of means the other provinces—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and eventually Prince Edward Island, and other provinces—were brought into the union. But it must be remembered that each of these provinces joined the union for some immediate and substantial benefit. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were allowed the special advantage of levying duties on the export of wool and coal. They also had reason to believe they would be largely represented in the Senate of Canada. Twenty-four members were to be allowed to Quebec, twenty-four to Ontario, and twenty-four to the maritime provinces; but as a matter of fact Nova Scotia and New Brunswick now only possess a small amount of that representation. The other provinces joined the confederation under strong dictates of self-interest. They had not all to surrender those individual and sovereign rights which the Colonies of Australia possess. As far as Prince Edward Island is concerned, she had no powers of autonomy at all. Her Executive consisted of a Governor who appointed his own Ministry. Prince Edward Island had everything to gain and nothing to lose by coming into confederation. Instead of losing liberties she absolutely gained everything. She gained some share, at least, of autonomy. In addition to that, a powerful reason existed for the entrance of the island into the confederation. A great difficulty had existed owing to the greater portion of the lands being in the hands of landlords, and to the existence of the fact that settlers on the island found it difficult to make satisfactory terms with the holders. They were brought into confederation under the agreement that this difficulty was to be solved. Money was to be provided for the purchase of the land for the settlers, and by this means the settlers were to be relieved from the difficulties under which they were laboring. Again, Canada had another strong reason for federation. She had long cast covetous eyes on the North-West province, and it was understood, if federation were effected, that that province would be handed over to her. There are many features in connexion with Canada which it would be a misfortune for the Australasian Colonies to follow. Not only is there no equal representation of the states, as such, in either branch of the Legislature, but the Supreme Court in Canada is merely a superior court, and is subject itself to the higher powers of the Privy Council. So that, as has already been mentioned, the Supreme Court, instead of making justice final, as a matter of fact interposes another platform upon which the rich man can fight the poor. Another objection to the system of Canada is that, although many of the local Legislatures have their franchise based on manhood—every man having the right to vote—no such rule obtains in the Dominion of Canada. In the Dominion of Canada, manhood suffrage does not obtain, but property qualification, although not extensive, is imposed on every elector. Again, the power of veto, exercised by the Central Government of Canada over Acts of the provincial Legislatures, has always been found to be exceedingly irritating, and tends to make their affection towards the Central Government less than it otherwise would be. Any Act passed by a provincial Legislature might be vetoed by the Central Government within the space of one year, and any Act passed by the Dominion of Canada as a whole might be vetoed by the Crown within the lapse of two years. I do not think that when we have formed our complete Federation we ought to have so extensive a power of vetoing as that which obtains in the case of Canada. The power of vetoing, if given at all, should be laid down within strict lines. In Canada, however, that power covers most debatable ground, and it is this latitude which renders the exercise of the vetoing power so disastrous in its consequences. Where the lines are strict and well defined no one feels the imposition, but where there is a doubt, at once there exists difficulty and disaffection. Then, in Canada, almost the whole of the revenues go to the Central Government, and have to be repaid in the form of subsidies to the local Legislatures. By far the largest amount of the revenues of provincial Legislatures is derived from subsidies from the Central Government. This, I think all will agree, is a most roundabout way of levying and disbursing the results of taxation. The consideration of the confederations which had existed previously—of the partial confederation, or compromise between the principles

of federation and national union in the United States, and the complete union which obtains in Canada under the name of federation—leads us to the conclusion that, in the matter of framing our Constitution, we can have no precedent to guide us. From the very first, we have presented to the world an unprecedented occurrence, and I think that, as our past history has been unprecedented, so our future history must be of a similar character. We must look to ourselves to draw out the lines upon which our great destiny is to be accomplished. We must take counsel of our own necessities, and not be blindly guided by any precedent whatever, I am sure that in this way only shall we arrive at the consummation of our desires. To blindly follow any example would be likely to lead to most disastrous consequences; whereas to follow our own destiny, to trust that power which has hitherto led us to shape a successful course for us in the future, is no more than our past records justify us in doing. Above all things—whatever is the result of this Conference and of succeeding Conferences—I trust that nothing will be done to unduly sacrifice the individuality of the various colonies. Our individualities, our very limitations, are our strength. To attempt to secure anything like uniformity would be most disastrous. Such union as we have must be the union of various elements. Our Australian concert is not to be one of unison, but of harmony, in which the difference of each part blend together in forming the concord of the whole. Considering the true federal spirit which has been animating the various colonies in the past, considering the strong public sentiment which is now growing up in favour of federation, the wonderful growth which has attended this question even within the last few weeks—viewing the progress we have made towards union, viewing the fact that all great forces tend towards union, I do not think we need have any fear whatever of what the ultimate result will be. We can securely look forward to the consummation of Australian unity as a confederation, not as a crushing national union—we can look forward to the consideration of such Australian unity as will preserve our individuality, as an occurrence which is likely to take place before the lapse of many years, and very much earlier than even the most sanguine of us at present are capable of hoping. We have everything in our favour—the differences between us are small and temporary; the bonds of union are large and lasting—and, in common with other members of the Conference, I trust that this meeting will yield no barren fruit, but will in future stand out as the preliminary step taken by the Australian Colonies towards bringing about the hope of their larger patriotism, a United Australia.

The Conference adjourned, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, until eleven o'clock the following day.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

The Public were admitted to the Conference Chamber at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, a.m., the PRESIDENT (Mr. D. GILLIES) being in the Chair.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Discussion on Sir Henry Parkes' motion, in favour of an early union under the Crown of all the Australasian Colonies (adjourned from the previous day), was then resumed.

Mr. W. McMILLAN said—Mr. President, it seems to me that in debating the present proposition, which stands first on the notice-paper, and is certainly of a more or less abstract character, we should keep clearly in view the second and third propositions which are also on the notice-paper, and which are really of a thoroughly practical nature, inasmuch as they indicate the goal towards which we, in this Conference, are moving. The second proposition sets forth that the delegates at the Conference should ask their respective Parliaments to send delegates to a Convention, to be held at a future period, to discuss the whole question of Australasian Federation; while the third simply refers to the number of delegates to be appointed by each colony, which the proposal of Mr. Deakin fixes at seven. This leads me to point out the exact position we, the New South Wales delegates, now occupy. It may be well at the present stage to take, what has not been taken yet, a slight retrospective glance at the proceedings which preceded the Conference. It will be in the recollection of my fellow delegates that the Convention originally proposed by Sir Henry Parkes was very much on the lines of the plan since laid before us by Mr. Deakin, but the Premiers of the other Australasian Colonies concerned thought fit to suggest a different mode of bringing the public men of the several colonies together. It was considered probable that it would be well to take more initial steps, in order to formulate the resolutions to be placed before their respective Parliaments. I may here point out that, although many of its members are also members of the Federal Council, this Conference has no direct sanction from the different Parliaments of the several colonies represented. We are here wholly as a consultative body, and, of course, there can be no practical outcome from such an assemblage, except in the way of suggestion. It appears to me, therefore, that the references made by different speakers to certain details were quite unnecessary, and also that they are in many ways liable to embarrass us in our future action with regard to our respective Parliaments. I quite admit that over and above the mere abstract proposition that the time is ripe for federation, it is quite proper that some details should be entered upon, but I must protest against some of the more elaborate references which have been made, especially by Dr. Cockburn, one of the representatives of South Australia, and others, and which seem to require us, while trying to formulate a particular kind of Government, to go into all sorts of complexities as to whether we should have a partial or complete federation of the colonies, and so on. However, as this course has been taken, it appears to me that it is my duty to a certain extent to reply to some of the remarks, at any rate to those bearing upon the more salient points connected with the federation of the future. As a matter of fact, Sir Henry Parkes has been blamed for not going more into detail, and a very severe attack has been made upon him by my robust friend, Mr. Playford, on that account. But I think careful consideration of the observations which have fallen from my honorable colleague will show that attack to be wholly unjustifiable. Let me point out, for instance, that although in one of the letters written by him which brought about this Conference he unquestionably referred to the Dominion of Canada, he did so only in these words:—

“The scheme of Federal Government, it is assumed, would necessarily follow close upon the type of the Dominion Government of Canada. It would provide for the appointment of a Governor-General, for the creation of an Australian Privy Council, and a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons.”

Every one knows that it is often very difficult, especially in political matters, to separate principles from details, but surely the division is here most complete. In fact,

I defy any member of the Convention to indicate any reference made by my honorable colleague in which he does more than refer to the larger outlines of the Federation scheme. Again, Mr. Playford referred to my honorable colleague's remarks with respect to a Court of Appeal. He assumed that, besides a Court of Appeal in connexion with a Federation Legislature, there would still be an ultimate appeal to the Imperial Privy Council. But no such thing has ever been intended, and I trust no such arrangement will exist. It is in order to get justice promptly, and afford the same finality that attaches to the supreme Court of Appeal now in existence, that we propose that there should be an Australasian Court of Appeal, composed of men familiar with the circumstances and also the laws and courts of the colonies, which we believe will be satisfactory, and productive of benefit to the whole Australasian people. I could not help feeling, to a certain extent, amused by the references made by different members of the Federal Council. For instance, it has seemed all along, in the case of my honorable friend, Sir Samuel Griffith, that he is really quite as enthusiastic for federation as any of us—that, in fact, he holds a brief for federation—but that, nevertheless, he wants, with the peculiarity belonging to the legal mind, to show us all the difficulties and disturbing elements in the way. Then we have had Sir J. Lee Steere, who intimated, in a very sweeping manner, that all the remarks preceding his had been actuated by pure sentiment, and that what he had in view was to bring us down to the *terra firma* of practical ideas. No doubt, he did this to some extent, but what was the outcome of his remarks? To, so far, show us that every possible scheme of federation—good, bad, or indifferent—was simply impracticable. In much the same way, Dr. Cockburn began his remarks, with, apparently, a most dreary and hopeless feeling of the difficulties surrounding the case; but I was glad to notice that eventually he was found entering thoroughly, like all the other delegates, into the spirit of the movement, and declaring that he, for one, thoroughly believed in Australasian Union. According to my view, the question really before us in this Conference is—Has not such a wave of feeling flowed over the minds of the Australasian people that the public men assembled here may well feel justified in asking their several Parliaments to bring about a Convention to discuss the whole question of federation, in an absolutely untrammelled way, from beginning to end? Let us see if that position can be maintained. I believe that there is no question as to the spread of the federation spirit in New South Wales. For instance, the federation idea there could have no higher sanction than that of the Parliament of the colony. Well, at the commencement of last session, the matter of federation was adverted to in the Governor's speech, and the reply to that speech was adopted without a dissentient voice. Then there has not been for some time, throughout the length and breadth of the colony, a single public meeting where every speech, toast, or sentiment at all touching federation was not received with the almost unanimous applause of those present. In short, there can be no question that the people of New South Wales, together with their neighbours, are determined to have federation, and anxious for the public men of the different colonies to meet together in order to weave some scheme practical in its character for the adoption of the different local Parliaments. Another question, perhaps even more important and more practical than any affecting the mere sentiment of the people of the different colonies, is, "How far are they united at the present time?" One delegate has told us that we, in the various colonies, have no knowledge of one another. But I think it will be conceded that, during at all events the last ten years, there has been a most serious advance in the means of inter-communication in connexion with the larger colonies of the group. During that period we have joined our railway systems, and in consequence an impetus has been given to commercial and other intercourse, which no one would have previously imagined. For instance, have not our principal commercial firms business ramifications extending throughout the whole of the colonies—Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland? Are not the various colonial churches firmly welded together in ecclesiastical communion? Are not the families of the different colonies continually spreading out their tendrils right and left towards each other, the children uniting to create and increase intercolonial interests? Does any man travelling among the colonies, directly he has passed the wretched custom-houses on the Border, ever feel that he is in a foreign country? For myself, I feel that we have to-day, among the several colonies, greater elements of union than have ever before, in the history of the world, existed in connexion with any community about to join, or which

has joined, in federative connexion. Between the various states of America there was never such an union, either in race, religion, or opinion, as there is here. Search as you will, you will find no foreign element whatever. In fact, in our intercourse with one another, there is but one disturbing constituent, namely, that contained in the question of Border duties. This may, perhaps, be regarded by some as a matter of detail, but I say most emphatically that there can be no union between the colonies worth calling union unless we abolish every custom-house along every Intercolonial Border. Sir, what is federation? The only federation I want to see is not the federation of my honorable friend, Dr. Cockburn—the mere federation of nations showing great versatility and variety in their different characteristics. I want to see a union of the several Australasian peoples so homogeneous, complete, and perfect that we would be but one Australasian nation, without any sense of discord; and no other attempt at nationality, such as the creation of a Zollverein for any mere commercial or other purpose of an imperfect character, will ever meet the wishes and views of, at any rate, the rising youth of Australasia, who, I believe, will be the great factor in bringing about the ultimate union of every portion of its different populations. We have been told by several authorities that what we want is, primarily, something in the shape of partial union. But what would partial union mean? I don't want to reflect for a moment on the Federal Council. It would not be wise, in a discussion like the present, to introduce any irritating element to affect the issues with which we have to deal. But it cannot be said that the Federal Council, with its partial and limited scope, has been a success in the past. Supposing, for one moment, that you attempted to establish a poor, meagre, half-and-half kind of government throughout these colonies, what would be the history of the future? Take the case of a colony like New South Wales, standing in her position of natural superiority to probably any of the other colonies, and with her population. What will it be in a few years to come? I am not now boasting of the inhabitants of New South Wales, but simply alluding to her command of the Pacific Ocean, and to her marvellous resources—her coal, iron, and almost everything else that the civilized world requires. Do you think that a mere partial confederation, a mere make-shift Federal Parliament, would suit her—that the Legislature of a great colony of that sort would bow to anything but sovereign authority? I don't mean for one moment to say that the other colonies should be in any way dwarfed, but I do mean that whatever federal authority you create in the future must be strong, potent, and acknowledged. It must be independent in its Executive and in its Treasury, or else you will be eternally subject to most serious consequences from sudden up-risings of the local powers against the central power. We have had a great many analogies drawn between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. No doubt there is a partial analogy in many respects between ourselves and those countries, but, on the other hand, there are essential differences. For example, we are an island continent. No matter how you subdivide the different parts of Australia into different sections, you must give to each of them a large sea-coast, with its harbours and valuable commerce, together with all the other possibilities of national life. But the position of the United States or of Canada is that of a congery of littoral states depending for their commerce upon the interior states, which in their turn naturally depend upon the others for the means of getting their products to the markets of the world. Surely, in the case of these Australasian Colonies, each possessing within itself, as it does, not only a sea-coast, but one touching the broad oceans of the world, and so far having the great advantage for which countries like Germany and Russia are at the present time fighting so hard, namely, a means of getting out to the high seas, it is absolutely necessary that if we have a Federal Parliament it should not be a mongrel Parliament, but a sovereign body which would be respectfully recognised by every independent state, and which would have within itself such freedom of action and such power that no other country on the face of the globe would be able to override it. In this connexion, I may say that, while there is much to gain, there are sacrifices to be made. No really great effort of patriotism was ever yet unattended with enormous sacrifices. But I may say, also, without egotism, that the sacrifices made by New South Wales in this union of the colonies will be greater than the sacrifices of any other colony in the group.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Hear, hear.

Mr. McMILLAN.—What is our position? I do not imply that we have a nobler or better race of people than the other colonies have. I believe

there was a time in the history of these colonies when the possessors of the best ability, the best brains, and the best energies in Australia had found their way to Victoria. I acknowledge freely and fully that the reflected energy of Victoria has done New South Wales an enormous amount of good. But the fact remains that we are now a colony which could be, if we wished, independent of all the other colonies. If we desired to impose heavy protective duties along our Borders as against the outside world, we would be better able to carry out such a plan than any other colony of the group. No other colony could stand as we could stand. We possess, as I have already mentioned, all the elements that go to make up the wealth of Britain, and we have besides the finest harbour (which is almost a joke) on the Pacific Ocean. In fact, we hold the key of the Pacific. And I think that when free-trade New South Wales, with all her advantages, is willing to put out the right hand of fellowship to all the other colonies, small or great, she offers to give as powerful an impetus to the federation movement as the sacrifices she is ready to make are large. No other colony could give an impetus so strong, or is in a position to make equal sacrifices. I don't say that what I refer to would be all self-sacrifice, for over and above what may come from other sources, we have behind us the sentiment of a new nationality. I believe that the native youth of this continent, who have never known any other home, and with whom the sentiment of "home" as referring to the mother country is to a certain extent fast dying out, are determined that they will have a national union of all Australia—that they will appear to the world not as New South Welshmen, not as Victorians, nor as the citizens of any separate colony, but as Australians. We have had a good deal of cavil with respect to this matter of tariff, and it has seemed to me that in this Conference—it is only in accordance with human nature that such should be the case—some of our friends who have felt the heavy tread of Victoria have been anxious to give her a small unchristian slap on the cheek in order to show that the course pursued by her was resented. Well, it is a cause for great thankfulness that we now know that Victoria has seen the error of her ways. It is, of course, possible that she recognises that the time has come when Federal Union will be all to her benefit. No doubt she feels the geographical troubles that await her on the Murray, owing to the smallness of her territory. There is also no doubt that a large amount of the enterprise carried on in New South Wales, towards her southern border, is carried on by people who call themselves Victorians. At the same time, it seems to me that even supposing Victoria does get some extra benefit out of union, the fact remains that from all matters of mutual interest the cleverest fellow concerned always derives the most advantage. Therefore, I am quite willing, in view of the smallness of the territory of Victoria, and her want of those natural riches which are said to be made up to her by the superhuman energies of her people, that she should have the difficulties in her path wiped out for her by the abolition of Border duties. But, after all, is it fair for us to go into the past? Are we likely to bring about the consummation of our great idea by harping on all the troubles and grievances of a bygone period? I think not. Let us bear in mind that up to a very short time ago these colonies were each almost absolutely isolated. Victoria was then, in many respects, almost as much apart from New South Wales as she is now from Western Australia. In short, we knew very little of one another. There were no proper means of intercommunication. Let us trust, however, that had such proper means of intercommunication then existed, and we had been enabled to frequently meet each other, and, perhaps, marry our sons and daughters to each other, these hostile intercolonial tariffs would never have been imposed; and also that, with the earlier development of the fraternal spirit which has led to this Conference, we would by this time have been by so much the nearer to the result which we now have in view. Therefore, what we should now consider is not whether certain colonies have or have not done wrong in the past, not whether a system of retaliation has or has not been built up, say by South Australia—for retaliation is the one thing at the bottom of this protection business—but whether we have or have not determined to let bygones be bygones. As for myself, I wish to emphatically assert that no union of the colonies can be worth anything without intercolonial free trade, inasmuch, as I have said before, what is called protection is the natural germ of retaliation among the states affected. How, in the name of common sense, can we have any union amongst the different parts of Australia, with restrictions in connexion with one of the most important

matters of our daily life, namely, mutual commercial intercourse—one colony adding duties on duties, which another colony tries to cap—a system of retaliation underlying everything? Union under such circumstances would be an absolute farce. One or two of the delegates have referred to matters of finance. Sir J. Lee Steere made out a very dismal picture. But it seems to me that, speaking broadly, if any of the colonies are to be specially benefited by a Federal Union, it will be the smaller colonies. Yet there is the fact that it is the larger colonies that are most anxious to federate. Sir J. Lee Steere spoke with mournfulness, but when the Imperial Parliament has passed a measure giving Western Australia a Constitution, and that colony, with its 40,000, or thereabouts, of population, rises to the dignity of a young nation, and finds itself welded to the other colonies, surely it will consider it a great advantage to be able to borrow money at two or three per cent. below its present credit. Then, as to the larger colonies, shall we not present a firmer front to the commercial world of England when we are a united Australasia? Most of the colonies are, at the present time, working off six, five, and four per cent. debentures, but I look forward to the time when, as one of the necessary triumphs of federation, we shall be able to borrow at three per cent., our credit being almost equal to the credit of England itself. The delegates who talked about finance seemed to forget that, whether we like it or not, and even whether we federate or not, we are fast becoming nations. If we federate, we shall be one nation; if we do not, we shall be separate nations. We are beginning to defend our ports, to raise volunteers, and to maintain standing armies. These are sources of expense which must grow. Surely, then, if there is any economy at all in concentration of administration, the matters which devolve upon us in the higher life of the future would be far more economically carried on by one central Government than by a series of local Governments, each acting according to its own sweet pleasure. As to the national debts of the colonies, that is a subject scarcely worth consideration at the present time, for each of those debts is represented to a great extent by substantial assets of a local character. The question of a central authority taking over the Railways is, to my mind, one of a very remote character. There is nothing in it essentially connected with the idea of central government, except perhaps so far as concerns the adoption of an intercolonial gauge, and the control of the entire Australian railway system being vested, under certain circumstances, such as a state of war, in central hands. Otherwise the affair is one of purely local interest. Let it be remembered that in dealing with the future debts of these colonies we do not deal with debts which are the result of extravagance or warfare, but only with debts incurred for representative public works, a large number of which are of an interest-bearing character. Coming back to the matter of defence, surely if any central power takes upon itself to be the sole administrator of the defences of the Continent, it must be a power of a truly royal character—one who would overshadow every other Australian power, and necessarily have large authority as to taxation, so that, in case of urgent times, each of the peoples concerned might be called upon to pay its quota of the expense of defending them. As far as I can see, the question before us ultimately resolves itself into this: Are we convinced that there is a sufficiently strong feeling among the different colonies to warrant us in having the second and third propositions on the notice-paper as well as the first, and so bring about a Convention of the different colonies? I am glad to find, from what the different delegates have expressed, that they intend to ask their Parliaments to send representatives to such a Convention. Even in the case of New Zealand, its delegates will, if I mistake not, follow that course.

Captain RUSSELL.—Hear, hear.

Mr. McMILLAN.—The passing of this motion simply pledges us to the opinion that the time has come for real and practical discussion. I believe that in this opinion we are upheld by some of the greatest thinkers in England; I believe we are also upheld by the different populations of the Australian Colonies, and I believe that when public opinion has sufficiently penetrated New Zealand, even New Zealand, separated from this continent by 1,200 miles of water, will come into the Federation of the Australasian Colonies. But it would be a lamentable and a deplorable thing if the smaller colonies outside New Zealand attempted to hold themselves aloof from this great Federation of Australia. It is all well enough to pass resolutions for them to be admitted on certain terms at any time in the future, but nobody can foretell what the future may bring. I would like to point out to my honorable friend, Sir James Lee Steere, that one of the most vital parts along the coast line of our colonies is King George's

Sound. Private enterprise has constructed a railway there which joins their main line at a place called Beverley, and if that point were not defended nothing could hinder an enemy from reaching the very heart of that little colony, and destroying even the house of Sir James Lee Steere.

Sir J. LEE STEERE.—They would find it a very difficult thing to do.

Mr. McMILLAN.—Now I just wish to sound this one warning note—that if the three great colonies on the eastern side of the continent—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria—and also Tasmania, agree to form a Federal Union among themselves, it will be a thorough and complete Federal Union; and if the four colonies I have named agree to such a union, how in the name of common sense can they allow the other colonies hereafter to enter the union upon any partial conditions? It seems to me that they must be shut out altogether for a long time to come; but if the other colonies fairly and generously come to that union, declaring that they are willing to throw in their lot with the other colonies, then their position will be considered in the detailed arrangements that will be made. And it seems to me that that is a fair and a generous way of dealing with the peoples of the other colonies. Let me ask the representatives of those colonies once more to reconsider the positions they have taken up. My honorable friend, Mr. Playford, who is, I know, a fighting man, and one whom I should like to get behind in the event of an invasion, had a certain amount of antagonism to unbosom himself from, and, now that he has done so, I have no doubt that, like every decent Englishman, when the fight is over, he is inclined to be generous. As regards my friend, Dr. Cockburn, I believe that his opinions on this question are, to a certain extent—to use a medical phrase—in solution. I believe he is quite open to be converted, as I dare say he will be converted by my honorable friend, Mr. Macrossan, when he addresses the Conference. I have not much more to say. I don't intend to go back on my own principles. I consider that we are not here to discuss details. Changes rapidly occur in these colonies as well as elsewhere, and by basing our opinions too much upon details we might feel ourselves hampered in the future. We all belong to Parliaments in which there is party government; we know that, no matter what may be the sentiments in connexion with federation, party purposes will come in and party antagonisms will be aroused, and as I have no mandate from the Parliament of New South Wales, but am simply here in my position as a delegate to discuss the proposal in regard to a future Convention, all I can now say is, that I believe such a Convention is necessary, that we are ripe for it, and that when 40 or 50 men thoroughly representative of the different political creeds and different sentiments of the various colonies get together, with the same spirit which was given to our ancestors, to make a Constitution when it was necessary, rising to the exigencies of the present constitutional position, those men will do their duty, and the result will be something great for the future of Australasia.

Mr. B. S. BIRD.—Mr. President, representing as I do the smallest colony in the Australasian group, and happening to be the junior member for Tasmania in the Federal Council, I have waited, with the modesty, I hope, befitting that position, to hear what my honorable colleague in the representation of Tasmania would say for the colony we jointly represent, and also what the members for the greater colonies had to say upon this great question of federation, before I addressed myself to it. In taking the opportunity which is now given to me to express my views on the subject, I may say at once that I do not intend to indulge in general criticism of those who have gone before me, as has been done by my honorable friend who has just addressed the Conference; but I will begin, in the first place, by bearing testimony, as my honorable colleague has already done, to the strong feeling and deep interest which exist in Tasmania in favour of federation. Although we are so small a colony, the interests involved in this important question are in our measure, and in proportion to our population, as great as those of any other colony in the group. There are individual interests and there are sectional interests in connexion with the producing and commercial communities, which for us as a people are as serious and as important as they are for the individual and sectional interests in any other part of Australasia. And therefore it is, I think, fitting that Tasmania, the smallest of the colonies in the group, should have taken her place in the discussions of this Conference, and that her voice—no uncertain voice—should be heard upon the very important questions we are brought here to discuss. And yet, Sir, I wish to feel, and I do feel, that I am not here so much as a Tasmanian, as representing a small colony, or as representing sectional interests, nor

to point out sectional advantages, or to claim them for any one colony as against another, but rather I desire to feel that I am here as one of the people who are about, I believe, to be united in a great Empire which will sway the destinies of countless millions for generations yet to come. I wish almost to forget, while I am here, that I am a Tasmanian, and to feel that I am an Australasian, a term which I dare say may yet come to be used to designate every citizen of the great group of islands which are to be federated in these Southern seas. To every citizen in that important group of states—the United States of America—is given the designation of American, whether his local habitation be New York or San Francisco, or any of the vast territory lying between. Likewise to each citizen of the great Canadian Empire is given the designation of Canadian, whether his home be in Nova Scotia, or in any of the Central Provinces, or upon the shores of the Pacific, or in British Columbia. And so, Sir, I hope the day is not far distant when every citizen of these colonies, which I trust will soon be joined together in the bonds of a union never to be dissolved, shall be known the wide world over as an Australasian, because, like a citizen of Canada or a citizen of the United States, he is an individual unit in one great Federation. I cannot help feeling that this great sentiment of unity, of oneness as a people, has found very forcible and gratifying expression, in spite of all the differences that have appeared in regard to the modes of union, in the speeches that have been delivered to us by members of the Conference during the last day or two. I feel sure that with such a spirit as this animating us we may look forward with confidence to the future, believing that whatever difficulties may lie in the way of the union of these great colonies, whether those difficulties may be characterized as lions, or as less or more formidable creatures, they will all be easily and wisely overcome, and that we shall speedily be brought together as a united people possessed of all the elements of expanding greatness. I would express my pleasure, Sir, that in the resolution which Sir Henry Parkes has introduced it is set out so plainly and positively that the union is to be under the Crown of England. In this I am glad to state that Tasmania will most heartily concur, for I am sure I may say, without boasting, that there is no people amongst the peoples of the British Possessions more loyal to the Crown of England than are the people of Tasmania. I have no doubt that in Tasmania, as in some of the other colonies, a few radical spirits may be found who would hoist the flag of separation to-morrow if they thought they could succeed, but at heart I am bound to say that the great mass of the people of Tasmania are loyal to the Throne of England, and desire nothing better than to continue their connexion with the illustrious British Empire. And I very much mistake the spirit that animates the masses of the people in the whole of the Australasian group if it does not correspond with that sentiment, which, as I have said, exists so strongly in Tasmania. I consider that it would be an act of very ill grace on our part, and on the part of any of these colonies, which are still certainly in what we may term the infantile stage of their existence—to dream of separation from that mother State which has with lavish hand, and some would say, indeed, with unwise liberality, bestowed upon us such a splendid inheritance of territory unsurpassed in fertility, and containing vast mineral and other resources. Having received such a grand inheritance as this, freely given by the mother country, and having received also at the same time the highly-prized privilege of self-government, it would ill become us, I say, to turn away from the parental hand that has so richly and so generously bestowed these things upon us. And the same spirit, which I believe will bind us to the mother country for many a generation to come, ought to bind all Australasians still closer together as citizens of the British Empire. I think, Sir, that the sooner we break down those barriers which hostile Tariffs and varied laws have raised against the free intercourse of the peoples of these lands the better it will be for us all. I regard it as a most unfortunate circumstance that such barriers were ever interposed between peoples of the same blood, peoples with the same destinies, peoples with the same aspirations, because the existence of these barriers has caused, as we know, in the past, and is still causing, as was shown by the speech of Mr. Playford at this Conference, a large amount of irritation, and it has also called forth a spirit of retaliation. But here, Sir, we come upon one of the difficulties, the main difficulty—the “lion in the path” of federation. Some of the colonies, as appears from the speeches of their representatives at this Conference, will be unwilling to, at once at any rate, enter into a Customs Union, and give up the control of their Customs Tariff. Now, Sir, I regret this very much, for while I will not go so far

as to say, with Mr. McMillan, that federation will not be worth having unless it bring with it a Customs Union or intercolonial free trade, yet I do feel that such a federation would be so imperfect and so comparatively disadvantageous, that I should very much regret to see it established. And I believe I speak the sentiments of the bulk of Tasmanians when I say that they also feel that a union which will not open the ports of the neighbouring colonies to all their products and leave their own ports free for the importation of the products of the neighbouring lands will not be such a union as would perfectly satisfy their desire for colonial federation. There are those who feel, as Mr. McMillan has told us he feels, very strongly that such a union would not be worth having; and I may say here that there are members of the Tasmanian Parliament, among them colleagues of my own in the Government of Tasmania, who entertain the very same feeling, and who would regard such a federation as being practically worthless, and would almost be content rather to pursue the course we have entered upon in connexion with the Federal Council until all the colonies could come to be of one mind in the matter, and could all unite together upon, among other things, the basis of a common tariff. I am quite prepared to admit, as Sir Samuel Griffith has clearly and forcibly pointed out, that a union of the colonies, although it did not embrace a Customs Union, would be, or might be at any rate, in very many respects a very great advantage to the whole of the colonies; but at the same time, as the honorable gentleman also clearly showed, it would be so anomalous in its character, and would contain such elements of irritation as would result in creating greater bitterness and greater strife between the various colonies than has hitherto existed under the present fiscal arrangements. For, assuming that in any union each colony must contribute in one form or another to the Federal Treasury on an equal basis, the fact that Customs duties of a higher and more burdensome character were being levied against the productions of one colony than against the productions of another would produce such irritation amongst those who would be called upon to contribute, either upon the basis of population or upon some other uniform scale, that it is perfectly clear that the feeling of unfairness would become marked in the minds of those who suffered by having to pay first their regular contributions to the general revenue of the Federal Government and then to be burdened with those additional Customs duties which would be a further tax upon them. It is easy to see how they would kick against it, and that bitterness and strife, of a kind surpassing anything we have yet known in the colonies on account of Customs duties, would assuredly arise. Possibly, however, that would work its own cure, because the injustice, the unfairness, and the absurdity of such a system among a people who were supposed to be united, would become so obvious that those who suffered from it, and those who were inflicting their sufferings by the continuance of such a system, would ere long be compelled to come together and agree upon the adoption of that more complete union which is so desirable—a union based upon a uniform Customs Tariff. Now, Sir, if a union is to be established, and I fondly hope it will, Tasmania, I know, would like to stipulate that one condition of the union should be the establishment of free ports as regards the trade between the colonies. I believe that she would be quite content to leave the question of a protective or a free-trade policy as against the outside world to be settled by the Federal Legislature. I am glad to find that this appears to be the position which the honorable members for New South Wales take up, whether they will have in that respect large sacrifices to make or less. I for my part do not see that their sacrifices will be so large as those of some of the other colonies, for I believe that those colonies which have the heaviest protective duties imposed will necessarily suffer most in loss of revenue by the establishment of intercolonial free trade. But I am glad to see that the disposition I have described is shown by the representatives of New South Wales, and I trust that it will be taken up and followed as an example by the other colonies of the group, so that there will be little or no difficulty in securing the formation of a union based upon a uniform tariff amongst the colonies. I confess I could not quite follow my honorable friend Mr. Deakin in the way of concurrence, when he expressed the opinion that whether we have or have not a uniform tariff in the about-to-be-established Confederation, it would be absolutely essential that from the hour of the union the whole of the Customs duties should be collected by the Federal Government. I cannot agree in this, nor do I quite know the reason why Mr. Deakin insisted upon it, as he did so very strongly, unless he conceives that in this way alone the Federal Government would have that perfect control of the purse which is essential to a powerful Federal Government.

But I think it would be a clumsy way of securing that power, and that all the money which would be required to meet the necessities of the Federal Treasury could be secured by levying a contribution based upon the populations of the various states, provided there was some power behind it to enforce payment of the levy, if any of the colonies, from any cause whatever, appeared inclined to repudiate its obligation. The general advantages of union have been so fully and so ably pointed out by my friend Sir Samuel Griffith, as well as by other members of the Conference, that there is no need for me to enlarge very much upon that particular point. However, I would like to say a few words later on with regard to that; but at this stage of my remarks, I desire to say that the advantages of union to each colony of the whole group—although they would doubtless be less in the case of some than in the case of others—are, in my estimation, certain to be so great that it would be well worth the while of any of the colonies to make even some considerable sacrifice in order to take its place in the Confederation. I should like to see such a constitution framed for the Australasian Federation, that all the colonies of the group without exception, would perforce, see and feel, and own that, balancing the advantages with the disadvantages likely to arise from such a union, the scale would turn decisively in favour of union and that speedily. In fact, Sir, so anxious am I to see the foundations of a great empire in these Southern seas laid broad and deep that I desire the constitution of this proposed Confederation to be such that all the British possessions which cluster around Australia and all those which are in proximity to her in the Pacific, should eventually be drawn in as members of the Dominion of Australasia. And further, Sir—and this is a point which, I think, has not yet been touched upon by any speaker who has preceded me—in view of what all Australasia takes to be the most unsatisfactory existence of the prison settlement of a foreign power in close vicinity to Australian shores, I should hope that the coming Confederation of Australasia would very soon be in a position to exercise such influence upon the Imperial Government as to secure the early and amicable removal both of the French prisoners and the French people from a country that lies so near to our shores; and that, obtained by England, in exchange, perhaps, for some slice of territory elsewhere, or for some other fair equivalent, that land might come into our possession, so that it, together with the New Hebrides, Fiji, and the rest of the islands which are the natural adjuncts of an Australasian Empire, might be joined to the group and have flying over it the flag of a United Australasia. I would express my hope that this union, on which it seems we are all in one form or another bent, will when consummated be a great deal more complete than there appears to be at present, judging from the speeches delivered, any probability of its becoming. I think I have already said that I regret the apparent indisposition on the part of one or two of the colonies to enter upon a federation which will embrace a Customs Union, and I now express my regret that New Zealand, which seemed to be somewhat favorably disposed to a Customs Union, yet appears, from Captain Russell's remarks, to hesitate about casting in her lot with a Legislature in which, having herself only a population of some 700,000, she would feel, to use his own words, her comparative insignificance amongst a body of representatives of a population of nearly 4,000,000. I do not think the inhabitants of New Zealand need have any fear that they will be overpowered by the weight of representation in a body whose constituents number even so many as 4,000,000. We in Tasmania, who number only 150,000 people, have no fear that our interests will not be duly and justly conserved; and Western Australia, numbering a little over 40,000 inhabitants, also entertains no fears as to the results of joining a union in which there will be such overwhelming numbers represented. I also judge, from what has been said, that neither South Australia or Queensland, whose populations are less than those of New Zealand, have any fear on this particular score. Of course, everything will depend on the basis of representation. But I apprehend that whatever form this union about to be effected will take, it will be, as Sir Henry Parkes very tersely puts it in the closing words of his resolution, on principles just to the several colonies. If New Zealand joins, as I am happy to think she will, in a Convention at some future time to discuss and draft a scheme of federation, she will have an opportunity of taking every care that her representation shall be such that she need have no fear of suffering from a sense of insignificance, even in a Parliament which represents 4,000,000 of people. It was with some further regret that I found Captain Russell expressing hesitation in regard to joining in any scheme for a united military organization for the several colonies. His indisposition, and that of his colony, to join in such an organization

appeared to be based upon the fact that New Zealand is some four or five days' sail from the Australian continent, and that there is every probability that before armed assistance could be sent to her from Australia in case of emergency the mischief intended by the enemy's cruisers would have been accomplished, and the foreign ships would have disappeared, so that a union from that point of view could not be of much service. But I cannot help calling attention to the circumstance that New Zealand in the past, as Sir John Hall reminded us elsewhere a few evenings since, has made application to the Australian Colonies (which were then in a sense further away, because of the less rapid means of communication) to assist her in a time of emergency, and that New Zealand was gratified to find the readiness with which a contingent from Victoria (and, if I mistake not, from Tasmania also) was sent across to help that colony in quelling the trouble that had overtaken it.

Captain RUSSELL.—Hear, hear.

Mr. BIRD.—As a civilian, I feel that I should speak with bated breath in the presence of a distinguished military officer like Captain Russell, and, perhaps, I ought not to offer suggestions to one whose military experience is so superior to mine; yet I cannot help saying that an emergency may arise in which New Zealand will be exceedingly glad to have assistance rendered to her by troops, though they have to go four or five days' journey to reach the land where the disturbance is. If I were a New Zealander I should consider it a grand thing to have even the right, which as a member of the great Federation of Australasia that colony would have, to call upon the neighbouring colonies for men or money in such a case. I hope (and I am sure that Captain Russell will pardon me for making the suggestion) that New Zealand will more fully consider this matter, and seeing that, as a member of the Confederation of Australasia, she would only have to bear her share in the general cost of military or naval defences, and that if an extra burden of expenditure should fall upon her, from any cause whatever, that burden would be shared by the rest of the colonies, she may fairly consider that it may, after all, be to her advantage to join the federation of Australasia, and agree to it upon such a basis as would include in it federal defence, as well as a Customs Union. I shall be very glad if any scheme of general defence can be devised, and any organization effected, under the powers which the Federal Council is already capable of exercising, so that we may have more speedily than we possibly can have under the proposed federation some organization to meet the emergency of our being suddenly overtaken by war. Three or four years, at least, must elapse before we can secure Australasian Federation on such lines as are being discussed at this Conference, and it will be a sad thing if we have to wait all that time for the establishment of a more effective military organization than we have at present. I do not desire to anticipate anything Mr. Deakin may have to say upon the resolution bearing on this question of which he has given notice; but if, under the Federal Council, as he evidently contemplates, we have sufficient power to organize and control general military defences, involving a Federal Executive and a Federal Treasury, it seems to give a hint that possibly after all in this Federal Council, which has been somewhat despised in some quarters, there is considerably more power than some people have thought, and that in it there are possibilities of united action and federation which have been slightly looked upon by some of the members of the group. In the remarks of Sir J. Lee Steere and Dr. Cockburn in regard to this question there were hints and suggestions we would do well to think out and make effective at some future day, when the Convention meets. Before passing on to speak of the most suitable form of union, I wish to say something about the advantages and disadvantages, the gains and the losses, that are likely to attend on federation, whatever form it may take. For we must not run away with the idea that federation will be all gain to each or all of the colonies. If federation includes intercolonial free trade, and I hope most sincerely that it will, it will unquestionably mean a loss of revenue to such colonies as have levied border duties upon their neighbours' goods; and the higher those protective duties have been, the more serious the loss of revenue will be. And that revenue, as a matter of course, can only be made up by increased protective duties against the outside world, or duties in some other form—perhaps direct taxation. This, doubtless, will create in some colonies difficulties which will not easily be got over. It will involve sacrifices which some of the people in these lands, we have been told, will hesitate to make. It is not in human nature, and certainly not in that of Colonial Treasurers, to be ready to make sacrifices of colonial revenue, particularly when in the case of many of the colonies the Governments are troubled

to make their financial ends meet. It is not every colony that is in the proud position of Victoria (or the position she was in a little while ago) of being blessed with a large surplus; and it is not too much to say that this difficulty will be a lion in the path of federation as regards some of the colonies, whose inhabitants will be unwilling to make sacrifices unless it is shown to them most clearly that they will gain compensating advantages. Again, if the federation includes federal defence, and it most likely will, the expenditure incurred in some of the colonies will far exceed the present amount. Here will occur again the same difficulty which will face some of the colonies in abandoning a portion of their revenue from Border duties, and some of the Colonial Treasurers will feel it an unthankful task to have to say to their Parliaments, "We have federated, and it means that instead of spending £100,000 on defences you will have to spend £200,000;" or that, "instead of spending £10,000 you will have to spend £20,000 or £40,000." Those who have to go to their Parliaments and advocate federation must be prepared to show some of the advantages which will compensate for such additional expenditure. I am sure that unless the peoples of the different colonies are fully convinced that they are gaining additional security against foreign aggression, they will think a great many times before they will enter upon a scheme of federation which embraces federal defences. And it will be the same in regard to other matters which the Federal Government may be asked to take in hand. It is therefore very important that we should face all the difficulties at this early stage, and be prepared to fully meet them, so that those who hesitate about federation, and some, I am sorry to say, do, will see clearly that on the whole the advantage lies in federating. Besides these purely financial sacrifices, which some of the colonies will inevitably have to make—some more than others—there are other sacrifices which will have to be made, such as the yielding up of local control over some of those matters which it is generally admitted will be very much better managed and administered by a Federal Government. In regard to all matters like this, the self-governing colonies will certainly be most jealous of the loss of any of their existing rights, powers, and privileges, and we must be prepared to show them that while they are going to lose so much they are going to gain more. Nothing whatever should be taken away from the control of the local Governments but such things as can be best administered in the interests of the individual colonies and of the whole group by the Federal Government. I think that whatever jealousy there may be as to loss of power, prestige, and privilege on the part of the local Legislatures, they would be willing to consent to federation if they could see that their powers were not going to be curtailed needlessly in this respect, but that only those matters will be taken out of their hands which can be best managed by a Federal Government. In this connexion I also wish to remark that there is a set-off to the loss of revenue which would be sustained by the establishment of intercolonial free trade in the shape of the certain large increase in the commercial transactions which would follow. The indirect advantages arising from this, I hold, would very largely compensate for the loss of revenue sustained by the establishment of free trade, and would bring about a condition of things in the colonies affected that would fit them for bearing the burthen of taxation which would have to be imposed in some other form to make up for the loss of revenue sustained by opening the ports on the Borders. As a small matter, showing that the Federal Government will effect savings in many directions, there will be the fact that, owing to the closing of our Customs houses on all our inland borders, there will be the possibility of dispensing with a large army of Customs officers, while a much smaller staff will be required all along the seaports, because we shall not have to search and pass entries for goods coming from neighbouring colonies, but only for those coming by vessels from foreign ports. There is one item of peculiar advantage which has not yet been definitely remarked upon, though I think Mr. McMillan, in passing, alluded to it. I refer to the probable saving to be effected in the annual payments of interest upon the public debts of all the colonies; if, with federation, the Federal Government takes over the loans of all the colonies: There is no doubt that with such a splendid credit as the Federal Government could command in the money market, we could secure loans consolidating all existing loans at something like three per cent. Canada has already borrowed at three per cent., though we know she did not obtain anything like par; but I believe that a Federated Australasia will be able to go into the money market and borrow on terms almost as favorable as the British Government. That would represent a saving, on a very moderate calculation, of £1,000,000 per annum in the matter of interest alone in our present state of indebtedness. That would tend to remove some of the difficulties which

some members of the Conference, such as Sir J. Lee Steere, feel in regard to giving up so much of the revenue of their colonies as must be involved in the establishment of the Customs Union. Mr. Deakin referred, in passing, to one or two matters of a practical character following upon federation, such as the more advantageous working of our postal and telegraph services, &c., under federal control than under the separate Governments. No doubt with our postal services under the control of the Federal Government, contracts for the carrying of mails and arrangements for intercolonial and foreign mail communication could be more economically managed than under the present system of each colony making its own arrangements. Of course, I do not forget that we have already done a little bit of federation in regard to our postal services. At the Postal Conference held in Sydney, at the beginning of 1888, two or three of the colonies agreed to unite their interests in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's and the Orient Company's services, and since then Queensland has joined those colonies on the same terms. I say that the experience we have had in connexion with the united postal service goes far to show that if it were extended throughout the whole of Australasia in the coming Dominion, it would be more economical and better in every sense than the present arrangement. And the same remark applies to the telegraphic service. I regret that the Conference held in Sydney two years ago, which came to a practical agreement in regard to postal matters, did not do the same in regard to telegraphs. I believe that matters like this can be managed much better by the Federal Government than by the local Legislatures respectively or unitedly. Under the federal system, less time would be wasted in holding Conferences, and fewer difficulties would arise in getting the individual colonies to accept the recommendations of Conferences. Under the present system, years elapse sometimes in carrying on correspondence before the results desired can be achieved, and it is in every way desirable that the Federal Government should take the control of these matters. I believe that if a Federal Government were established, we should in six months have a cable tariff between these colonies and the mother country not exceeding 3s. or 4s. a word, as against the present rate of 9s. or 10s. a word. Proposals were made to the Postal Conference, two years ago; which, if carried, would have reduced the tariff to 4s. a word, but it has not yet been found possible to get the several Governments to agree to those proposals. I believe that if that reduction were made, such an impetus would be given to trade and commerce and social communication between different parts of the world that we should very soon find we had the advantage of the lower rate without any increased cost by way of subsidies paid by the several colonies. These are some of the advantages of a monetary character which federation has to give. They are worthy of consideration, and I think that, added to all the advantages which other members of this Conference have already clearly pointed out, they will have weight in influencing the people of these lands in favour of Australasian Federation. But the question remains—what kind of union are we going to have? What sort of union will best meet the needs of this present time and the aspirations of the people of these lands? I confess, as I have already said, to a feeling that we have not yet exhausted the possibilities that exist in the matter of a Federal Government under the Federal Council Act. That measure might easily be amended so as to render it more suitable to the existing needs. I am aware that our venerable friend, Sir Henry Parkes, has told the world in a memorandum of his that there is no man or political party in New South Wales influential enough to induce that colony to join the Federal Council—as it exists, I presume. But possibly some slight alterations might make it acceptable even to our New South Wales friends; and if that measure, with a little improvement, would meet the needs of our time, it would be better, perhaps, to seek to bring into existence a union on such a basis as that affords, rather than some new-blown Constitution, which will not be, as Dr. Cockburn says, the gradual outgrowth from our people and their existing conditions, but an exotic transplanted from Canadian or American soil, and which possibly might not flourish so well here as would an indigenous product. I do not say that this is the best method of growing up into union—I do not even say it is practicable—but I do say that in discussing this great question of federation it is very important for us to consider whether a union may not be procured which will meet all our needs by working under the Federal Council, or whether some important amendments might not be made in the Act which would give us for the time being all that we require. Mr. Deakin has already indicated his opinion that the Federal Council might take the control of a united military

organization and general defence; and others, whose views are of great weight in a matter like this, consider that that is practicable; and if the Federal Council is competent to do this, involving as it would a Federal Executive and a Federal Treasury, as necessary to carry it out, would it not also be competent to take control of federal Customs and of the postal and telegraphic services, as well as to legislate on any questions remitted to it by any of the local Legislatures? There is no reason that I know of why we should not work on to a larger union from the Federal Council. The crux in the matter will be the question of representation. The Federal Council being a Legislature of one House only, it would, I think, be essential that the colonies should be equally represented upon it. Democracies, however, stand in fear of such bodies, because they have too much power over the purse; but even if we adopted the bi-cameral system, which appears to be most in favour in self-governing communities, and is apparently in favour here, I take it that the representation in the Senate must be by colonies, and must be equal. But in that case money votes initiated in the Lower House could be rejected by the individual power of the other Chamber. I cannot see therefore why, if such a body can do this, a Federal Council might not be entrusted with the power both to initiate and carry a money vote. I make these remarks not with the view of showing that the form of government set out in the Federal Council Act should be adopted by us, but rather by way of suggestion, so that the question may be fully considered, in preparation for the larger Convention which we hope will be held before many months are past. I hope that the form of union which is eventually adopted will be of such a character, and on such lines that all the colonies will from the outset be prepared, and even glad, to join it, so that we may all start together as one great confederation. I shall certainly support the motion, even if it is altered as proposed, because I shall regard it as a general expression of the opinion of this Conference that a federal union of some kind should be established. I sympathize somewhat with the remarks of Mr. Playford and Sir James Lee Steere as to the vagueness of the motion, and in their desire that something more practical should be submitted. But perhaps we have after all secured by the discussion that has taken place, which has embraced many of the details of the subject, all we could hope to secure at a Conference of this kind by a general resolution. It will be of great service in promoting the cause of federation, and will materially assist the delegates to the proposed Convention. Debates will follow in the several Colonial Parliaments when the recommendations of this Conference are submitted to them, and these also will help to pave the way for the final settlement of the question. I think, therefore, we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that the proposal originally made by Sir Henry Parkes that a convention of delegates to be appointed by the several Parliaments should at once be held was not agreed to by the colonies, and that we have taken the somewhat round-about, slower, but safer course of discussing the matter first in a preliminary Conference, and preparing the minds of the people for the great work which lies before us. Whoever are the members of the proposed Convention, they will have a most onerous and honorable position to fill, and work to do; but they will come to their work so prepared for it that they will be able to formulate a scheme which may for many generations exist as evidence of the wisdom of those men who will be known in future history as the founders of an Australasian Empire.

Sir JOHN HALL.—Sir, some remarks which fell from the last speaker on the subject of the position taken up by the delegates from New Zealand in regard to the resolution of Sir Henry Parkes induce me to say that although I rise to support the suggestion of my honorable colleague the Colonial Secretary for New Zealand, that for the present the proposed federation should be confined to the Australian Colonies, yet I earnestly assure members of the Conference that that suggestion comes from no want of appreciation on our part, or on the part of those who have sent us here, of the value of a united Australasian Dominion, and from no indisposition to do all that circumstances will allow to further so great a cause. Were it not that this discussion has almost exhausted the subject, I should venture to trouble the Conference with some remarks upon the necessity for this great work, and the good it will do for us and our children. But the subject has been so ably treated by previous speakers, that I should be wasting your time by recurring to it. I think it rather my duty to say a few words in addition to those uttered by my colleague, to show why it is that New Zealand does not see its way for the present to join in this movement. The speeches of Sir Henry Parkes and other gentlemen must have carried

conviction to the mind of every listener that the time has arrived when a movement should be made in this direction, and I cannot help congratulating my venerable friend, whom I had the pleasure of working with at a Conference held in Melbourne nearly a quarter of a century ago, that it has fallen to his lot to initiate the greatest movement towards the erection of a complete edifice of self-government which has ever been attempted in Australia. I thank Sir Henry Parkes for the admirable way in which he has brought this subject before us, but he must allow me to say that in one respect he was inaccurate, in so far as his speech applied to Australasia. He stated that Nature had made no impediment to the federation of the Australasian Colonies. Nature has made 1,200 impediments to the inclusion of New Zealand in any such federation in the 1,200 miles of stormy ocean which lie between us and our brethren in Australia. That does not prevent the existence of a community of interests between us. There is a community of interest, and if circumstances allow us at a future date to join in the federation, we shall be only too glad to do so. But what is the meaning of having 1,200 miles of ocean between us? Democratic government must be a government not only for the people, and by the people, but, if it is to be efficient and give content, it must be in sight and within hearing of the people. If members of the Conference had lived in New Zealand, and knew how little we learn through the public press of what is going on in the adjoining colonies—no more, in fact, than of what is going on in Europe, Asia, and America—they would realize that no Dominion Government, the laws and executive acts of which are to be binding on New Zealand, could, under existing circumstances, give satisfaction to the people of that colony. There would be practically such an absence of influence or of control on our part as to prevent such a Government ever being popular. My attention has been called to another impediment arising out of this distance by a remark which fell from Mr. Deakin. That gentleman stated with great force—and the statement must appeal to all thoughtful men—that a Dominion Parliament, exercising control over a large continent and dealing with large interests, would surely attract to political life many able, educated, intelligent citizens, who up to the present time have refrained from taking upon themselves a share of the burdens of Government. That may be a great advantage resulting from a Dominion Government; but we in New Zealand, and you in Australia perhaps to a less extent, have very few men of realized wealth and leisure. Our most intelligent, energetic citizens are those who are still fighting the battle of life, who could not afford to absent themselves for three, four, or five months at a time from their business, and to agree that we are to be governed by a Dominion Parliament would mean, not that we are to include, but that we are to exclude from it, a great many of our best men. Mr. Bird threw out some hints from which one must infer that he expected some concession to be made in the matter of representation to the smaller and the remoter colonies. No doubt remoteness from the seat of government reduces very largely the possibility of any influence being exercised by the distant constituencies. The same proportionate representation granted to a constituency near the seat of government and to a constituency remote from the seat of government would practically give the former much greater influence than the latter. So much is this said to be the case that, on the occasion of the last redistribution of representation in the United Kingdom, Mr. Gladstone stated as a reason why a relatively larger number of members should be given to Ireland the fact that a great part of Ireland was remote from the seat of government. If the fact of a part of Ireland being 36 hours' journey from the seat of government justified a larger amount of representation being given to that country, what number of representatives would the people of New Zealand not require in order that justice might be done to them? They would require a number which we cannot believe a Dominion Parliament would accord to them. I am anxious that honorable gentlemen who regret and rather deprecate our refusal to federate with Australia should be good enough to carefully consider these reasons. I can speak for my fellow-colonists in New Zealand as well as myself when I say that we should be glad to join if we could do so with fair regard to our own interests. And, if at the present time we cannot become a member of the Australian Dominion, we are anxious to go as far as we can in any action which will promote the interests of all the Australasian Colonies. But there are other reasons why we do not see our way to join. The first and most pressing reason given for the creation of a Dominion is the necessity of organizing the military defences of Australia. The arguments set forth by Sir Henry Parkes on this subject,

in the paper which has been circulated by him, appear to me quite irresistible. To think that Australian military forces, organized by five or six different Governments, paid by five or six different Governments, acting under the authority of five or six different Governments, can equal in efficiency to any degree the same number of men belonging to one Government and acting under one head, is, I think, the merest dream. Students of history will agree that no lesson is more clear than that when allied forces have been opposed by an army belonging to one Government, and acting under one head, they have always been at a disadvantage. The history of the great war at the commencement of the present century certainly tells us that if the allied forces opposed to Napoleon Bonaparte had not been composed of the forces of separate Governments, whose commanders were jealous of each other, and were constantly disagreeing among themselves—if there had been unity of purpose and obedience to one will amongst them, as there was in the French army—the fate of that war might have been very different. It would be a tremendous mistake if we Australians were to hug ourselves with the belief that anything like a temporary arrangement for uniting the forces of the separate colonies could provide effectually for the military defence of Australia. This is a pressing and urgent reason why a Dominion Executive and Parliament should be created. But I ask honorable gentlemen to consider whether it is possible that a military force in Australia, divided from New Zealand by seas patrolled by an enemy's cruisers, could be of any advantage to New Zealand, or a New Zealand force, under the same circumstances, to Australia? Mr. Bird has reminded us that in a well-known emergency the settlers of Australia came to the help of their brothers in New Zealand, with a promptitude and generosity which has made a lasting impression in the memory of the people of that colony. That, however, was at a time when Australia was in no danger; but in the event of our being involved in a great war, the same danger which menaced New Zealand would menace Australia, and she could not then spare any of her military forces, as she did on the occasion alluded to. We must come to the conclusion that, under such circumstances, an Australian army would be of no use to New Zealand. Naval defence is an entirely different question. The naval defence of these seas must be undertaken by one fleet, because the same enemy which threatened one part of Australasia would threaten the other. In this defence the New Zealanders have been perfectly ready to co-operate. If further measures are required, I feel sure that they will be ready to do their part without grudging or hesitation. While on this point, I may say that I sincerely hope that the outcome of this movement towards an Australian Dominion will never be that we shall have to rely solely upon a naval force created by a Dominion of Australia. It would be a sad day for these colonies when they had not the immense naval force of the mother country to protect them. We would be living in a fool's paradise if we believed that any navy these colonies could support could cope with the naval forces that would be brought against us by Great Powers of the old world. Honorable gentlemen may, perhaps, say to the delegates from New Zealand—"If you are unable for these reasons to work with us, why did you come here?" We came here because we were invited to do so. It would have been discourteous and ungracious for us not to have come to a Conference convened for the consideration of so important a question, and to ascertain whether there was any way in which we could co-operate for the common good of Australasia. I still hope there may be some way. There is every disposition on our part to unite as far as possible with you. I hope that we may be able to take some steps towards the removal or diminution of those barriers which so impede commercial intercourse between different parts of Australasia. I agree with my honorable colleague, Captain Russell, upon almost every public question excepting that of free trade and protection. I have for 25 years been in favour of a protectionist policy, and I was in favour of it when it was not as popular as it is now. I believe that the manufactures and industries of a new country will never grow into vigorous life unless in the first instance they have some protection against the cheaper productions of older countries. It is impossible for them to thrive unless, for a time at any rate, they have given to them some compensating advantage against the cheaper labour, cheaper capital, and greater experience of older countries. But that does not apply as between the several colonies. The cost of production in the several colonies is pretty well on a level, and Victoria has no more reason to fear New Zealand than New Zealand has to fear New South Wales or Queensland. I much regret the large and increasing barriers that are being erected to commercial intercourse between the colonies. I must say for New Zealand that, although we have to a certain extent adopted a protective policy, in no one case has that policy been directed against

our neighbours. On the contrary, we allow preferential duties in favour of some of the products of Australia as against the products of other parts of the world. I wish I could say as much for our neighbours in Victoria. I do not abandon the hope that it may be agreed to be mutually advantageous to facilitate the exchange of the products of the colonies, some of which are fitted by soil, circumstances, and climate to the production of one class of goods and some of another, and to diminish some of the barriers which at present impede that exchange. Increased commercial intercourse will lead to increased social intercourse, and the more we know of each other the better friends we shall be, and the more likely it will be that we will be prepared to agree to a more intimate union than is at present practicable. There are other subjects on which we shall be very glad to work with our Australian brothers. I believe that an Intercolonial Court of Appeal might be advantageously established, but I cannot agree with those who think that it must be a final Court of Appeal. They will never get that so long as the Queen, the fountain of justice, is at the head of the Empire to which we belong. But if we do not get that, I submit to Mr. Playford, who seemed to think that this would be a measure disadvantageous to the poor man, that an Intercolonial Court of Appeal would, on the contrary, render practical to the poor man, who cannot afford to have recourse to the Privy Council, the means of appeal in the colonies.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—The rich man will go further.

Sir JOHN HALL.—I believe that in nine cases out of ten the decision of an Intercolonial Court of Appeal would be satisfactory and final.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—I do not think so.

Sir JOHN HALL.—A principle of the British Constitution is that the Sovereign is the fountain of justice, and if Mr. Playford's experiments were tried it would cause greater dissatisfaction than results from the present system. The inability of New Zealand at present to join with Australia in this great work of federation should be no difficulty to Australia. On the contrary, I submit that it will greatly facilitate and simplify your proceedings, because if New Zealand were brought into the federation, her peculiar position would necessarily introduce a great many difficulties in the framing of the Constitution from which, if you were dealing with the Australian continent, you would certainly be free. I think, therefore, that honorable gentlemen should congratulate themselves on being freed from the complications to which they might have been introduced if they had had New Zealand to consider. Their task will be simplified. It may also be simplified in regard to the nature of the subjects which will be entrusted to the Dominion Government. We have been told by Sir Samuel Griffith, in sagacious and practical language, that, if they are wise and prudent, the framers of the proposed Constitution will be content "to take as much as they can get." I was sorry to hear Mr. McMillan state, as I understood him, that New South Wales would never be satisfied to take part in anything less than an absolutely complete federation, including a Customs Union. The honorable gentleman's expressions remind me of the advice given by an English statesman to a young Parliamentary hand, who had declared that he would never agree to a certain proceeding. The statesman said, "I advise my young friend never to use the word 'never.'" I hope that Mr. McMillan, when he has gained more Parliamentary experience, will see the inexpediency of committing himself so positively to a refusal to accept less than he at the present time thinks desirable. Although some honorable gentlemen will not be bound to follow the Canadian and the United States' example, I think we should not refuse to be helped by them. If the framers of that Constitution had said they would not form any confederation unless they could get the whole of the North American Colonies to join, the Canadian Dominion would never have been formed. They were content to accept at first the greater of the Canadian Colonies, strong in the belief that the experience of working that limited confederation would induce other colonies to come in. I suggest to my Australian brethren that they should do the same. As Sir Samuel Griffith has said: "Take what you can get." Take what subjects you can get; take what colonies you can get; in the conviction that the union of Australia and Australasia is so beneficent a work, is so certain to conduce to the prosperity and happiness, aye, and the liberty of the people, that, if a partial Dominion is formed, it will be the will of the people before long to make the Dominion a complete one. One proposed feature of this Dominion will, I trust, be loyally adhered to, and that is that it shall be a Dominion under the Crown of Great Britain. I am induced to say this because one hears, not in this Chamber, but outside, allusions to Australian youth which knows no loyalty to the old country. Speaking for my fellow settlers in New Zealand, I can

say that they are thoroughly loyal to the old land. We try to educate our children in a knowledge of the history of our great mother country. We try to teach them that that great history—with its glorious associations—are part of a precious heritage; that they do not belong to a people insignificant and little known in the records of Empire, but to a nation which has accomplished great things in arms and still more in the more noble arts of peace, in self-government, and the enjoyment of individual liberty. We teach them that they belong to a nation which is first in these respects in the history of the world. We are attached by the fondest ties of affection to the old country, but we are also attached by something more permanent and durable, that is by a conviction that our connexion with the old country will best serve our material interests and be the best safeguard of our liberties. These are the days of great armaments, both military and naval. These are the days of rapid communication, and although during the last great war in which England was engaged—the Crimean war—such a thing as the advent of a large foreign naval force in these seas had never to be dreamt of, can we doubt that, in the event of our being now engaged in a great naval war, many months, weeks, or days would elapse before formidable enemies would make their appearance at our doors? We cannot hope, nor, I submit, can an Australian Dominion hope, to be able to maintain a naval force so large, so modern in its construction, so perfect in all the latest appliances of naval science as to be able to cope with the forces of the old world Powers. We know that if there is one thing more than another which these great nations hunger and thirst for, it is land with a temperate climate, which is open to settlement, and upon which they can pour their surplus population without losing their allegiance. And can we doubt that the one thing they would have in view would be to possess themselves of, or to prey upon, these colonies. We feel, therefore, that the protection of Great Britain, which we are sure will be afforded to us in no grudging manner, will enormously serve our best interests. For these reasons New Zealand will not have part or lot in any movement which involves separation from the Empire. We do not question the right of others to work out their political salvation in whatever way they may think proper, but we would earnestly advise them to think twice, thrice, indeed many times, before they allow any proposal of that kind to be seriously considered. This union of the Colonies of Australia is, in my opinion, sure to come. I have no more doubt that it will come, whether temporary difficulties bar the way or not, than that I have that the sun will rise to-morrow. Without any want of respect to the originators of the Federal Council, which has its friends here, I may congratulate my honorable friend, Sir Henry Parkes, the patriarch of Australian statesmen, upon the proud position of being the man to propose the laying of the foundation stone of so great an edifice. But, Sir, we are not really laying the foundation stone. I was going to say that we were preparing the foundation, but the foundation already exists. The foundation exists in that feeling of kinship among Australasians to which so much eloquent allusion has been made. That is the foundation upon which we are preparing to build—upon interests which are common, upon community of race, language, and history. In conclusion, I must say that I almost envy my Australian brethren the opportunity of joining in the great work before them. I cannot help regretting that, for the present, circumstances render it impossible for New Zealand to do so. It is said that history repeats itself, and we shall, I feel confident, have another instance of it. In the Northern Hemisphere the old Empire has shown to the world how it is possible to combine the greatest amount of individual freedom and liberty with most absolute security for life, property, and order; and I believe it will be our great glory that in the Southern Hemisphere, and in these Southern Seas, we shall repeat the lesson which the dear old mother country has taught the North, and that this great Australian Dominion will prove a centre of liberty, civilization, and light throughout the length and breadth of the Pacific.

Mr. J. M. MACROSSAN.—Before I enter upon the subject on which I wish to speak, let me say that I appreciate the motives of the delegates from New Zealand. I cannot help saying that I approve of their conduct. Whether they join the Australian Union or not, they can always be satisfied that they will have the best wishes of their Australian brethren for the material progress and prosperity of the colony they represent. I thoroughly approve of the resolution proposed by Sir Henry Parkes. I approve of the resolution word for word, with the exception, perhaps, of the word "Australasian," to which the New Zealand delegates have alluded. Although certain members of the Conference have thought such a motion is too vague and indefinite,

I consider Sir Henry Parkes has shown his wise discretion in proposing it. Judging from the speeches which have been made, Sir Henry Parkes must have had the prescience that if he had proposed a motion more precise and definite, we probably should never have arrived at a unanimous decision upon it. Therefore I approve of the motion most heartily. At the same time, I expect we shall have to go further in other motions which are to follow. Although the motion proposed by the Premier of New South Wales may be considered to be an abstract one and vague, the speeches made by the honorable members of the Conference have been very far from vague. They have been very definite indeed. Many of the speakers entered very closely into the details of what they considered should form the union which Australia should adopt in the future. After the speeches which have been delivered, I stand in the position of having nothing to say. All the members of the Conference, with the exception of myself, have spoken, and they have exhausted the subject of Australasian Federation. Therefore, I am in the position of the needy knife-grinder who had no story to tell. Nevertheless, honorable gentlemen have left me some grounds, I will not say of criticism, because I do not wish to criticise the speeches of my confrères, but some arguments to advance which may be considered to have an important bearing on the subject under consideration. Objections have been taken to different points in what may be considered our future union. I shall not, however, deal with them at present. I shall, however, deal very briefly with some of the advantages of Australasian Federation, which some members of the Conference have perhaps overlooked. Those who have spoken have dealt more or less with what is called a Customs Union. But there are other matters which, although not as important as that of a Customs Union, and which do not present such great difficulties, have still an important bearing on the subject of federation. I must say, at the outset, that I believe in federation complete and simple. I believe we shall do no good in Australia until we have a complete federation. I should like the advocates of an incomplete federation to point out how we are to get along better, under such a system, than we have got along up to the present time, under the Federal Council. To premise what I have to say I will state, in a few words, what I consider to be complete federation, by enumerating some of the subjects which the Dominion Government of Canada have power of dealing with exclusively. First, there is the public debt and the public property; second, the regulation of trade and commerce; third, the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; and fourth, the borrowing of money on the public credit. The seventh item amongst the exclusive subjects dealt with by the Canadian Legislature has reference to military and naval defence and service. The control of these matters is, I think, indispensable to a complete Australian Federation. There are many other subjects of legislation which might be spoken of, which I consider to be indispensable; but those I have enumerated are certainly indispensable. I consider that the dealing with the public debt and the public property ought to belong, exclusively, to our Federal Parliament, when we have the happiness to establish it. The subject was slightly touched upon by Mr. McMillan this morning. That honorable gentleman alluded to the public debt, and he spoke of the probability of a Federal Government being able to borrow money at a lower rate of interest than the several Governments of Australasia are at present able to borrow. But we can go further than that. I think that a Federal Executive would not only be able to borrow at a much lower rate of interest than are the several Governments at present, but that they would be able to convert existing debts to a much lower rate of interest than the several Governments are at present paying. By this means we would probably save a million or two millions of money. I look upon the unification of the debt as a *sine qua non* to the establishment of a Federal Government and Federal Executive. This brings me to a few remarks I have to make on the observations of Mr. Bird, one of the representatives of Tasmania. That honorable gentleman seemed to be under the impression that if a Federal Customs Union were established, and if the Customs barriers were abolished between the different colonies, the colonies would suffer through being obliged to raise money to make up for the loss. I, myself, do not like the expression "Federal Customs Union," and I would rather speak of it as the giving of power to the Federal Government for raising money by any mode or system of taxation. Well, the honorable gentleman overlooked the fact that if a Federal Government has the power given to it of raising money by any mode or system of taxation, it must, of necessity, take over the public debt. Therefore, the

different colonies will be relieved from the interest they now pay upon their public debts, and, as I shall show presently, that will be full compensation for the abolition of the Customs barriers between the different colonies. The same consideration occurs in connexion with the matter of defence. Mr. Bird seemed to think that if a Federal Government took up the duty of defence, the different states would be obliged to pay certain sums towards that defence. If defence is given—as I think it must be given—to a Federal Executive, that Executive must undertake the whole control and expense of it, and not the states. This must be done if defence is to be effective. The several states will not be asked—at least I should hope they will not be asked—for anything in the shape of requisitions. Our experience, up to the present, in the way of requisitions, has not been very fortunate. A Federal Government must take the expense of a Federal Defence upon itself, and relieve the several states of that defence.

Mr. BIRD.—Where will you get the money from ?

Mr. MACROSSAN.—The Federal Government will get the money from the proceeds of taxation which the separate colonies at present impose upon people belonging to those colonies. I do not know whether the honorable gentleman is aware of the total amount of taxation which is at present levied upon the different colonies of Australasia, exclusive of New Zealand. In anything I have to say at present I wish it to be understood that I exclude New Zealand, as the delegates from that colony have no intention of entering into a union at the present time. I was rather startled last night by the statement of Sir James Lee Steere, the delegate from Western Australia, when he said that the abolition of the Customs duties would lead to a deficiency of two millions a year. I thought that this could not be possible, and I took the trouble of examining the statistics of Australasia for the purpose of ascertaining whether the statement was correct or not. The result was that I found the honorable gentleman had made a mistake. The total amount received from all sources by the different colonies, excluding New Zealand, amounted, in the year 1888, to £8,655,661.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—But you are not going to give the whole of that up to general revenue ?

Mr. MACROSSAN.—I hope so. My idea of federation is that the General Government will have the sole power of raising money by any mode or system of taxation.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Then you snuff out all the local Governments.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—No; the honorable gentleman is mistaken in thinking the local Governments will be snuffed out. The total interest paid on the public debt of the whole of the different colonies amounts to £4,865,991. My figures are taken from the Government Statist of Victoria, so that I presume they are correct. The difference between the total amount of taxation raised in the different colonies and the total amount of interest paid on the public debt is £3,589,650. I think that this completely answers the statement made by Sir James Lee Steere yesterday evening, which startled me so much, and other members of the Conference as well.

Sir JAMES LEE STEERE.—My statement is correct, and the honorable gentleman's statement is incorrect. I have taken my figures from the official records.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—My statement is based on the figures to be found on page 456 of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9. If my statement is incorrect, Mr. Hayter is also incorrect. I prefer to believe that Mr. Hayter is not incorrect.

Mr. CLARK.—The figures are correct, but it is the use you make of them.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—It is Mr. Hayter's business to be correct in his statements. I have taken the figures as they stand, and I have used no others but those contained in the book. The source I have mentioned is the source from which the money will come, and there will be other sources as well. The representative of Western Australia also stated last night that, including New Zealand, we owed £168,000,000. I will now leave New Zealand out of the question. Leaving that colony out of the question, we owe £130,000,000. Of that £130,000,000, seventy per cent. has been contracted for the purpose of making railways and telegraph lines. Taking every colony in Australia, including Tasmania, the railways are actually paying, according to Mr. Hayter, 3·55 per cent., so that in reality, at least two-thirds of the public debt of Australia produces almost sufficient to pay the interest upon the capital expended upon them. I believe, when we have a Federal Government, as I believe we will have in a few years, that the interest will be so reduced by the unification of the conversion of the debt, that the railways and telegraph lines of Australia will pay more than they have actually cost. Thus the balance of thirty per cent. of

the debt will be very easily met by the surplus amount I have mentioned as existing between the debt and the total amount of taxation. I believe that the abolition of the Customs duties between the different colonies will lead to a loss, but I do not believe it will lead to the loss of £2,000,000, as suggested by Sir James Lee Steere. It is absurd to think that it will lead to a loss of this character. My honorable colleague, Sir Samuel Griffith, thinks it will probably lead to the loss of half a million. Personally, I think it will lead to the loss of about a million. We have, however, no means of ascertaining what the actual loss will be. I think it is far more likely that it will not exceed a million, than that it will reach two millions. A point which has been overlooked by members of the Conference has reference to our railways. If the Federal Government takes over, as it must, the whole of our debt, it will, of course, take over the property upon which that debt has been contracted. This naturally follows in any matter of State business. Some objection may, perhaps, be raised in reference to the management of the railways by the Federal authorities, who may not be so conversant with local wants and requirements as the present Governments. In order to meet that objection I would point out that in three of the colonies I know of, and perhaps in the fourth, Railway Commissioners have been appointed for the control and management of the various railways. All that the Federal Government have to do in a case of this kind is to make the Railway Commissioners federal officers, and the management will remain the same as at present. A system of this kind will have the advantage of still further removing the management of the railways from that political influence, the existence of which was the chief reason why Commissioners were first appointed. The result will be very advantageous. I believe that the people generally will approve of a Federal Government taking over the management of the railways. If the management of the railways is left entirely and solely under the control of the different local Governments, the same wars of tariffs will go on in the future as they have done in the past. Human nature will always remain the same. Whether we have a Federal Government or not we cannot alter the human nature of the people of Australia; but if we place the management of the railways under the control of a Federal Executive we shall be relieved from any apprehension of a federal war, whilst the railways will still be managed as well as they are now, and by people who will be as conversant with local requirements as they are at present. These are two advantages which we shall gain from federation. Then there is the question of the public lands. I confess I have not quite made up my mind on that question, although I may say that I think the public lands should be under the control of the Federal Executive. We have two examples before us of the federation of peoples of our own race, in the cases of Canada and America. In the United States of America the Federal Government has the full and sole control of all the public lands, and no one can say that the public lands of the United States have not been well administered and well managed. In Canada, the Dominion Parliament left the control of the public lands to the local Governments. Whether the public lands of Canada have been as well administered as the public lands of the United States I cannot say; probably other members of the Conference are better informed on that point than I am. But we have these two opposite systems to consider between this and the meeting of the Federal Convention, which I hope to see assemble in a few months. In the meantime, I think myself that the balance of opinion is in favour of the Federal Government having control of the public lands. Now these are some of the advantages of federation which members of the Conference who have already spoken have not examined perhaps as closely as I have; at any rate, they have not broached them. I shall now come to some of the objections which have been made to federation, notably by the representatives of the two colonies of Western Australia and South Australia. The colony of Western Australia, through its representative, Sir James Lee Steere, has expressed a fear that, if the Customs revenue is taken away from the local authority, they will have no means of carrying on their present local Government. Now, I have pointed out what I believe to be a mistake which that honorable gentleman has made in his calculation, but the honorable gentleman should also recollect this, that it will be within the power, and no doubt will be the duty, of the Federal Government to subsidize the different local Governments to whatever extent may be deemed fit. That is the case in the United States of America, and that is the case in the Dominion of Canada. In Canada, a certain amount of subsidy is provided by the North American Act; and in America, a certain amount of subsidy is

apportioned amongst the different States in the Union for certain special objects, according to the amount of revenue which the National Government has the means of distributing. I do not think that any colony, and least of all a colony like Western Australia, which has so small a population at the present time, and no doubt has difficulties to encounter which the greater colonies have not, need be afraid that the Federal Government would not do justice to it and see that justice was done to it in every respect as far as revenue was concerned. I believe that the Federal Government would not take advantage of the position of a colony like Western Australia to injure it, or in any way to impair its local administration. The two gentlemen from South Australia, although they are in favour of federation in the abstract, seem to be in the concrete rather afraid of throwing down the Customs barriers. Well, I really don't know why they should be afraid of doing that. South Australia is inclined to be protective, as all the colonies of Australia are, more or less, with the exception of New South Wales, but South Australia will be placed in exactly the same position as the other colonies will be placed, if a uniform tariff be adopted. The representatives of South Australia are afraid, no doubt, that Victoria has got the advantage of starting in the race, but I think that they need not be afraid of that. South Australia is able to produce many articles much cheaper and better than Victoria, articles of very common use, such as flour, for example. Now, I think that if the gentlemen representing South Australia will compare the position of their colony with the position of Queensland, they need not be in the least afraid of throwing down the Customs barriers. There is no doubt that Victoria has been very selfish in the past, and probably she is selfish in the present, but can those honorable gentlemen point to any State in the world, great or little, that has not been selfish whenever it has had the chance to be so? It is in the nature of States to be selfish, and I don't think that we should allow that notion, or that fact rather, of the selfishness of Victoria to stand in the way of a complete federal union of the Australasian Colonies. I believe that the people of Queensland are not afraid to throw down the Customs barriers, neither are they afraid of any start that Victoria has got in the race, although this colony has got as large a start, in the way of protection, against Queensland as it has against South Australia. I know that in several items of manufactured goods which the Victorians pride themselves on manufacturing, we, in Queensland, are able to hold our own even under the most open free trade, and if we cannot continue to hold our own in the future as we have done in the past, then I think we ought to go to the wall. But although Victoria will, no doubt, have a slight advantage after the throwing down of the Customs barriers, still I believe she will not have that advantage very long; and as far as Queensland is concerned, and I think the same may be said of sections, at all events, of South Australia, the distance and the extra cost of freight ought to be a sufficient protection on almost every item which is manufactured in Victoria. Then, I know that the colony of South Australia has been extremely anxious in the past to enter into a reciprocity treaty with Queensland, and, that being so, what objection can it have to such a complete system of reciprocity as the throwing down of all the Customs barriers in the colonies would be? No reciprocity treaty would give equal advantages to that. Different Governments of South Australia have, to my knowledge, made it their business for several years past to try and induce different Governments of Queensland to enter into negotiations with them for the purpose of adopting a treaty under which certain products of South Australia would be admitted free into Queensland, or admitted at reduced rates of duty, and certain products of Queensland would be admitted to South Australia duty free or at reduced rates of duty; and if different Governments of South Australia have been so anxious for that limited measure of reciprocity, why then cannot they adopt the higher and greater form of reciprocity—free trade with all our colonies? I really think that the South Australians are standing in their own light, although I don't believe for a single moment that the people of South Australia, when the question put by both of their representatives at this Conference comes to be settled, will declare against free trade between the colonies. I am a protectionist in principle in my own colony, and I believe that one outcome of the establishment of a Federal Parliament and a Federal Government will be intercolonial free trade and protection against the outside world. Now any one who is at all acquainted with the history of America must know that the greatness of America has partly risen from the fact of there being free trade

between all the states, from north to south and from east to west, with protection against the whole world outside. Nothing has contributed more to the advantage of America than that simple fact. Of course, I know that I am speaking in the presence of a great free-trader—Sir Henry Parkes—who does not believe in protection at all. At the same time, he must admit that it is much better to have free trade between all the colonies than to have only one colony a free-trade colony, even although the union may ultimately lead, as I think it will, to protection in all the colonies as against the outside world. Now, Sir, I come to some of the difficulties which have been stated by gentlemen who have spoken before me, some of them by my own colleague in the representation of Queensland, Sir Samuel Griffith. One of these objections is that the people of the different colonies are not prepared to go the length that we, the delegates in this Conference, are prepared to go. Another objection is that the people of the different colonies don't know each other sufficiently, and that they are opposed to the centralised system of Government, and my honorable colleague specially instanced Queensland as being opposed to a centralised system of Government. Now, Sir, I believe that the people of these colonies are far more ripe in the cause of federation than some honorable gentlemen in this Conference give them the credit of being. I thoroughly believe that if the question was put to the colonies to-morrow, as certain questions are sometimes put in Switzerland and in other countries under what is called the Referendum, the majority of the people of Australia would vote for federation as against no federation. And I believe, also, that they would give their votes intelligently, knowing what federation meant, what sacrifices would have to be made by the different local Legislatures; knowing, also, that it would mean the establishment of a Federal Executive and a Federal Parliament, with which they would have very little or no intimate connexion. Now, if my honorable colleague believes that, as I think he does, why should he or any other member of this Conference be afraid to give expression to the opinion? Why should we, who believe so thoroughly in federation, be afraid to raise the standard of federation which we feel ought to be raised, but which seemingly we are too timid to raise for fear of offending the susceptibilities of timid conservative people? Then, again, my honorable colleague thinks that the people of Queensland might be opposed to federation because they are opposed to centralization, being separationists in some parts of the colony; but the honorable gentleman ought to know, and I think he does know, that those people who are actually the strongest separationists are the most ardent of federationists.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—Hear, hear.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—The whole of the people of Northern Queensland, who are separationists, are as strong in the principle of federation as I am, therefore the argument that the people are opposed to federation because they are afraid of centralization has no force or effect whatever, as far as Queensland is concerned. Centralization has no terror for any one who thinks upon the subject, if sufficient local autonomy is left to the local Legislatures. If we were to have a Legislative Union it would be a different matter; if we were proposing to destroy the local Legislatures it would be a different thing entirely; but if we leave sufficient authority, as we ought to do, to the local Legislatures, Federal Government or centralization can only have the effect of making men believe that which we wish them to believe—that they are first Australians, and then Queenslanders, South Australians, or Victorians. Then, again, on the other hand, we must, I think, give to the Federal Parliament the full control of the waste lands of the Crown. I have said already that I am in doubt whether I would give the Federal Parliament the control of all the Crown lands, but there is a large amount of waste lands of the Crown almost outside of civilization which I think the Federal Parliament should have the full control of; and the Federal Parliament should also have the same control over the territorial jurisdiction of such outside parts as portions of Western Australia and the Northern Territory for the formation of new states. Every power and authority now exercised by the Imperial Parliament over those parts of Australia should be exercised by the Federal Parliament, and I believe that those powers would be exercised by the Federal Parliament in a more beneficent and intelligent manner than obtains at present, because the power would be exercised by those who know the character of the country and the requirements of the people they are dealing with. I believe also that power should be given to the Federal Parliament—as it is given to the Imperial Parliament—to cut up, if thought necessary, the different existing colonies of Australia,

and form them into smaller states. I consider that the colonies of Australia are too large for good government. Some of the existing colonies, such as Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are far too large for good government.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—No.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—I do not say South Australia only—New South Wales is also too large. If we look at the geographical position and area of the United States of America, we shall find that not one of those states is as large as the colony of New South Wales. Texas, the largest state in the Union, is only about one-third, or, at most, perhaps half the size of Queensland. There has been an agitation going on in Texas for years for the cutting up of that state into several smaller states. I believe that the small extent of territory in each state in America has had much to do with the good government which obtains in that country, and that Victoria has been the best governed colony in Australia because of the smallness of its territory.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Query.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—There is no query about the matter. To a large extent, the good government which has prevailed in Victoria has arisen from the smallness of her territory. Large states are never so well governed as small ones, and, therefore, the Federal Parliament ought to be empowered to cut up the larger colonies into smaller colonies, as the Federal Government of America has cut up the larger states into smaller states when it has been deemed expedient and just to do so. This may be an extreme opinion, but it is one I have held for a long time, and it is one which I am certain will not be opposed by my constituents in Queensland. I have heard a good deal from the speakers who have preceded me in regard to the Constitutions of Canada and the United States. Some reference has also been made to the establishment of a Federal Court of Appeal. The only representative, however, who really approached the subject, seemingly, with a full knowledge of it, was Sir John Hall. It must be known to every member of this Conference that the Sovereign is the fountain of justice, and that a subject cannot be prevented from appealing to Her Majesty for justice if he has not obtained it elsewhere. Therefore the establishment of a Federal Court of Appeal would not prevent an appeal from that judiciary to the Privy Council in London.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—We want the Court of Appeal in the colonies to be a final Court of Appeal; and a Court of Appeal in the colonies will be a Queen's Court as much as the Privy Council is.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—It would not be of much use if it were not so.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—The Federal Court of Appeal will be a court under the Crown, no doubt, but no one can prevent an appeal being made to Her Majesty, who sits figuratively in the Privy Council.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Her Majesty will also sit figuratively in the Court of Appeal in the colonies.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—I would be quite as anxious as Mr. Playford to prevent any appeal going beyond the bounds of Australasia if it could be done, but the limitation does not exist in Canada. An appeal lies in Canada to the Privy Council in London, though only in certain cases.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—Only by special leave of the Privy Council.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—There are some other points in the Canadian Constitution which I certainly would not like to see brought into the Australasian Constitution. First, there is the question of the Senate. The Canadian Senate is a body appointed by the Governor in Council for life, and I would be utterly opposed to the adoption of that plan here. I think the Senate ought to be a representative body, and that to allay the fears of the smaller states, such as Western Australia and Tasmania, the second chamber should in some way represent the colonies themselves as separate sovereignties. I regard the Senate of the United States as being one of the grandest representative bodies in existence. It is quite equal to, if it does not surpass, the British House of Lords. It is the best elective House of Legislature in the world, the reason of that being that it represents the different states, and is composed of men who have had vast experience of political life in some capacity or other before entering the Senate. Then, in Canada, the Governor in Council has the power of vetoing the legislation passed by the different local Legislatures. That is a power I would not like to give to any Federal Government established in Australia. When we have established a Federal Constitution in Australia, I think the Governors of the different colonies should be elected by the people of each colony, and that the

Governor should only have a veto upon the legislation of the Legislatures of the colony over which he presides. Those are two very material points in regard to which I differ with the system that prevails in Canada. I think that too much authority is given to the Federal Government in that country, and too little to the local Legislatures. I think that a happy medium might be established between the Canadian system and that which obtains in the United States. Coming to another point, Mr. Playford complained in a kind of way that this movement for federation did not originate with the people of the colonies. I would like to ask him what great movement has ever originated with the people? Have not the people always been urged on by their leaders in every matter of improvement and reform?

Mr. PLAYFORD.—The people have always forced their leaders.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—It is the leaders who begin reforms, and the people take it up from them. We can move the people if we try to do so, and if we believe in federation it is our duty to endeavour to influence the people to bring it about. Mr. Playford is under the impression, I suppose, that the United States of America in forming their present Constitution had fewer difficulties to contend against than we have in these colonies, and that in America the movement originated with the people. The fact is it was quite the opposite.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Did not the action of Great Britain move the people?

Mr. MACROSSAN.—The difficulties the Americans had to contend against were enormous. The only real difficulty we have is the fiscal one. The Americans had that and half-a-dozen others besides. They had the fiscal difficulty to a larger extent than we have. They had also the difficulty of slavery, the difficulty of dislike and hatred existing between the different inhabitants of different states, and the difficulty of living under a Government which had come to be despised. Our Governments are not despised. The Americans had also the difficulty of being so impressed with democratic ideas that the people would not trust a man to represent them for more than twelve months without retaining the power of withdrawing their confidence from him and withdrawing him from the Assembly into which they had sent him. The sturdy independence of the old Puritan spirit was such that they would trust no member of Parliament. We have no fear of tyranny in these colonies, or that a Federal Government will not act honestly within the limited sphere of its jurisdiction. But the American Government was scarcely a Government at all, and at the same time the people were averse to having a Government which exercised more power than the Articles of Federation gave to the Congress at that time. The Convention which established the present Constitution of America sat four years after the war with Great Britain was finished. There was no fear of any war at that time, but the country was tumbling into a state of anarchy. Rebellion had existed for months in Massachusetts, and there had been riots in other states. In America, the impelling power to federate was greater than in Australia, but the difficulties were also greater. With us, the impelling power is the desire for nationality, and the desire to abolish the Customs tariffs. When the American Convention was held, it was not held at the instance of the people—it was held in a sneaking kind of way. James Madison, who was an advocate for a strong Central Government, was actually afraid to bring forward a motion in his own State of Virginia for the holding of a Convention. He got a man who was opposed to the idea to do it, so fearful was he of the effect on public opinion of a proposal to have a strong Government. The father of one of the American Presidents, Mr. Tyler, was the man who submitted the motion. Then, when the Convention was held, all the states were not represented at it, and many of the members were afraid to do anything, because they were sent there simply to reform the Articles of Confederation, and not make a new Constitution of their own. They were afraid—the same as some timid men in Australia might be afraid—of federation; they were frightened to do anything to alter the existing system. Nothing done by the members of that Convention would have had any good result at all but for the admirable conduct of its President, George Washington. At that very time the different members of the Convention showed a cowardly fear—which sometimes exists, and should not exist in free states—of offending the people they represented.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—I think you will find that Edmund Randolph was the President of that Convention.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—No; George Washington was the President, and the short speech of a line or two which he made turned the fate of the Convention. He said—

“If to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God.”

That is what we should do. We should raise a standard which we believe in—that is the standard of a complete federation—and we may depend upon it that if we do so the people will carry it on to victory. If every man in this Conference will do what he believes inwardly to be his duty, there need be no fear of the result. What would the local Legislatures surrender after all? They would surrender a little authority and a little dignity. The people would surrender nothing; and the sacrifice which the local Legislatures would make would be fully compensated for by the great gain that would accrue in the union of Australia.

The Conference adjourned at twenty minutes past four o'clock until the following day.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1890.

The Public were admitted to the Conference Chamber at half-past Eleven o'clock a.m., the PRESIDENT (Mr. D. GILLIES) being in the Chair.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Discussion on Sir Henry Parkes' motion in favour of an early union under the Crown of all the Australasian Colonies (adjourned from the previous day) was then resumed.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Mr. President, I can safely say that I came to this Conference with no desire to even allude particularly to the colony which I represent. I came here not as a resident of New South Wales, but, I trust, in the spirit of an Australian citizen. In submitting the proposition which I had the honour to place before you I did it in a way which I thought could not possibly give any offence, or raise any feeling of acerbity. I even tried to suppress my own passionate yearnings in many respects. I endeavoured to be calm and circumspect, and I thought I tried to keep well to the subject in hand. Probably I ought not to feel any surprise at the debate taking a wider range than I anticipated. It seemed to me, however, that as we contemplated the calling together of a Convention to consider the real matters attaching to the formation of a Constitution, we had little to do outside that simple question. Therefore I cannot admit that the resolution which I placed before you was in any sense bald, or of a merely abstract character. Nor can I admit that I would have been justified in going one step further than I went. As the correspondence which led to this Conference will show, we are not here to deal with doctrines, but to say whether we can or cannot assent in the name of the free peoples of this continent to steps being taken in order to weld them together. If I am not surprised at other delegates having, as I think, departed from what I expected to be the business of the Conference, I am, nevertheless, surprised that I should have been personally treated with, I might say, rudeness; nor can I conceive what offence I have given unless it be that I am the oldest servant of the Australian people. I am equally unable to imagine anything more personally offensive than for a gentleman to tell another to his face that although making certain professions there is strong reason for believing that he is not sincere. To me no deeper offence could be offered. But I have had to encounter another thing which gave me a sort of fear that I was to be overwhelmed. In fact, Mr. Playford's behaviour reminded me—I think the allusion most appropriate—of the fable of "The Wolf and the Lamb," for he appeared determined to pick some kind of quarrel with me; why, I do not know. I had not disturbed the running waters, so I can only conceive the position to be that I am the lamb with whom the South Australian wolf is trying to quarrel on account of some imaginary act which I have never committed. What did he tell me? He ventured, and I must say I think it was a piece of presumption, to lecture me on my sentiment of loyalty—on my want of loyalty. He undertook, indeed, to challenge my loyalty to my Sovereign. Why, Sir, the fact is that I seized the earliest opportunity, after arriving in Melbourne—at the banquet given by yourself—to express my opinion that the colonies should not, as a matter of common wisdom, think of separating from what I took leave to call the grand old mother country. I am not a man, Mr. President, much accustomed to repeat a thing which I have once tried to say plainly, and though I may have failed last Thursday night to give expression to my feelings of loyalty in the delicate way and with the peculiar kind of eloquence in which the honorable gentleman would have expressed his, I am quite sure that I made my true meaning sufficiently clear. I really don't know how any true subject of Her Majesty could have said more. Certainly, I don't know how he could have said more becomingly. Because my notion of loyalty is not a lip service. My sense of loyalty is a steady consistent adherence to the principles of the institutions under which we live, and a devoted

homage to the Sovereign who uses her position to further the constitutional life of the nation. That is my idea of loyalty, and I have acted up to it at all times, and under all circumstances, throughout my life. Then the honorable gentleman said he had a command to satisfy the people of South Australia on one or two things concerning my public character. Sir, I take the liberty of doubting that he had the command of any ten men in South Australia to do any such impertinent thing. If I have ever been well received in any Australian colony, I have been well received in South Australia whenever I have visited it, and I have no reason whatever to suppose that there is any urgent inquiry there as to what I may have done or not done, or that he had any mission of the kind he mentioned. He wanted to be in a position, forsooth, to satisfy the people of South Australia as to my conduct with respect to the Federal Council, and he instanced the undoubted fact that I framed the first Federal Council Bill. That is an undoubted fact, but he might have gone further. If he had given himself the trouble of referring back to the year 1867 he would have found that then, at my instance, a law was introduced to and passed by the New South Wales Parliament to establish a Federal Council, and that that law is at this moment on the New South Wales Statute Book. It is a fact that, twenty-three years ago, the Legislature of the colony I have the honour to represent carried an Act to constitute a Federal Council for the purpose of considering the vexed question of Postal Communication, and if the other colonies, or any of them, had copied our example we could have met at the present moment under that law without any preliminary conference whatever, with authority to adjust all questions arising in regard to mail communication. Again, it is quite true that in the Conference of 1881, I being one of its members, a Bill was framed by me which was undoubtedly the basis of the present Federal Council Act. But when I did that I took care to leave on record my reasons for the step. I will read the resolutions on the subject which I brought forward. I am not quite sure, nor could I ascertain without searching through the papers, whether I actually submitted them or not, but that is not a material point. Here are the resolutions :—

“1. That the time is not come for the construction of a Federal Constitution with an Australian Federal Parliament.

“2. That the time is come when a number of matters of much concern to all the colonies might be dealt with more effectively by some federal authority than by the colonies separately.”

I can imagine some member of the Conference, Sir James Lee Steere for example, stating that this just fits the case. But I will go on :—

“3. That an organization which would lead men to think in the direction of federation and accustom the public mind to federal ideas would be the best preparation for the foundation of a Federal Government.

“The Bill has been prepared to carry out the idea of a mixed body, partly Legislative and partly Administrative. Care has been taken throughout to give effective power to the proposed Federal Council within prescribed limits without impairing the authority of the colonies represented in that body.

“No attempt has been made to constitute the proposed Council on any historical model, but the object has been to meet the circumstances of the present Australian situation, while paving the way to a complete federal organisation hereafter.”

Pursuant to this resolution a Bill was drafted, so that it will be observed that even at that time, nearly ten years ago, I sought to give strength to the Federal Council. Then came the Convention of 1883. I have, however, a pretty distinct recollection that the first movement towards that Convention was not to favour federation at all, but to support the annexation of the Island of New Guinea. The correspondence which led to that Convention will show that throughout the earlier stages of the affair the idea was simply to back up the action of the Queensland Government in taking possession of New Guinea in Her Majesty's name. I have good reason to recollect this part of the case, for although I was not in office at the time, a very influential resident of Queensland, who occupies at this moment a very high position there, appealed to me to write a letter to the Queensland Government offering them whatever support might be supposed to attach to my influence, which I did. I wrote at once, approving, with some qualification, of the policy of the act which had been committed. Another thing is that the Convention of 1883 met in December, I having in the previous July, quitted the shores of Australia on my way to visit America and England, so that the introduction of the federation question took place after I had left the continent. In truth, I had up to then heard nothing about it. But if I were permitted to say all that is within my knowledge, I could tell this Conference, and I would especially like to tell the representatives of Queensland, that I exerted whatever influence I had in London to forward what I understood to be the main object of that Convention.

For example, I had a long correspondence with a very powerful member of the British Government, the Lord Chancellor, and I telegraphed to Sir Alexander Stuart (what became of my telegram I do not know) informing him that if he would abstain from seeking to mop up all the islands of the Pacific and simply ask to obtain the control of New Guinea I believed he would succeed. I believe now that he would have succeeded, and that the flag of England alone would now be floating over the portion of New Guinea which was then free for occupation. The member of the British Government with whom I had the long correspondence was the Earl of Selborne, who was understood at the time to be the Minister most opposed to what had been done in Queensland, and he took chiefly one ground, namely that of affording protection to the native inhabitants concerned, fearing that a misuse would be made of the occupation of the island in order to flood the neighbouring market with cheap labour. I think that what I have said will show that I was no hindrance to the proceedings—so far as I knew them—intended to be introduced at the Convention. Mr. Playford asked how it was that, having prepared the measure which subsequently became the Federal Council Act, I was not prepared to advise the Parliament of New South Wales to authorize the colony to join that body. Sir, I stated the reason why as early as I could, as soon as I had, after my return to the colony, an opportunity of doing so, and I have repeatedly said the same thing since. Upon reflection, and after further examination of the great and complex question before me, I became satisfied that the body proposed to be created under my Bill would never succeed, and, of course, having become satisfied that it would never succeed, I was not foolish enough to persevere with the business, although I had in a measure originated it. Is it fitting that a man who had become convinced by further inquiry and reflection, and by a more close examination of authorities, that something he had proposed was not the right thing to meet what had to be met, should still, for the sake of identifying himself with the subject, persevere with his proposition? Certainly such a course is not one I would follow, and I seized the earliest opportunity of stating to the world that I had become convinced that the Federal Council scheme would never succeed. One of the reasons for the stand I took will, I think, commend itself to every person however much or little he may be acquainted with the principles of government—every person who is capable of examination and reflection. It was that a body so appointed and so limited in number and authority, and consequently so powerless to acquire prestige, as the Federal Council necessarily is, could never work in harmony in the face of any display of hostile feeling on the part of any of the great Parliaments of the Continent. Take the case of New South Wales. Our Parliament consists, with its two Houses, of more than 200 members. Is it likely that a legislative body of that sort would submit to the least movement on the part of the Federal Council in disaccord with its own views on any great question—a question of national magnitude? When such a movement came to be reviewed by that Parliament, or by any other Australian Parliament holding anything like the same position, what might not be expected? No body designed for the government of men is worthy the support of any rational being if it is not so formed that it will endure conflict, not only in times of peace but also in times of pressure and emergency. Why its very purpose must be, on occasions, to breast the storm—to control the elements—not simply in days of calm and peace, but in days of trial and national agony. Therefore, having become convinced that the Federal Council scheme would not succeed, although I had myself framed the measure under which it was constituted, I, like a sensible man, decided to advocate it no longer. I was not to be swayed in the matter by any such reason as that contained in the fact that the paternity of the body in question was ascribable to me. At the same time, I was not the leading spirit in opposition to it. Be it remembered that I did not return to the colony of New South Wales until the end of August, 1884, the Convention having been held, as I have mentioned, the preceding December. I was absent at the time, and never raised my voice in the business. In fact, I could not by any possibility have exerted any influence with regard to it until the end of August, 1884. Moreover, I did not even write a letter to a newspaper, or express my views in public, until, the time having arrived for me to do so, I gave utterance to them in my place in Parliament, stating them as I have stated them to this Conference; and I do not see how I could have followed any other course, and still held, as I hope I am allowed to hold, the position of a consistent, rational man. Well, that is the explanation on the subject I have to give to the honorable gentleman who raised the question, and I may

state to Sir James Lee Steere also that I hope he will accept it without my taking up the time of the Conference by answering him in particular on this point. Mr. Playford also told us that I had been false to some promise in regard to the exclusion of Chinese. But I may say for myself that I thought I had been singularly conspicuous in my resolute opposition to the introduction of Chinese; for at the very time the Conference the honorable gentleman alluded to sat in Sydney, there was before the Legislative Council of New South Wales a Bill introduced by me, which had been carried by an immense majority through the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and which was a severer measure in the direction of exclusion than any other law on the subject in these colonies. What gave some umbrage was the fact that I declined to withdraw that Bill because the Conference was sitting. I declined to do so because, for one reason, I had already gone through the toil and unpleasantness of passing it through the Legislative Assembly. Some of my friends, who held more moderate views on the question than I did, also thought that the Bill ought to be taken back, but I and my colleagues thought otherwise. We had had great trouble and labour in the matter, and had been successful so far, and we did not feel justified in throwing away what we had accomplished; the outcome being that the measure became law soon after the meeting of the Conference. Of course, the Emperor of China could most reasonably object to what I had done, but I do not know that Mr. Playford represents His Imperial Majesty. How any Australian Colony could complain of my taking securer steps than any it had taken in order to effect the common purpose in view I cannot understand. Remember, it is not two years since this Chinese Conference sat, and that what I undertook—I and my honorable colleague, Mr. J. F. Burns—to do was that as soon as any two other colonies adopted the model Bill agreed to at the Conference, we would take measures to bring our Act of Parliament into accord with theirs. Well, I have not done that, but inasmuch as my law is more effective than the others, or, at all events, quite as effective, I don't see that much can be complained of, except, as I have said before, by the Emperor of China. He has good grounds for complaint against us. All that we in New South Wales need to do is to repeal the section imposing a poll tax of £100 on each Chinese entering our ports, and we intend to do that. We have not done it already because we have been overtaxed with other work, which we thought ought not to be interrupted in order to amend the Chinese Act. Under these circumstances I fail to see how we have committed any breach of faith with the other Colonies. If the case had stood as Mr. Playford placed it before the Conference, complaint might have been made that we had agreed to introduce a Bill and had failed to introduce it. But, as a matter of fact, all we have to do is to weaken the Act we have passed by making it less drastic, not more so—by making it less effective for the work in view, not more so. I have now explained my most reprehensible conduct on these two important questions, and I do not fear that the explanation, whether satisfactory or not to my friends here, will be at all unsatisfactory to my constituents, the people of New South Wales. I also heard a remarkable doctrine from Mr. Playford, to which, as I have been drawn into this thing, I will make some allusion. He told us that this cause of federation is a thing that has arisen from what he called the "statesmen" of Australia. Now I don't know quite what they are. When I have heard persons talk of "statesmen," I could generally utter a sort of secret prayer that I might never be included in the category. The honorable gentleman says this movement has arisen with the statesmen, and that no movement or measure can succeed unless it arises with the people. A little later he stated that the people "drove" the statesmen. Well, all through my life, and all through my reading, I have heard, in connexion with the English nation, and the great nations that have sprung up from her, of "the leaders of the people." The expression has been "the people and their leaders." Now, however, I hear, for the first time, of the statesmen and their drivers. I don't understand this strange doctrine, and I venture to say, in contradiction of it, that there has not been one great movement for the benefit of mankind that did not in the first instance arise in some pregnant far-seeing human mind. A great thought has been communicated to other minds, it has been propagated by contact with other minds, and not until the real leaders of the people have become seised of it have the people themselves been roused to its truth, its importance, its grandeur, and its necessity to their welfare. That has been the history of every great movement known to England—of every great movement in the world. If we waited until the many, or any considerable number,

originated the affair, although it might be talked of often, it would be a long time before it came to the light. I don't think I need offer any apology to the honorable gentleman from South Australia after his fierce attack on me. I really thought at the time, looking at him, that I had something to fear. And I must assure Mr. Playford that I cannot accept him as an interpreter of my loyalty, and that I have no fear that the time will ever come when I shall need him as an apologist for it. Now, I have a word or two to say to the honorable gentleman who represents Western Australia. I can make great allowances for the youth and inexperience of Mr. Playford, but I can make none for Sir James Lee Steere. He comes before us as a superior personage, and he ought to set us an example, which I for one should be extremely glad to follow. I cannot but take exception to what that honorable gentleman has stated. The honorable gentleman leaped up and at once committed what I think was an insult to every one of us—certainly it was not a compliment. These are the honorable gentleman's very first words:—

“I cannot hope that any effort of oratory or rhetoric on my part will be sufficiently great to assist the imagination of members of this Conference, because my mind is eminently a practical one, and I have little imagination in my constitution. I think, if I may say so without offence, that the debate that has hitherto taken place has had rather too much of an academic character, and has been a little too full of sentiment. We should now take the more practical view of the question.”

Well, I shall show you in a moment or two what the practical view of the question is. But Sir James Lee Steere was not satisfied with this assumption of superior importance, but he went on to question my sincerity; and, not satisfied with that, he questioned the sincerity of the people of New South Wales. One purpose for my waiting for or seeking to get permission to speak this morning, was in order that I might obtain the official report of the proceedings of the Conference, from which I purpose quoting. Sir James Lee Steere said:—

“It is a very happy omen indeed that in discussing this question we have with us representatives of New South Wales, because, whether it is true or not, there has been an impression throughout the Australian colonies that the cause of federation has been delayed in consequence of New South Wales refusing to take any part in the Federal Council. I am very glad indeed to see the representatives of New South Wales present now; because I hope that before this discussion ceases either one or the other of those representatives will give us their reasons for having hitherto refused to join that body.”

Then he went on to say that though I had professed myself in favour of federation for five-and-twenty years, there was good reason to doubt my sincerity, and good reason to doubt the sincerity of the people of New South Wales who supported me. Then, a little further on, he used these words in continuing his address:—

“I shall welcome most gladly any scheme that may be devised to enable us to federate, if only for certain purposes. If we only federate for the purpose of defence it will be well to have had a Conference for that. Mr. Deakin remarked that it was all very well to ridicule the idea of the colonies being attacked by a foreign foe, but I do not see anything ridiculous in the idea. A day may come when England is at war, and our coasts may be ravaged by hostile cruisers, or attempts be made to land a foreign force on our shores. It is absolutely necessary that we should be prepared with a federal defence force. For that reason alone, if for no other, I shall be glad to see federation accomplished in some form.”

Here, Mr President, comes in the practical operation of this gentleman's practical mind. The colonies, unitedly, have 31,000 men for defence purposes. Western Australia herself has 600 men, and no doubt it would be a most practical solution of the difficulty for the colonies, with their tens of thousands, to join with the 600 for the defence of one of the longest portions of the sea-coast of Australasia. That, certainly, is a very practical question. But that, I think, is not the way in which we shall arrive at any safe conclusion on the main question of uniting the whole of the colonies. With regard to my own course, I have explained why I could not join a Federal Council, which, before it received the stamp of Imperial legality, I had come to the opinion would never work for the benefit of the Australian colonies. I have been spoken of as 'formulating—which I have not done—a Constitution for these colonies similar to that of Canada. I venture to say that I have never alluded to the Canadian Constitution in any way that would justify the inference that I have any intention, so far as I may have the power, of copying it. I only alluded to it once, and that was in my letter to Mr. Gillies, which opened the correspondence on this subject. Since then I have never alluded, except by way of illustration, to the Dominion Government, either in speech or in writing. This is what I said in my letter of October 30th, 1889:—

“The scheme of Federal Government, it is assumed, would necessarily follow close upon the type of the Dominion Government of Canada.”

Of course there must be some indication of the form it might take, and I go on to explicitly explain, fortunately for me, what I meant by that allusion:—

“It would provide for the appointment of a Governor-General, for the creation of an Australian Privy Council, and a Parliament consisting of a Senate and House of Commons.”

But I added these words:—

“In the work of the Convention, no doubt, the rich stores of political knowledge which were collected by the framers of the Constitution of the United States would be largely resorted to, as well as the vast accumulations of learning on cognate subjects since that time.”

I therefore simply indicated that, what I wanted, and what I believe the people of New South Wales want, is a thoroughly organized Federal Government, consisting of a Governor-General, to represent the Sovereign, of a Privy Council, which, at a later period, I explained should include the creation of a judiciary, and a Parliament, consisting of an Upper Chamber and a House of Commons. I went on to explain that in constructing this form of Government we should resort to all stores of learning which were open to us, and, though the sentence is a short one, it is sufficiently explicit to show what I mean. I then went on to point out, and I am glad I did so, because it saves me from much misrepresentation now, that we did not want a Federal Government alone for the purposes of defence, but for many other, and, to my mind, many higher purposes. My words are these:—

“Although a great and pressing military question has brought to the surface the design of a Federal Government at the present juncture, the work of a national character which such a Government could, in the interest of all the colonies, most beneficially and effectively undertake, would include the noblest objects of peaceful and orderly progress; and every year the field of its beneficent operations would be rapidly expanding.”

I thus showed clearly enough what I meant, as far as it can be stated in a letter of this kind, and in the few words I used on the only occasion when I alluded to the Dominion of Canada at all. I think I have a right to complain of Sir James Lee Steere, as an educated gentleman, being a little disingenuous with me. I will point out what I mean. The honorable gentlemen quoted two or three words used by the Premier of Queensland, but he did not quote the context which explained what Mr. Morehead meant. He quoted the words that, in the judgment of the Queensland Government, a Dominion Parliament would be more advantageously brought about by a process of development than by an act of displacement—and he stopped there. But Mr. Morehead did not stop there, and I am going to read what he said, in the name of Queensland:—

“As, however, previous communications and the reports of your public speeches have led me to the conclusion that your concurrence on this point is not to be looked for at present, and as this Government are exceedingly anxious that there should be no action or abstention from action on their part which would tend to render abortive any legitimate effort towards the establishment of a Federal Constitution, it becomes desirable to adopt some course which will neither imply disregard to your objection to the character of the Federal Council, nor prevent the Governments represented thereon from availing themselves, for consultative purposes, of the machinery provided by the Council, in order to facilitate whatever further steps may be deemed necessary to bring about a complete federation of the Australasian Colonies.”

I am perfectly satisfied with what the Government of Queensland said to the Government of New South Wales in this correspondence, and I think their conduct was not only straightforward and intelligible, but, in a manner, generous. I have had no complaint or doubt about Queensland from that time to the present, and certainly I could have none after listening to the really practical speech delivered last night by Mr. Macrossan. That honorable gentleman grasped the true points of this delicate, difficult, and urgent question, with a knowledge, a tact, and a forcible application of that knowledge, and the principles of Government, which I only wish I could equal. The object of this Conference, I was going to point out, is expressed in a few words by yourself, Mr. President. In your letter, addressed to myself, of the 13th of November, you, after expressing doubt as to whether my proposal was the best, admitted that it was very desirable that the whole question should be considered. You then say:—

“To ensure that consideration, I would suggest to you that, instead of going through the form of the Parliaments appointing representatives to a Convention, it should be accepted as sufficient if the representatives of the various colonies at the Federal Council were to meet yourself and representatives from New South Wales to discuss and, if deemed necessary, to devise and report upon an adequate scheme of Federal Government.”

From that time, on from the date upon which I accepted this proposal, I have regarded this Conference as essentially a consultative and preparatory body, to consider whether it were advisable to take further steps towards ascertaining the verdict of the Australian Colonies on the one great question. And, as I have already said, up to this

present hour, I have adhered to that regard of its character, and if I have broken through the restraint which I desired to place upon myself, it has been, to say the least of it, thoughtlessly provoked. Now, the honorable gentleman was pleased to characterize the resolution I submitted as a bald resolution. I cannot see its baldness. Another honorable gentleman characterized it as an abstract resolution. I contend it is nothing of the kind. An abstract resolution would be something partaking of this form: "It would be highly to the advantage of the Australian Colonies to have their coasts securely defended." That would be an abstract resolution, and, I think, a very good model of one. But this resolution of mine states all the facts which are necessary at this stage. So far from being abstract, it is very definite, very precise indeed, and it asks you to assent to a number of facts as proved truths, and proved truths with a practical bearing upon the condition of these colonies at the present time. It seems to me that unless we can believe that, we ought not to carry this resolution. The resolution says—

"That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown."

Nothing could be more definite; nothing could be more expressive. The resolution goes on to recognise the valuable services of the members of the Convention which founded the Federal Council; for in the light of the resolutions which I submitted to the Conference of 1881, that Council has been of great service to Australia. I will quote the words of my resolution, proposed two years before the Convention of 1883 met. The third of my resolutions stated—

"That an organization which would lead men to think in the direction of federation, and accustom the public mind to federal ideas, would be the best preparation for the foundation of a Federal Government."

I readily admit that members of the Convention of 1883, and the Federal Council itself, have rendered important service in the light of the resolutions which I submitted in 1881, in directing attention to a question, in accustoming men to the federal idea, and in a variety of ways leading on to the great end which every thoughtful man in the whole of these colonies has kept in view—the complete federation, at some time or other, of Australasia in one great nation. This resolution goes on to state that the time has now come for this higher act, and it declares to what, in the four grandest elements of national life, we had arrived at that time—in population, in wealth, in the result of a wise use of the energy, mental and physical, of the population, and in our application to the grand work of discovering what we ourselves possess in the resources of the country, and in our power to govern. These, I contend, are the four great elements of national life—numbers, the proper application of the strength of those numbers, the wealth arising from their co-operative action, and their capacity to manage their own affairs. And this resolution declares that all those grand conditions exist. Then the resolution goes on to say that no Government should be sought to be established as a central authority without due regard to the just claims of the several colonies. To call a motion of that sort abstract is simply a misuse of terms. If it had said more, as was pointed out by several gentlemen present, it would have been a mistake. It said enough, and on that broad resolution any structure whatever can be founded which the judgment of Australia may approve, and which the creative powers of Australia may call into existence. The Attorney-General for Tasmania, whom I am very glad to have met here for the first time, alluded somewhat more elaborately than I did to the warning which the attempts at Government in the United States hold out to us. I am anxious to state the case more definitely, and with the clearest accuracy that I am master of, because it seems to me that the early years of the existence of the United States supplies sounder lessons for us in this work than are to be found in the mother country or any other part of the world. Lest I should be mistaken, I am not going to speak of the advantages of the American organization. I am not going to speak upon the results that have followed that great organization. I am only going to allude to the process by which the American Constitution came into existence, as exemplified in a more forcible way than anything in the wide world can exemplify, the danger of these colonies going on longer in a separate condition. I say fearlessly that any person who really advocates the separation of these colonies—the continuance of that separation—can be no other than an enemy to Australian welfare; and I think I can prove conclusively, from the highest witnesses that history can produce, that the attempt to go on in that way in America

is the most awful warning to us. I do not withdraw the adjective, I say the most "awful" warning. As I am anxious to be quite clear, I shall state five great events which mark the foundation of the present Great Republic. The first blood was shed at Lexington in April, 1775. A party, I think of some 800 English soldiers, who were stationed in Boston, went out to the village of Concord to capture some munitions of war in possession of the American colonists. At Lexington they came upon a party of the patriotic colonists, and killed some eighteen of them. They did not get the munitions of war, because the Americans were on the alert and carried them to a place of safety, and the 800 English soldiers had to return to their quarters in Boston. But the hardy old Puritans—and here we were amongst Puritans, but not throughout the struggle—waylaid them at every yard as they had to make their way back through the forest, and of the 800 only 500 reached their quarters in Boston. They were shot down like dogs in revenge for the first blood they had shed. That is the first great event in this rebellion. On the 4th July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was approved. This, you will observe, was a considerable time after the blood-shedding at Lexington, because we never should forget, and no Englishman ought for a moment to forget, that there never were a people more loyal to the Throne of England than those Americans who were driven into rebellion by such practical men as Lord North and George III. They endured pains and penalties without number; they endured pains and penalties which can never be properly described, rather than forsake the standard of England; and it was only by the blundering—the wholly incredible blundering—of such men as George III. and Lord North (and they were practical men) that the American Colonies were lost to Great Britain. It is worth while pausing to consider for a moment that when this Declaration of Independence was agreed to the delegates to the Convention were split up by the most incredible dislikes, antipathies, and attempts to undermine each other's influence. Though they all assembled with halters round their necks, and every man Jack of them would have been hanged if they had not succeeded in their object, they could hardly keep their hands from each other's throats. I mention these things as a fair warning for Australia. I only want to state the facts that the Declaration of Independence was agreed to in July, 1776; that the articles of federation and perpetual union were adopted on the 15th November, 1777; and that the Independence of the United States was acknowledged by England on the 20th January, 1783. The event that led, as you no doubt all know, to the close of the war was the battle of York Town, and the 8,000 English troops coming before Washington and laying down their arms, or the complete outgeneralling of Lord Cornwallis by that great soldier George Washington. The Constitution of the United States became the supreme law of the land by the ninth State required to give it validity signing it on the 21st June, 1778. So it will be seen that the Articles of Confederation did not come into force until one year four months and eleven days after the Declaration of Independence. During that time there was hardly any Government, notwithstanding that Washington had to contend against the experienced troops of England. The Constitution came into force just ten years and seven months after the Articles of Confederation, or five years and five months after the close of the war. For five years, therefore, during which this young country was in the throes of a terrible war, the people were carrying on the conflict under the Government of separate States with separate sovereignties. For five years afterwards they carried on their peaceful operations under the separate Government of these sovereign states. If it was necessary, I could bring before you hundreds of witnesses of the highest standing to show the disastrous effects of that temporary Government of the disunited States; but I shall only bring one—the one man without whose marvellous skill as a soldier, without whose unequalled rectitude as a man and a great citizen, and without whose discernment and whose power of resource, which never failed him, the United States would never have accomplished their independence, and without whose wise counsel, whose great example, and whose commanding influence in peaceful times, they would have broken down—George Washington. All through the awful time that he was fighting against the Crown of England for the independence of the United States hardly a day passed over his weary head without bitter complaints from him of his want of support. I will not, however, quote from the scores and scores of his letters complaining of the disorganized state of the Government under the Articles of Confederation during the war, but I will come to the time of peace. The disorganization, the feebleness, the inadequacy of the Government for any rational purpose was so great that the prophets of evil, the marplots—and they

are always too plentiful all over the world—were pointing out with sinful jubilation that the states would soon break down, and that they could not hold out much longer; and it is said that the old king revelled in the anticipation of the collapse of this young Republic. But I will come now to the opinions of George Washington after peace was proclaimed—after the independence for which he had fought so well, setting an example which can never be exceeded—and whose independence he, and he alone, won. In 1784, a year after the independence of America was acknowledged by the Crown of England, he writes thus to one of his compatriots:—

“The want of energy in the Federal Government; the pulling of one state and parts of states against another; and the commotions among the eastern people”—

They had broken out into riot and actual rebellion in several places.

—“have sunk our national character much below par, and have brought our politics and credit to the brink of a precipice. A step or two more must plunge us into inextricable ruin. Liberality, justice, and unanimity in those states which do not appear to have drunk so deep of the cup of folly, may yet retrieve our affairs, but no time is to be lost in essaying the reparation of them.”

He writes to another friend thus:—

“However delicate the revision of the federal system may appear, it is a work of indispensable necessity. The present constitution is inadequate; the superstructure is tottering to its foundation, and, without help, must bury us in its ruins.”

That was after ten years of Government by a cluster of separate states. Again, writing to Edmund Randolph, on the occasion of his appointment to the head of the Congress, he says:—

“Dear Sir,—It gave me great pleasure to hear that the voice of the country had been directed to you as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and that you had accepted the appointment.”

Of course, no one will confound this with any appointment to the Presidency, which did not come into force till some years afterwards. The letter proceeds:

“Our affairs seem to be drawing to an awful crisis. It is necessary, therefore, that the abilities of every man should be drawn into action in a public line, to rescue them, if possible, from impending ruin. As no one seems more fully impressed with the necessity of adopting such measures than yourself, so none is better qualified to be intrusted with the reins of Government.”

Here, then, I bring one great witness out of hundreds to show, not simply the inadequacy, but the impossibility of governing the people by a number of authorities, and it seems to me that this one case supplies a warning to us not to attempt anything that would disorganize authority and separate the powers which are always most wanted at a time when it is most difficult to obtain them—which are always of most value to the citizens governed at a time which allows of no processes to bring them into existence. If they do not exist already, the country that trusts to such helps as those is lost; and Washington saw clearly enough, from an experience which no other man living had obtained, that America would have been lost had it not been for the wise counsels which led to the adoption at last of the present Constitution and Union Government under it, which now rule between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 of free subjects. I will endeavour to state as briefly as I can, and, of course, with as much force as I can, the great objects of a Central Australian Government. I omitted entirely some of those objects in my opening speech, because I had really been in a condition in which I could give attention to nothing up to the morning on which I spoke. I would willingly have left the Conference that day for the mere purpose of rest, and it is no wonder to myself that I lost sight of some of the more important of those objects. Two of the most important, from a practical point of view, relate to the Asiatic races and to the islands of the Pacific. No one, I presume, will doubt the principle of growth in the Australian people. What we are to-day is nothing to what we shall be this day twelve months, and if men could go away beyond the reach of the telegraph and post office for ten years, and then return, they would hardly believe that the Australia of the year 1900, was the same country as the Australia of 1890. The elements of growth among us are simply marvellous, and they will go on in an increasing ratio as time progresses. Who knows what troubles may arise in relation to those countless millions of inferior members of the human family who are within easy sail of these shores? Who knows what will take place in the next decade in the empire of China? There are many strong evidences that the thin end of the wedge of change has been driven into that empire, which remained in seclusion for centuries and centuries; and looking to the weak organization of the governing powers, who knows what new forms of socialism may not split up the empire of China with its 400,000,000 men and women? Who

knows what form the policy of that vast empire may assume, and who would dare to foreshadow how intimately it may concern the free peoples of this country? I spoke just now of the efforts of New South Wales to restrict the tide of Chinese immigration. I hope I shall be permitted to state here what I have often stated in other places, in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what my view on this point is. I am not one of those, as I have repeatedly declared elsewhere, who regard the Chinese people with any feeling of loathing. I am not one of those who wish to look down upon them as a people who are in their habits particularly inferior to us. On the contrary, I believe them on the whole to be a law-abiding, industrious, frugal, and peaceable people. I have never opposed the Chinese on any ground derogatory to their character as members of a civilized community, but I have opposed their entrance into Australia, because I believe it is my highest duty and the highest duty of every person who has imagination in his composition to do so. I believe it to be the duty of every one to endeavour to preserve these Australian lands which were acquired according to the rights of nations, for a people modelled on the type of the British nation; and it is on that ground, and on that ground alone, that I have opposed the introduction of the Chinese. I wish to refer to the question now in a much higher light. I cannot lose sight of the fact that these people number upwards of 400,000,000, that they are a hardy race, that they are an adventurous race, and, what is of more importance to us, that they are an imitative race. What we can do they will try to do, and they will, with greater or less success, accomplish it. It is said that Napoleon I., who certainly, in the qualities of statesmanship, was amongst the giants of the world, once expressed his opinion that it was only necessary for the Chinese to acquire European arts, especially the art of ship-building, in order to conquer the world. The saying, whether correctly attributed to Napoleon or not, conveys the truth that there are elements of power in this nation, because there is no power except in the number of human minds and human organisms. It is population alone which gives the foundation of power in every structure of government under the sun. And I say again, it is in the highest degree necessary, and it may be necessary to the security, to the integrity, and to the honour of Australia, that there should be a central power to do what is wise and fitting the occasion in regard to these multitudes of Asiatics. Turning from that field to the field of the South Sea Islands, I have no doubt whatever in my mind that if there had been a central government in Australia—if Australia could have spoken with one voice in the year 1883, New Guinea would have belonged to Australia.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—Hear, hear.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—I have no doubt whatever of it, and I do not think that any person with a mind accustomed to the contemplation of events, or at all acquainted with Australian history, can doubt it. We know what has followed. As was pointed out by my colleague (Mr. McMillan) with great force and accuracy yesterday, those great armed powers of Europe which are shut in from the sea are not only wanting more earth for their multitudes to live upon, but are wanting the earth which fronts the ocean in any part of the world. I am treading somewhat on dangerous ground, and I do not care to pursue this idea, but we all know what has occurred. We know the tortuous ways in which persons who have had to negotiate with England have acted, and with what marvellous tenacity they hold to any authority in the Southern Seas. Now, Australia ought to be mistress of the Southern Seas. The trade, the commerce, and the intercourse of those groups of rich islands ought to centre in our ports, and with these advantages we ought to hold the mastery of the hemisphere. That is our destiny, and it will come. But why should we not let it come with the least pains and penalties, with the least delays, and with the least possible loss of time and opportunities. These are two very great objects which can only be properly attained, properly promoted, by a Federal Government. I think I agree in the main with Mr. Macrossan's view as to the necessity of giving power, all the power necessary, to this Government, if we assent to create it. I also agree with Mr. Playford, and it affords me unspeakable happiness to do so, that it will be the duty of the Convention, if it is called into existence, to jealously watch the rights and privileges of the provincial Governments. I agree entirely, and I have as much interest in it—as a citizen of New South Wales—as any of the members of the Conference, I agree entirely, I say, in not stripping the colonial Governments of any power which they can hold, consistently with due power being given to the Government which

represents them all. But there are even higher objects than these waiting to be achieved by an Australian Government, a Government that can appear everywhere as representing the whole people, a Government to which the doors of every Court will be thrown open, and before which no nation would appear except with respect and proper appreciation of its present and future importance. There is the national credit, which has been alluded to already, and I will only pass it by with one word, that the credit of Australia under the powers of a Federal Government would, I think, be second to none—certainly it would be second to none excepting England. She would stand amongst the best before the world. Is that no light object? Is that no object in the direct material interest of Australia? There is a higher object still—the object of a national influence. What influence have these detached colonies? It is surprising that they have so much; but the influence of the proudest—we will say Victoria—is nothing to the influence of an Australian nation, an Australian Government. She would be able to influence the destinies of civilized men in all parts of the world. It cannot for a moment be doubted that there is another object scarcely less than this—and I hope Sir J. Lee Steere will not consider that I am merely dealing with imaginary things—there is the object of exercising national power in the community of nations all over the world. Who can doubt that our national power would be incalculably increased by its being exercised by one strong intelligent head? And there is, highest of all, the object of national honour. Why should not the name of an Australian be equal to that of a Briton? Why should not the name of an Australian sailor be equal to that of a British sailor? Why should not the name of an Australian citizen be equal to that of the citizen of the proudest country under the sun? All those grand objects would be promoted by a national organization. But there is something more. Make yourselves a united people, appear before the world as one, and the dream of going “home” would die away. We should create an Australian home—our rich men would find avenues for the employment of their talents, and for the expenditure of their superfluous fortunes on the spot—the Governor-General of Australia would be able to hold a court that would be as attractive as that of the monarchs of the old world, which is not a light thing to be passed over as a mere matter of sentiment. We know what was said by a wise minister to a European potentate who declined to do some trivial thing on the ground that it was only a ceremony. “My liege,” said the Minister, “you are only a ceremony.” He knew how much the world is moved by the forms, by the ceremonies, and by the social influences which are brought to bear, and which are inseparable from a high state of civilization. We should have “home” within our own shores; “home” with all the lofty ideals for the mere socially ambitious. We should have avenues of employment for the most gifted among our sons, and there would be no object of ambition superior to what could be presented to them on the spot which gave them birth. For some years past, I have enjoyed the acquaintance of a man who is perhaps the highest student of the materials of history living in our country. A few years ago I was introduced to Mr. Lecky by Lord Tennyson. I have had frequent opportunities of enjoying his conversation under his own roof, and I am in correspondence with him now. On Tuesday last, I received a letter from Mr. Lecky on the federation of the Australian Colonies, and I don't think it out of place—and I am quite sure that, if it were possible, I should have his permission—to read it to the Conference. He writes to me on the occasion of my sending him the federation papers, and his letter is dated December 28, 1889. It is as follows:—

“DEAR SIR HENRY,—I have been reading, with great interest, the papers you were kind enough to send me. Your great work seems marching steadily to its consummation. If a federal system such as you propose, had existed in the American Colonies——”

Let me say, here, that if there is a man living who has ransacked the archives for the materials of American and English history, it is Mr. Lecky. He knows, probably, more than any other Englishman about the events which led to the loss to Great Britain of the American Colonies. He writes:—

“If a federal system such as you propose had existed in the American Colonies in the last century, it is probable that their quarrel with England would have been avoided.”

I have already pointed out, what history points out, how anxious the whole of the great men who founded the American Union were to avoid a separation. There never was a more loyal subject of the British Crown than George Washington, and there was not one of the great men who had a hand in framing the Constitution who

would not gladly have allowed the country to remain a part of the Empire. Mr. Lecky proceeded—

“The only wish of Grenville was, that they should have an army for their own protection.”

Let me pause here. In what was considered to be a most propitious change of Ministry, under the leadership of Lord Grenville, the object was not to endanger the connexion, not to tyrannize over the American Colonies—but, on the authority of this great historian, that the American Colonies should have an army for their own protection. They could not, however, agree to give it sanction, on account of the awful dismemberment arising from the existence of so many separate Governments.

“The only wish of Grenville was that they should have an army for their own protection; but there was then no single body which could represent them all, and it was the extreme difficulty of obtaining the concurrence of a great number of separate Legislatures that induced him to adopt his fatal plan of taxing them by means of the British Parliament.”

We now have it, on the authority of Mr. Lecky, than whom there can be no better, that Lord Grenville’s object was not to tax the American people, and he would not have done so if he could have got the assent of any single body to the formation of an army, or if he could have avoided the chaotic cavillings of the thirteen separate Legislatures, and induced them to tax themselves. Mr. Lecky further states:—

“If America had then been constituted as Australia would be upon your plan, no difficulty would have arisen, and it is totally certain that British taxation would never have been proposed.”

I do not know whether the word “totally” is a correct rendering or not. In conclusion, Mr. Lecky says—

“You seem to be engaged in a work of unity and conciliation, the most appropriate and noblest employment of old age.

“Believe me, dear Sir Henry Parkes, with best wishes,

“Faithfully yours,

“W. E. H. LECKY.”

Something has been said by several honorable gentlemen, and especially in those model addresses which were delivered by the delegates from New Zealand, in both of which the highest tone of the gentleman was preserved with the resolute determination of the citizen—perhaps overmuch said, about loyalty. As I observed just now, I do not think that I need any witness to my loyalty; but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the future is in the hands of the all-wise God. It is impossible to forecast what the march of events may bring forth—it is very unlikely, indeed, that I shall live to see them—but I trust I am gifted with sufficient foresight to contemplate in some measure what may occur. It may be—because the greatest events are often sent on their sliding-plane of operation by the most trivial circumstances—that the Australian people may not always live under the English flag. I pray God they may. I believe they can have no higher destiny. A religious poet says—

“Prayer is the soul’s sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed,
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.”

My whole being trembles with an unuttered prayer of that kind, that the whole of the British possessions may remain for ever forming parts of one beneficent Empire such as the world has never seen. I can see no permanent obstacles to such a grand consummation; I see no reason why the Australias should not become a Federal Dominion, a result which we are all, I hope, now trying to bring about. The North American Colonies will, I think, become more completely a Federal Dominion by some reform of their present Constitution. Our South African possessions may, with great care—and great care will be necessary—become also a cluster of states; and I can see no reason on earth why this comparatively great independent congeries of states should not unite with the mother country in forming an Empire such as has never yet been formed, and which would carry our language, our laws, our social habits, our literature, our great stores of science, to all parts of the habitable globe. My prayer is that wise counsels and unforeseen beneficent influences may bring this about. But it may be otherwise; it may be, as many very respectable and reputable citizens dream, that we shall form a nation by ourselves. But whatever is the future destiny of Australia—whether it is the grand destiny of forming part of this new Empire that ought to rule, in the interests of peace, the whole world, or whether it becomes a separate nationality—what we are attempting to do now is commended by wisdom, commended by foresight, commended by every

principle of national morals, and will be equally beneficial to the people whatever course events may take. I trust that this Conference will lead to a better understanding. I deny that I have been the means of any disturbance. Whatever quarrels may have taken place, New South Wales has never been the aggressor. I say that very deliberately. If a Conference assembled, as it did assemble, and certain members of that Conference, including the representatives of New Zealand, went behind the back of the Conference, and voted in their own interests on what they were to consider in the interest of all the colonies, New South Wales had no part in it; she was the victim. If a tax, which to my mind is the most barbarous that we could conceive, is levied upon the live stock of the country—upon the food supplies of the people—we are not the authors of it. If there is not free intercourse across the River Murray we are not to blame. We established free intercourse between South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales at a cost to our taxpayers of £60,000 per annum—it existed for some time; it was at length abrogated, but not by New South Wales. A few months hence it will be 36 years since I was elected to the Legislature of New South Wales. I am not going to state these few facts for the purpose of enabling any one to write my biography, but for another purpose. Since then I have been elected to that Legislature considerably over 30 times. I have passed through more than 30 contested elections, I have been at the head of five administrations, and I have sat in every Parliament, and voted, with one exception, on every great question. Now I am going to state why I gave you these facts. In no Parliament, in no public meeting, in no group of my fellow-citizens, in no intercourse with any personal friend, has the word “retaliation” ever fallen from my lips. Retaliation between nations is an abomination to me; and whatever provocation the colony of New South Wales has had, I have held this doctrine to my angry fellow-colonists who have appealed to me time after time, that nothing would induce me ever to give my adherence to the wicked principle of retaliation. One Christian people has no moral right to retaliate upon another, unless they desire to set the world by the ears. Where does such a policy as that lead to? For the most part our markets have been thrown open to all of you. I believe with my colleague that New South Wales could better than any of the other colonies endure to live alone; and I believe that if any of the colonies have an interest higher than the rest in this question of federation it is the smaller colonies. I ask, with every respect, how would it be possible for Western Australia to remain outside a federation of the colonies? I live in a Sydney suburb, which is separated from the city by one of the arms of Port Jackson; and this Sydney suburb contains more than two-thirds of the population of all Western Australia. Its 30,000 inhabitants, however, send only four members to our Parliament, whereas the 44,000 in Western Australia have a Parliament of their own, with the incalculable advantage of Sir James Lee Steere as its president. Surely the great colonies—great in population, great in wealth—have less interest in federation than the smaller colonies. I think we could defend our ports a little better than Western Australia could defend hers if a time arose for defence; I think that from our resources, our position, the undoubted skill and enterprise of our people, we are as well able to take care of ourselves as are the people of Western Australia. But all through these negotiations I have not only said that we are willing to come into a Federal Dominion with the smallest colonies, but I have said that we seek no advantage for ourselves; we do not wish to make any condition whatever: we are prepared to trust to the wisdom, to the honour, and to the justice of a Federal Parliament, and to commit all our interests to it. That is our position, and unless we are willing to trust to a Federal Parliament, I cannot understand how we can hope to federate in any way which will be worthy of the name. As I did not wish, in the first place, even to mention the name of New South Wales, I am still, if possible, more unwilling to introduce the subject of its fiscal policy. I have no fear of the policy of New South Wales being reversed. I have confidence that that policy will gain strength in the next appeal to the people, and I tell this Conference that, whether we federate or not, I shall not abate one jot of my efforts to promote the noble policy of freedom for the exertions of civilized men. I only mention my determination, as a citizen of New South Wales, to still promote our own policy, first, that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter, and, secondly, to show the genuineness of my professions. We are told that we shall be overwhelmed in the Federal Parliament by those who favour the opposite policy. Even if that fact could be demonstrated to me, it would in no

way turn my course in seeking to build up in these colonies a Federal Dominion. I would still vote for the same policy; and, though the first wave of Parliamentary authority might be against it, I should have no less confidence in its ultimate triumph, believing as I do that it is based on principles which are eternal—the principles of justice, of freedom, and of human brotherhood—of the ultimate ascendancy of which I have no fear. That in no way intimidates me, or qualifies my desire to enter into a Federal Government. I have thought it necessary, after what has been said, to speak thus plainly. I should have been perfectly willing, as I said at the opening of my speech, to have left the name of New South Wales out altogether, but other gentlemen were not willing to take that course. I have stated my views very briefly on those points which have been introduced into the discussion. But the main object for which, representing New South Wales, I stand here, is to say that we desire to enter upon this work of federation without making any condition to the advantage of ourselves, without any stipulation whatever, with a perfect preparedness to leave the proposed convention free to devise its own scheme, and, if a central Parliament comes into existence, with a perfect reliance upon its justice, upon its wisdom, and upon its honour. I think I know the people of New South Wales sufficiently to speak in their name; and I think I can answer for it that an overwhelming majority of my countrymen in that colony will approve of the grand step being taken of uniting all the colonies under one form of beneficent Government, and under one national flag. Of course I must trust to honorable gentlemen not inferring that when I talk of a national flag I mean anything that is not perfectly in accord with the flag of England, I only mean a flag to represent the whole of the people within the shores of Australia. I came here with my mind quite untrammelled, quite unbiased, anxious to join the other colonies, and it is my most firm belief that if we arrive at this great end of forming an Australian Dominion, we shall do the grandest work that is possible to our hands and to our generation. Even if honorable gentlemen doubt that this end can be attained now—and I do not doubt it—there can be no doubt it will be attained in a short time. The great living principle of federation has seized the hearts of the Australian people, and it will warm their nature, take deeper root, and have more splendid attraction as events disclose themselves. And whether we are a federated people within the next two years, as we may be and ought to be, or not, we shall be a federated people within the next decade, if not much sooner. I pray God that this event will come about by the wisest counsels, that it will not be delayed, and that it will be crowned with every kind of happiness for the United Colonies.

The PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen of the Conference: As a member of the Conference, I desire to take this opportunity of addressing myself to the important question which has been under our consideration for the past few days. I congratulate Sir Henry Parkes on his second powerful and eloquent speech in which he has dealt with the great issues before us, and, I venture to think, dealt with them satisfactorily. There was only one part of the address he has just delivered, however, which I make bold to say might perhaps have been better left out, namely, his references to some of the statements made by members of the Conference. I am quite certain that those statements were not made with any intention of creating any ill-feeling in the Conference, much less with a view of embittering this discussion, and I regret that my honorable friend, Sir Henry Parkes, should have thought that the observations made by Mr. Playford and Sir James Lee Steere were of such a character as to call for serious comment. I noticed that Mr. Playford was a little warm while he was speaking, but his observations certainly did not convey to my mind any idea of intentional affront. Under these circumstances, and seeing that the deliberations of the Conference have been so well conducted, with such excellent taste and judgment, as well as with great ability, it might perhaps have been better if the observations of Sir Henry Parkes to which I have referred had remained unsaid. No doubt, on a point of that kind, every man is entitled to consider his own case, and as Sir Henry Parkes thought proper to believe or think that the statements made by Mr. Playford and Sir James Lee Steere improperly reflected upon him, undoubtedly he was perfectly justified in resenting them under the circumstances. There was one other point in which I think Sir Henry Parkes was scarcely fair—I do not mean to say that he was intentionally unfair—but having taken the views he has advocated for a number of years and pressed them so forcibly, I think he was not altogether fair in his remarks with regard to the Federal Council. May I be permitted to draw attention to the fact that his

observations appear to me to be scarcely consistent with a portion of the resolution which he has submitted to this Conference? A portion of that resolution gives great credit to the founders of the Federal Council for the good work they have done; but if the Federal Council is, in his judgment, wholly useless, then a part of his resolution is inconsistent with his own opinions.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—I certainly did not say the Federal Council is useless.

The PRESIDENT.—I understood the honorable gentleman to convey the idea that from the very time he heard of the formation of the Federal Council the reason he did not urge New South Wales to join it was that he believed its works would be useless, and that it would be utterly impossible for the Council to do any good at all. And the honorable gentleman made a comparison between its numerical smallness and the large Legislature of New South Wales, to the effect that inasmuch as the Federal Council was a small and the Legislature of New South Wales was a large body it was wholly out of the question that the Legislature of New South Wales could think of remitting any question to the Federal Council, because they could not allow 200 members of Parliament in New South Wales to be overruled by a handful of men in the Federal Council. Now, I venture to submit that that is hardly putting the question in its proper light, and I desire to make one or two observations upon that point, with a view of justifying not only the existence of the Federal Council, but the work it has been enabled to do. It is well known, and has been set forth by Sir Samuel Griffith and other members of the Conference, that the Federal Council was originally established to do work which no one colony could do for itself, to legislate upon subjects in which all the colonies in the group were interested, and upon which it was desirable that legislation should take place, but upon which none of the colonies was able to legislate alone. The necessity for a legislative body like the Federal Council has been shown over and over again. A number of Intercolonial Conferences have been held from time to time, but in nine cases out of ten in which they came to agreement on the questions remitted to them for consideration, as to the lines upon which each colony should legislate by itself, from one cause or another the majority of the subjects on which agreements were arrived at were never legislated upon at all. Changes of Governments, changes of situations and circumstances, intervened to prevent local legislation on many of the subjects in reference to which the basis of legislation had been laid down by the representatives of the different colonies in the Conferences to which I have alluded. I dare say it was not the deliberate intention of any of the Governments represented at any one of those Conferences not to legislate on the subjects in question, but changes of Government, or other circumstances over which they had no control, often occurred to prevent such legislation, and the agreements between the representatives of the colonies came to naught, notwithstanding that it was a patent fact to all Australia that uniform legislation was absolutely necessary on important questions on which there was great confusion, and in reference to which it was impossible for each colony to legislate separately on its own lines. The desire in everybody's mind was that there might be created a body which should have the power to legislate upon subjects in reference to which the representatives of all the colonies were agreed, but upon which the colonies could not legislate in their local Parliaments. That was the origin of the Federal Council, and notwithstanding the number of gentlemen occupying seats in the Legislature of New South Wales, and the number of gentlemen occupying seats in the Legislatures of the other colonies, I venture to think that it would be in no way disparaging to them to remit any subject they might think proper to remit to the consideration of the Federal Council; nor would it be derogatory to them if the Federal Council should come to conclusions on the subject, and give legislative shape to those conclusions. As a matter of fact the Federal Council has legislated in a variety of ways on important matters, and, I believe, wholly to the satisfaction of the colonies represented, and I submit to Sir Henry Parkes that the only reason why the Federal Council has not been of greater value is simply owing to the fact that the whole of the Australian continent was not represented in that Council. Had the whole of this vast continent been represented, I am confident that the Federal Council would have been able to do work which would have met with the approval of all the Australian Colonies. The Federal Council is a legislative body, and has no administrative power, and it was never contemplated from the first that it should have administrative power, unless great changes were made in its Constitution which might

bring that about, but I venture to think that the powers of the present Federal Council, if all the colonies of Australia were represented in it, are such as would enable the Council to do great and good work for the people of this continent. As I have said, notwithstanding its restrictions, the Federal Council has already done good and valuable work, and the only reason it has not been able to do still more is because one of the principal colonies of Australasia has not been able to see its way to join the Council. Of course the Federal Council would not require to do work which each of the colonies is able to do for itself. Passing on to the subject under the consideration of this Conference, I may be permitted to say that the importance of our meeting here on the present occasion cannot be over valued. We have heard many eloquent speeches dealing with both the sentimental and the practical sides of this great question, many of the speeches, such as large portions of the speeches of Sir Henry Parkes, dealing with the bright and noble aspect of the question, and forecasting to some extent the great future that is awaiting Australasia. I am confident there is no one who has paid the slightest attention to the increase of population in these colonies, to the increase of their wealth and resources, and, as Sir Henry Parkes has pointed out, their capacity for self-government, but will be ready to admit that Australia has within itself all the elements of a successful and prosperous national life, and that the colonies ought to be quite prepared to adopt the policy of creating a Federal Constitution and a Federal Government. Well, we have met here on this occasion for the purpose of endeavouring to come to a conclusion among ourselves, after full discussion, as to whether the time is ripe for creating that Federal Constitution, and I now propose to consider very briefly how far our discussion has advanced the proposals which have been submitted to us. Have we been in a position to come to the conclusion that we can well establish a Federal Constitution, consisting of a Federal Parliament and Federal Government? I think the course we have pursued in having a meeting of this kind has turned out to be a wise one, as I believe that if we and the other colonies had accepted the proposal made by Sir Henry Parkes in the first instance, for each of the Parliaments of this continent to appoint delegates to a Convention for the purpose of setting forth the principles of a Federal Constitution, and, in fact, drafting a Federal Constitution, there would have been very little hope of those Parliaments appointing delegates to that Convention within any reasonable time. We have had an opportunity, however, of discussing this question on the present occasion, and exchanging opinions, not as to what the future Federal Constitution should be, but with the object of determining in our own minds whether we believe the time is ripe for federation, and whether the views of the people of this continent are so far advanced that they are prepared by their representatives in Parliament to send delegates for the purpose of considering this great question of a Federal Constitution. Now, I believe that in all the references which have been made to the desirability of framing this Constitution, while there is no doubt whatever that Sir Henry Parkes clearly indicated that it should consist of a Governor-General, two Houses of Parliament, and a Federal Government no doubt responsible to the Federal Parliament; and while it is quite true that this is the main principle in the Constitution of the Canadian Dominion, yet I nevertheless agree with Sir Henry Parkes that it would not necessarily follow that the whole of the provisions contained in the Constitution of the Canadian Dominion should be inserted in our Federal Constitution. In fact, in a communication I addressed to Sir Henry Parkes at an earlier stage, I expressed these views, I think, quite clearly. In my letter, dated 12th August, 1889, I stated:—

“I gather from your letters, especially from the last one, that your proposal is to create a Federal Parliament of Australia, consisting of two Houses with an Executive Federal Government, constitutionally responsible to the Federal Parliament, the Crown, no doubt, being represented by a Governor-General. This, of course, would be a federation on the same lines as the Dominion of Canada. Whether the Parliament so created would, in other respects, be the same as that of the Dominion would depend on the powers granted to it and those reserved to the local Parliaments.”

So that it was clearly indicated, as far back as August last year, that while it would be quite possible to agree to a Federal Constitution on the same lines as that of the Canadian Dominion, yet at the same time it did not follow that the whole of the provisions should be copied from the Dominion Constitution, because, as has been recognised throughout this discussion, the great difference which might lie between the two would consist in the powers which would be given to the Federal Parliament

and the powers which would be retained by the local Governments. I confess that when the proposal was lately made by Sir Henry Parkes to meet for the purpose of discussing this question, I did not in any way feel over-confident of our success. I can quite conceive that while you may get tens of thousands of men to agree that a grand federation of these colonies must come sooner or later, it is a totally different thing to be able to arrive at a satisfactory answer to the question as to whether the time is ripe now, and as to what the character of the Federal Constitution ought to be; and that we may be no nearer a practical settlement, even if we arrive at the conclusion that the time will come when we shall have a Federated Australia, or even if we resolve that the time is ripe for considering the question. I think, therefore, that it would not be out of place if I should endeavour to collect generally the views of honorable members who have addressed themselves to this subject, in order to see how far we have been able, up to the present, to come to some understanding. To start with, it has been acknowledged on all sides, even by the representatives of South Australia and of Western Australia, who, perhaps, are least strong for a great Federal Constitution, that we ought to have a Federal Parliament; and Mr. Playford expressed himself very strongly indeed that the time will come when a Federal Parliament will be established in Australia. His language was, "Sooner or later it will be established." Now, the first thing that suggests itself to one's mind is this—Does that mean that he is prepared, and others with him, to take steps for the purpose of inducing the various Parliaments of Australia to appoint delegates to a Convention for the purpose of laying down the principles upon which that Constitution is to be based.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Undoubtedly.

The PRESIDENT.—Then the question arises—On what is that Federal Constitution to be based? What form shall it take? I venture to think that that will be a question that will ultimately present the greatest difficulties. That we should federate is agreed. That we should federate as soon as possible is also agreed. But what is not agreed upon, and that which we cannot possibly now determine, is the exact terms upon which we should federate. Now, there is no one who is more anxious to see a great federation—a federation complete in the largest sense—than I am; but I confess that I see great difficulties—not insuperable, but great difficulties—in the way of bringing about this federation, and I am very much afraid that even when delegates are appointed to the Convention our troubles will only have just begun. I have no doubt whatever that upon a number of important general principles we shall be able to agree, but at the same time I think it will be a great mistake if we underestimate the difficulties that lie immediately before us. Those difficulties are not few; they are numerous, and at the same time they are great. Taking even the various views which have been expressed by members of this Conference on the question of our tariffs—of the Customs duties—I am afraid it is only too obvious that there will be great difficulty in coming to an agreement. But I say that, although there may be great difficulties in being able to come to an agreement, that is no reason why we should not attempt to overcome those difficulties and arrive at some common understanding. And when we meet, as I hope we shall shortly meet, in the Convention, I believe we shall be able, in thrashing out the whole of these questions, to come to a solution that will be satisfactory to the whole of our Parliaments. In fact, on the subject of the Tariff, I feel perfectly confident that, even if we are not able at once to level the barriers between the colonies so far as Customs duties are concerned, we shall be able to arrive at some modification which will be satisfactory to all, and that modification may be a very reasonable one. It is quite possible that South Australia may not be prepared to agree to the abolition at once of the whole of the Customs duties between the colonies; but if she is not, surely it will be possible to make some provision by which the time may be postponed for bringing that about, but in which a time shall nevertheless be definitely fixed when the abolition shall take place. A few years one way or other is nothing in the life of a great nation, and if only we are able to find a solution that will effectually overcome the difficulties and give us such a Federal Constitution, we will not require to re-open the question at any future time. After all, the important question which will have to be considered by the various Parliaments is—Is the time ripe for federation? But I think they should also consider this other question. If we are not in a position to enter into the consideration of that great question now, and lay down the lines upon which our Constitution is to be based, when are we likely to be able to take up the subject more advantageously? A number of the members of this Conference have clearly indicated that the present time is as good

as any other time, and that the future, so far as we know, may present even greater difficulties than does the present. I think that might be used as an argument to induce the various Parliaments to send delegates to the Convention. It might be well to point out that while at present we have peace and quiet generally, and on the whole there exists a friendly spirit among the colonies, it is impossible to tell, if we put off the creation of this Federal Parliament, at what period in the future the time will be more appropriate for the consideration of the question. The financial question will be one of very great difficulty, but I believe it can be solved, and if the Parliaments come to a determination that federation shall be brought about in the best way possible, I believe that all difficulties will speedily vanish. At the same time I think it would be a great mistake for members who vote for this resolution to come to the conclusion that the carrying of this resolution really settles everything. It settles only one great thing, and that is very important—that the time is ripe for the federation of the Australian colonies. Having settled that question, we should all feel bound to make every possible effort to induce our respective Parliaments to appoint delegates who will be in a position to consider, not only the general principles, but also the details of the great measure which we will be called upon to submit. Now, a number of the members of the Conference have discussed at some length the question as to what the nature of the federation should be. Should it be like the Dominion of Canada, or should it take in some of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. I have no doubt in my own mind but that we shall find the Canadian Constitution is about the best basis that we can select. Whatever modifications we may make in that Constitution—whether we shall grant the same powers to the Federal Parliament as does the Constitution of the Canadian Dominion, or whether we shall allow the local Governments to retain larger powers than the local Parliaments of Canada have under the Dominion Constitution—will, no doubt, be a matter for earnest consideration. But I venture to think that, simply to create a Federal Parliament with little or no powers—that is to say, only such powers as the local Parliaments cannot exercise—would be a great mistake. I believe that we can leave to the local Parliaments vast powers, giving them the whole internal administration, and everything required to secure the progress and prosperity of their respective colonies, and at the same time be in a position to grant great and varied powers to the new Federal Parliaments which we shall bring into existence. I have always felt, however, that as we shall then be in a position to discuss these matters in detail, the less this Conference goes into detail perhaps the better, lest views may now be expressed by honorable members which may hamper them in dealing with the subject afterwards. Under these circumstances I felt, before coming to this Conference at all, that it might be better that some general resolution such as this should be submitted, and that there would be much more likelihood of its being successful than if we were to submit a series of resolutions on which we proposed to lay the basis of the new Constitution. One important consideration which, I think, ought to weigh with us is this, that in order to make the Convention a success, the various Parliaments, in appointing their delegates, ought to leave their hands untied and untrammelled. The consideration of the various difficult and important questions, and the working of them out, in my judgment renders it indispensably necessary that resolutions ought not, in the interests of the whole country, to be passed by any Parliament tying the hands of its delegates either in one direction or another. If their hands were tied on one or two important questions, the result would be that they could scarcely give us the benefit of their valuable advice when we were discussing those questions. I have always felt that had there been very serious difference of opinion at this Conference, a great responsibility would rest upon all the members if they refused even to submit to their various Parliaments the proposal to consider a new constitution. If two or three colonies stood apart, and declined to join in our movement, the chances are that that movement might not be successful. But there is every probability, if all the members of the Conference are prepared to make a recommendation to their several Parliaments, that those Parliaments will undertake to seriously consider it. If, on the other hand, there is any one representative who declines to ask the consent of his Parliament to the appointment of delegates to a Convention, it would be extremely unfortunate, and a very great responsibility for any delegate to undertake. However great the difficulties I saw before me, I would feel that I undertook a great responsibility if I undertook not to recommend to our Parliament the appointment of delegates to a convention simply because of those

difficulties. Difficulties are made to be overcome, and I think there is something of the true ring in the words put into Richelieu's mouth when he said, "There is no such word as 'fail.'" If we have a good work before us, there is no doubt whatever that we ought to be strengthened rather than weakened by what are known as difficulties. Mr. Playford, in speaking on this subject, intimated, as an objection, that this movement had not sprung from the people. Surely the honorable gentleman will go with me in saying that, whether a movement springs from the people or not, so long as it be a good and a wise movement, and one to promote their interests, we should not think of objecting to it. Whatever the interests of these colonies are, I think they can best be promoted by union, and though for many years there may be difficulties in dealing with some subjects, these difficulties will and can be overcome, simply because experience has shown that they have been overcome elsewhere. What has been done elsewhere ought not to be too difficult for us to do. All we have to do in approaching this question is to approach it in a determined spirit, first believing that the movement is a good one, and then putting our shoulder to the wheel in order to carry it through. I think we have great reason to be encouraged by what we know to be the opinion of a great portion of the civilized world in regard to this movement. England recognises that if we are a federated people, if we are united, if we have a Federal Parliament with a general Government, a power will be created on this Continent, which, in the future, will be of the greatest value to the Imperial Government and the whole of the Empire. Feeling that the creation of a great power like this will not only strengthen ourselves, but at the same time strengthen all those belonging to us, they recognise that it is a matter of the utmost importance that we should, at any rate, take the first step in recommending our several Parliaments to appoint delegates to a Convention to frame a Federal Constitution. I feel perfectly convinced that if we do that, and are prepared to bring the same spirit to bear on the movement as was done in British North America, where men of all parties met together for the purpose of subordinating their difficulties, and placing them as a sacrifice on the altar of their country, federation will be accomplished at a very early date. Seeing the unanimity which to so large an extent prevails amongst us at the present time, I feel confident that the people of these colonies, knowing that the members of the Conference have their interest at heart, will support the Convention in any recommendations it may make. The Convention will have an opportunity of presenting its conclusions to the various Parliaments, and I have no doubt whatever that these conclusions, being based on reason as well as justice, will commend themselves to their good judgment. The interests of the colonies ought to prevail before any individual interest. Yet it is not difficult to see that individual interests will be pressed to the front. I am confident that those interests will require to be considered, and, whatever may happen, justice ought to be done. The colonies united have a great future before them, but, disunited, they will never be able to accomplish the great end to which they ought to look forward. I feel pleased indeed that we have had such a successful discussion, and I have been extremely pleased at what I conceive to be the moderate view of the majority of honorable gentlemen present. It indicates, I think, a great future, and a great future before these colonies means more than we can at present understand. Should a Federal Parliament be created, and a Federal Government formed, they will be able to do work which the colonies, disunited, would never be able to do. As has been frequently pointed out, had we had a Federal Parliament in the past, the work that Parliament would have been able to do would have been great indeed—far greater than has been yet accomplished. I trust that the remaining resolutions which are to be submitted will be discussed in the same spirit as the resolution now before the Conference, and which has been supported on all sides. To those who have taken a prominent part in the idea of a Federated Australia—many of them outside this Chamber—the conclusions we arrive at will be deemed of great importance. The good wishes of the whole of the community will be with us in our movement, and whatever difficulties may arise in the future, will be solved by consideration of mutual interest, and, if necessary, compromise.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—I think I have an opportunity now, if I choose to avail myself of it, of replying to what has fallen from Sir Henry Parkes to-day, in regard to a speech I made upon this question a short time ago. But I intend to adopt that honorable gentleman's precept, not his practice. The honorable gentleman's precept was that he did not believe in, nor did he practise, retaliation. I do not on the present occasion intend to resort to retaliation, and I shall, therefore, leave all that he has said in regard to

myself unanswered, leaving it to the good sense of the people who have taken an interest in what has been done here to judge whether the attack upon me was warranted by the facts of the case or not.

On the motion of Sir HENRY PARKES, his proposition was amended by the substitution of the words "Australian" and "Australia" for the words "Australasian" and "Australasia," as they occurred in the resolution.

The motion, as amended, was then adopted:

Captain RUSSELL.—Mr. President, I feel sure that I shall only be consulting the wishes of the Conference if I merely formally move the following proposition, which appears on the notice-paper in my name:—

"That to the Union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon."

It is, in fact, a corollary to the resolution just passed. I understand that the members of the Conference are good enough to consider that at such a time as the remoter colonies shall feel the influence of that centripetal force which will draw them all into contact—believing that a day will come in which that force will make itself felt—they ought to be then admitted into the Union, and that therefore it would be a great pity if they should have no voice in the Convention which will assemble to discuss the question. With that feeling, and with the belief that New Zealand will send delegates to the Convention, as well as that the remoter Australasian Colonies will take part in the Union, I submit that it is desirable that they should have some say in the formation of the Constitution under which they will eventually be governed. After the exhaustive debate we have had, it would be merely traversing ground twice turned over to say anything further on the subject.

Sir JOHN HALL seconded the motion.

The proposition was agreed to.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. DEAKIN.—Sir, I beg to move—

"That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution,"

with one alteration. I propose to insert after the word "National" the word "Australasian," an amendment which will perhaps meet the view just expressed by Captain Russell. By introducing the word "Australasian," it will be made perfectly plain that it is the desire of this Conference that the representatives of the remoter Australasian Colonies should take part in the Convention as well as the representatives of the colonies of the Australian continent. The adoption of a Convention as the means of promulgating a Constitution has the sanction of experience, both in the United States and Canada. The Convention which assembled in the United States deliberated with closed doors, and after some length of time presented a Constitution to the country which was not considered by the country itself, but which was considered by Conventions nominated specially for that purpose, so that, in the instance of the United States, a Convention was twice introduced and the adoption of the Constitution as well as its drafting was by Convention only. In Canada a Convention also sat for a considerable period, and brought forward as its result 72 resolutions embodying its recommendations, which, having been approved by the local Parliaments, were sent straight to the Imperial Legislature, and received the sanction of the Queen without having been submitted to the people of Canada. I take it that by universal consent in these colonies no Constitution will be sought to be obtained without the direct consent of the whole of the people of Australasia. The method to be followed may possibly be the submission of the scheme which this Convention drafts in the first instance to the local Parliaments, and then to the country at the succeeding general election. Let me now, in passing, suggest that while this course of procedure has all the sanction of precedent, and while possibly it may be the course which will most commend itself to the judgment of the Parliaments of this country, it is not necessarily the only means by which the finding of that Convention might be tested at the bar of public opinion. In the work on *The American Commonwealth*, by the Right Honorable Professor Bryce, which I have already alluded to, he points out that the practice of obtaining not only an indirect verdict of the people at a

general election, but the practice of obtaining a direct verdict of the people on questions submitted to them, is growing in favour in both the old and the new world. At the same time he calls attention to the difficulties which surround a question which is sought to be decided at a general election. At page 72 of the second volume of the work I have referred to, Professor Bryce says—

“A general election, although in form a choice of particular persons as members, has now practically become an expression of popular opinion on the two or three leading measures then propounded and discussed by the party leaders, as well as a vote of confidence or no-confidence in the Ministry of the day. It is, in substance, a vote upon those measures; although, of course, a vote only on their general principles, and not, like the Swiss Referendum, upon the Statute which the Legislature has passed. Even, therefore, in a country which clings to and founds itself upon the absolute supremacy of its representative chamber, the notion of a direct appeal to the people has made progress.”

And a few pages further on he points out that Professor Goldwin Smith deplors the want of an arrangement in the Canadian Dominion by which direct issues may be submitted to the people. For the consideration of the Conference—not because it is a matter upon which it can arrive at any conclusion, but in order that thought may be stimulated by the contemplation of alternative methods—I desire to call attention to the fact that there are innumerable precedents in the United States for the submission of constitutional amendments direct to the people. I ask whether, under certain circumstances, some of our colonies may not prefer to adopt this method. In the United States each of the several states has a Constitution, which is as much to its citizens as that of the United States is to the whole people. Those Constitutions, during the present century, have been amended and re-amended. In every case, a Convention has been called to consider whether amendment was necessary. The Convention has drafted the proposed amendments—in some cases amounting to the establishment of a new Constitution—and these have then been submitted directly to the vote of the whole body of the people of the state concerned. The simple “aye” or “no” of the majority of the electors has accepted or rejected them. That has been done on scores of occasions, and in almost every state of the Union. One of the notable features of this system is that the people, having once exercised this power, have sought to use it again and again, not merely in constitutional amendments but in other matters, and have thus proved their appreciation of such powers. We cannot but recollect that, although the verdict of a general election may be decisive, it is a verdict which is obtained at some cost, both to the main question submitted and to the minor issues submitted with it at the election. Let us presume that a Convention has agreed to propose a certain definite Constitution, which has been considered and approved by the several Parliaments, and that they desire to obtain the judgment of the people of each colony upon it at the next general election. How can the verdict of the people be sought upon this question, and this question alone? Is it not inevitable that it must be associated with issues as to the fate of the Ministry of the day, issues as to the principal proposals of that Ministry, and issues as to local proposals which may seem to be of more moment to certain constituencies? The question of the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution must be confused at a general election with personal issues, with political issues, with platform issues. Is it not certain that the verdict must be more or less confused by the introduction of these conflicting issues, so that it is just possible that in some colonies, owing to the confusion, an apparent verdict might be given against the Constitution, while, if that issue had been submitted alone, the public would readily have endorsed it. It is also perfectly possible that while there may be other grave issues which the people desire to pronounce upon, yet, feeling themselves to be federalists in the first place, they will vote for men who approve of the Constitution, without regard to the principles which they profess in any other connexion. And if we suppose that in any or several of the colonies the Federal Constitution is happily carried by a majority of the representatives, yet those representatives may be men who remain in the House dealing with important local issues upon which they do not represent the feelings of their constituents. It is therefore clear that, if remitted to a general election, the proposed Constitution must suffer, or, if it does not, that local interests must suffer. If our union depends upon general elections, the Parliaments returned to federate may be Parliaments out of touch with the popular sentiment of the several colonies on matters of vital importance to their people. I will content myself with this simple reference to a question the solution of which lies with the several Parliaments themselves. The resolution now being moved is purposely left vague as to details. It simply recommends that a National Australasian Convention should be appointed. It does not presume to suggest any particular

method by means of which the members of the Convention should be selected; this and all other details it leaves to Parliament. I re-echo the fervent hope expressed by our President, that the Parliaments of Australasia, in appointing their delegates, will see fit to leave them absolutely uncommitted on any point or points of policy—that they will select the best men available, whether from political circles, or outside them—men whose judgment, whose ability, whose knowledge of political affairs, whose experience of the world, and whose aspirations they are acquainted with, and in whom they have confidence, and that, having chosen them, they will not tie their hands upon any particular matters, but leave them untrammelled to give the best verdict which their conscience and judgment can attain to. I would repeat, if I were not afraid of enfeebling it, the eloquent appeal of Washington to the delegates to the American Convention, that they should not choose any but the best proposal, and thus, unfurling a standard they could proudly defend, leave the issue in higher hands. It must be remembered that the proposed Convention can impose no Statute upon any colony or Parliament. If the best men of Australasia frame a Constitution for a Federal Dominion which any colony is unable to accept, that colony will reject it, and remain outside the Union as long as it may desire to do so. Consequently, there is no risk in sending delegates absolutely free to the Convention. I am perfectly certain that in the Convention any of the delegates who are trammelled—if there should be any who are trammelled—will meet their associates with a feeling of inferiority, and that the restrictions imposed upon them will be a serious bar to those minor concessions which must be made if the meeting is to be a success. Whatever the Convention may accomplish, we may be sure of this, that the finding will not be exactly what any one person, party, or colony may desire; compromises will have to be effected, and it is therefore essential that the delegates should be free to do that which they find to be best both in the interests of their own constituents and in the interests of the whole people. The task which lies before the Convention is not that of creating a new Constitution. Any assemblage meeting with the design of shaping out of the inner consciousness of its members some novel form of government, which might appear to be theoretically perfect, would fail to do any useful or practical work. It is scarcely necessary to remind honorable gentlemen that the Constitutions to which attention has been most directed in this Conference have assumed their present form by gradual growth, and have not been, in a mechanical sense, the work of human hands. The British Constitution itself, to which all students of constitutional history have turned with so much admiration, is essentially a growth and not a creation. That Government which has been supposed by some persons to be an artificial creation and not a natural growth—the Government of the United States—is a closely-allied offshoot from the British Constitution. The differences introduced were in each case founded on precedents in the State Governments, except indeed in the instance of the separation of the legislative, judicial, and executive authorities, which plan was obviously taken from the reigning school of French thinkers. Mr. Alexander Johnston, in an elaborate article which some time ago appeared in the *New Princeton Review*, shows that each and every provision of the American Constitution is to be found in some of the Constitutions of the several states prior to the formation of the Union, with the exception of that providing for the election of President, the one proposal which has not fulfilled the intention of its founders. In their essence, the principles of popular government in the United States are closely allied to those of the mother country. In the same manner, the Constitution which the North American Provinces adopted was obtained wholly and solely from practical experience, either of the English Constitution or of the working of their colonial Constitutions. With you, Mr. President, I think that if we have regard to the fact that the United States Constitution separates the legislative, judicial, and executive authorities, and that it does not allow of the presence of responsible Ministers in the Legislative Chamber, the chief model of our Federal Constitution, in relation to its form, will be taken from the North American Provinces; that we, like them, will have a Governor-General and two Chambers of representatives; that there will be Ministers present in those Chambers who will introduce legislation, and be responsible to Parliament for their administration of the affairs of the country. We have had so much experience of the working of such Governments, that there is no doubt that the proposals of the coming Convention will follow the lines on which we have gained our present development of free institutions. With regard to the first and popular Chamber, I presume that it will be as directly

representative of the people as the British House of Commons, or the Assemblies of these colonies. With regard to the second Chamber, there are different circumstances to be taken into consideration. If we look at the Upper Houses of these colonies, we shall find that they differ considerably. While some of them are composed of nominee members, others are elected; and the question of the form the Upper House of the future Dominion of Australia shall take is one of the problems on which the minds of the members of the Convention will be most exercised. I trust that they will recollect that in the two colonies which have Upper Houses elected by a more or less restricted franchise of the people, a feeling prevails that these bodies are not sufficiently amenable to public opinion. A strong desire exists that the Upper Chambers should be brought into more close relation with the electors, and thus with the Chamber which represents the whole body of the people. We need not attempt to forecast the course the Convention may take with regard to the conditions under which the Federal and Colonial Legislatures shall exercise their several powers. The cardinal distinction between the United States and Canada is that in the United States the Central Government has its powers limited, while in Canada the Provincial Legislatures have their powers limited; and it appears to me that the model of the United States, preserving state rights with the most jealous caution, is that most likely to commend itself to the people of these colonies. And, Sir, confident that the Convention will bring to the consideration of this question all the knowledge and experience of government which we have been enabled to obtain in these colonies, I trust it may not neglect the very valuable criticism of Professor Goldwin Smith, as applied to the Canadian Dominion Government. Let us hope that it will provide the elastic remedy for any errors which may creep into the scheme as first adopted, which is so useful in each of the State Constitutions of the American Republic. It is but reasonable that the people of these colonies should be enabled, when necessary, to revise the Constitution under which they live without the disorganization of their local Parliaments, or in other words, that when the need for an amendment of the Federal Constitution arises (as it has arisen repeatedly in regard to the Constitution of the United States, without any sufficient means for the distinctly affirmed will of the people to secure the amendment it desires) we shall possess the power of obtaining a direct reference of the issue to the electors independently of all other issues, and without affecting their choice of representatives. The ablest jurists in the United States consider the great difficulty of amending their Constitution to be a serious defect; but they find no such defect in their State Constitutions, where a safety-valve has been provided in the appeal to the people; and recognising this, I trust that the members of the Convention will shape the Constitution they propose for an Australian Dominion in such a way as will not only allow it to answer to the needs and necessities of our time, but render it capable of answering to all our future needs, sufficiently pliant to adapt itself to the course of circumstances, related to our national characteristics and capacities so that it may unfold with their unfoldment, expand with our expansion, and develop with our destiny. They can only accomplish this by making, in all things, the nation the sole judge and the sole arbiter of legal forms which may confine but should sustain our national life.

Sir JOHN HALL.—Mr. President, I am very pleased that the alteration suggested by the last speaker in the terms of his resolution enables the New Zealand delegates to support it, and therefore I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. I understand that Mr. Deakin proposes it shall read that the colonies are to be requested to appoint delegates to a National Australasian Convention. I will only say I am glad of the opportunity of expressing the appreciation, which I feel sure will be shared by my fellow-colonists, of the consideration which this Conference has shown, in the amendments that have been agreed to on the suggestion of Captain Russell, to the position of the remoter Australasian Colonies. I feel strongly that great consideration has been shown to us, and I believe that it will bear good fruit. It will give evidence to the residents in the remoter Australasian Colonies that in this Convention to which they are asked to send delegates their interests will receive full and fair consideration. I will not follow Mr. Deakin in his speculations as to what the proceedings of this Conference may be. I agree with him in regard to the terms on which delegates should be appointed to this extent, that they should not be absolutely fettered, but don't let us go to the other extreme; don't let us request that they shall be appointed without full information as to the wishes and aspirations of the people they represent. That would be going to another extreme,

and I am afraid that if we did that, if full consideration were not shown to the feelings of the people of the several colonies, it might perhaps tend to make the deliberations of the Convention much less successful than they otherwise would be. I was very glad to hear the honorable member suggest that provision should be included in the new Federal Constitution for such amendments of it as experience might from time to time show to be required. That will enable us not only to admit such colonies as may be willing to join, but also to include such subjects as it may be desirable to include within the province of the Dominion Parliament. I say, let us do what we can. If we cannot include all the colonies at once, don't let us despair; let us include those who will join, trusting to the forces which I am sure will make themselves felt on those who remain outside the Dominion, to come in as soon as they can. And if we cannot at once include all those subjects which an individual entertaining a high sense of the value of local government would grant should be included, let us at all events secure the inclusion of those subjects upon which nearly all will agree a Dominion Parliament should legislate, trusting to the working of the Constitution to show whether further powers should be granted hereafter to the Dominion Parliament, by the means which Mr. Deakin has just suggested. In this way, I think, we shall lay the foundation of a power which will ensure such an organization of the forces possessed by the British race in these seas as will bring about the fulfilment of that great destiny which I am sure is in store for us.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Mr. President, it appears to me that there are two points which ought to be considered in connexion with this resolution, namely, when shall the members of the Convention meet, and where shall they meet? It may be said that we should leave those questions to the different Legislatures of the different colonies, but I think the Legislatures will look to us for some little indication at all events of our views as to when and where the Convention shall meet. Therefore I will move the addition to the resolution of the words "to meet in Hobart some time early in 1891." I do not want to go into the questions raised by Mr. Deakin, who was followed by Sir John Hall, because I think they are so much like "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la," and have "nothing to do with the case." I don't say this offensively, and I hope Mr. Deakin will not call me a wolf afterwards, but really the question we have to consider, as members of the Conference, is, in the words of the resolution, the desirability of taking such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint delegates to a National Australasian Convention. And if we are going to discuss the whole question of federation over again, we may be here until this day month. Therefore, I don't propose to go into it, but I do think that we should indicate where and when we desire the Convention to meet. I fix upon early in 1891, because it is the most convenient period of the year for the delegates of the various Australasian Colonies to meet. They will mostly be members of the Legislatures, and the respective Parliaments will no doubt be out of session at the beginning of the year, and as that is the hottest season, and the Convention will have a considerable amount of work to do, I think it is extremely desirable to fix upon Hobart as the place of meeting, because that is about the coolest of the colonies in the summer months, and the delegates would get on much better there than in any other part of Australia. Melbourne has this year lost all her credit for having a decently cool climate, and has got the reputation of being considerably hotter than Adelaide.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Why not suggest Auckland as the place of meeting?

Mr. PLAYFORD.—The New Zealand delegates have said that their colony cannot see its way to join the federation, and I am sure that Auckland is very warm.

Sir JOHN HALL.—Say Wellington, then.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Auckland would be about the very warmest spot we could possibly fix upon. It is true that Mount Eden is close at hand, but we should not be able to get to Mount Eden. I think it is highly desirable we should fix upon a time for the Convention, otherwise the question may be postponed for another year, and that will mean until two years hence. The question of federation is under the consideration of the people of the different colonies, and we should "strike while the iron is hot."

Mr. BIRD.—Mr. President, I rise with very much pleasure to support the proposed addition to the resolution now before us. I think the fact that we have in Hobart about the coolest locality that can be found in the Australasian Colonies in the summer months, is of itself sufficient to justify the choice of that city for the place of

meeting for the Federation Convention. I fancy I detect an incredulous smile on the faces of some honorable members, no doubt in view of the fact that we have had some weather in Hobart this summer almost equal in intensity of heat to the weather we have recently experienced here, but I can assure them that such heat is quite exceptional, and certainly there is not the continuity of it that we have had to endure of late in Melbourne. Gratified though we have been by the superabundant hospitality we have enjoyed, I am sure we would not like to spend five or six weeks in such weather as we have experienced during our present sojourn in Melbourne, and the Convention would probably occupy that length of time. As to the time of meeting, I agree with Mr. Playford that early next year is the latest period to which we should defer the assemblage of the Convention, in view of the public interest that has been awakened by the discussions at this Conference.

Sir JOHN HALL.—Mr. President, may I suggest to Mr. Playford that in putting before us two distinct propositions in one amendment, he is placing the members of the Conference in a difficulty. The time and the place of meeting are two distinct subjects. If the honorable member will divide his proposition, I shall be prepared to vote for meeting early in 1891.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Or earlier.

Sir JOHN HALL.—Or earlier, if practicable.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—And as to the place of meeting, say Lord Howe Island.

Sir JOHN HALL.—I am not prepared to vote for the place of meeting at the present time.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—I am quite prepared to divide the amendment. The time and the place are two distinct questions.

Mr. McMILLAN.—Why fix the place now?

Mr. PLAYFORD.—We can leave the place out if you like, or we can make it the top of the Blue Mountains.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Why not the crown of Mont Blanc, if you want a really cool place?

The PRESIDENT.—If agreeable to honorable members, I will divide the amendment. The first part fixes upon the place at which it is proposed the Convention should meet, namely, in Hobart.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Mr. President, before you put the question to the Conference, I would suggest that the place of meeting should not be included in the resolution. So many circumstances may arise to determine that point, that I think it would be very unwise for this Conference to come to any binding decision with respect to it. It would probably be a much wiser course to appoint some Minister of the Crown—yourself, Sir—as convener, with power to name the time and place of meeting.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—Sir, the time and place of meeting are distinct questions, but they may be mutually interdependent. We cannot tell when all the Parliaments will have appointed their delegates, we cannot foresee what delays may occur—I hope they may not be many—but a number of incidents might occur to prevent the holding of the Convention at a time and place appointed nearly twelve months beforehand. All of us who have had parliamentary experience know how absolutely impossible it is to fix even six months in advance when and where a Conference or Convention shall meet. If the Convention is to be held in January, then Hobart is the best possible place to meet, but some of the Parliaments may be in session in January. The place is dependent on the time of meeting, and the time is dependent on the place. In 1883 a committee was appointed to supervise the resolutions of the Convention, and Mr. Service, as the prime mover, was appointed convener, and authorized to take the necessary steps, which is really the only practical way. Supposing some important Parliament is prevented from coming to a conclusion to appoint delegates, it would not be desirable to hold the Convention without them. Some Parliaments may appoint delegates with particular restrictions, or decide that it is not desirable to move further without a reconsideration of the matter, and so on.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—Unless you fix a time you leave the door open to all sorts of things, and, naturally, the opportunity will then be seized by some to defeat the object in view, and any number of years may pass before we will get a Convention.

If, however, we state definitely that the Convention ought to meet early next year, some effort will be made to carry out the arrangement. Ministers will tell their Parliaments—"If you delay that will simply mean that nothing will be done." All the different colonial Legislatures will meet before January next, so that there will be ample time to appoint delegates. Asking the various Parliaments to sanction a Convention, and getting them to appoint delegates, are two very different things. If it is the wish of the Conference, I will excise the words relating to the Convention meeting at Hobart. It would strengthen the hands of the Governments concerned if the time was definitely fixed for early in 1891.

The PRESIDENT.—It is often very difficult, on an occasion like this, to satisfactorily fix either place or time. I suggest that the various Parliaments should be simply asked to appoint delegates to the Convention, leaving the time and place of meeting to be decided upon subsequently, after consultation between the Governments interested. If the matter is so left, and I have the honour to be one to communicate with other Governments on the matter, I shall be very happy to give every possible assistance. No doubt, as Sir Samuel Griffith has pointed out, there will be, in several instances, a number of difficulties in the way, but I think every effort will be made to overcome them. Unquestionably the proper season for meeting will be early in the year.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—I still consider that the Conference ought to express the opinion that the Convention should be held early next year. We need not be particular as to the month or day. My judgment tells me that that will be a wise course to follow, in order to get the delegates elected before the close of this year.

Mr. CLARK.—I think the views of both Mr. Playford and the President would be met if after the word "appoint," and before the word "delegates," in Mr. Deakin's motion, the words "during the present year" were inserted.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—I ask leave to withdraw my amendment in favour of that just suggested by Mr. Clark.

Mr. Playford's amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. CLARK.—I now beg to move the amendment I have indicated.

The amendment was agreed to, and the original motion was amended accordingly.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—Sir, before the amended motion is put, I would like to offer a few remarks on the general question. I came here with the view of getting information, for the sake of both myself and the colony I have the honour to represent, upon the real present attitude of the people of this continent on the question of federation. I came here with an inquiring mind, for I confess I had great doubts on many points—doubts to which I gave expression the other day. At the same time, I was perfectly clear about what it was desirable to attain to if we could attain to it. I am now, however, very glad to say that during the discussion a great deal of light has been thrown on the subject, and the uncertainty I felt has been almost entirely removed. One great doubt was as to whether fiscal difficulties would prevent federation. I was under the impression that the idea of asking the several colonies to break down their respective Customs barriers was an utterly impracticable one; still, I thought that obstacle was not sufficient to prevent federation for other purposes. But the arguments I have listened to have shown me that my fears were groundless—that the obstacle was one which need not be feared. It has been very clearly pointed out that any discussion between delegates to a Convention appointed with limited powers will be attended with great inconvenience. I see no reason why the representatives of the various colonies should not, with the most perfect confidence, ask their Parliaments to confer plenary powers on their delegates. I am satisfied, if that is done, that those delegates will be able to use such arguments, derived from discussions at this Conference, as will overcome all opposition. I am glad to acknowledge that it is the discussion which has taken place which has brought about that change in my mind, for I certainly came here under a different impression. There can be no doubt that the Convention should meet as soon as possible. I am satisfied that the fiscal difficulties can be overcome by a Convention. Many ways have been suggested, and many more may be suggested. I am perfectly convinced, however, that those difficulties can be overcome, and that the Convention will be able to make arrangements which will be satisfactory to the whole of the colonies. I have previously doubted whether it will be necessary to suggest a limitation of the

powers of the Convention, but now I have no doubt whatever upon that subject, and I can cordially approve of the proposition in the form it is now before the Conference.

The motion was then agreed to in the following amended form:—

“That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.”

Mr. DEAKIN moved:—

“That the Convention should consist of seven members from each of the self-governing colonies and four members from each of the Crown colonies.”

He said:—Here again, I wish to make a slight amendment, by inserting, after the word “of” in the first line of the motion, and after “and” in the second line, the words “not more than.” The understanding which has been evolved in the course of the previous discussion is that, as the delegates will vote by colonies, it will be immaterial what number of delegates any particular colony sends to the Convention. At the same time, it will be considered essential that some maximum number should be mentioned, in order that there might be a limitation upon an undue attendance from one or more of the colonies. The number seven suggested itself, but I know of no reason why honorable gentlemen should not alter that maximum as they may deem fit.

Mr. McMILLAN seconded the motion.

Sir JOHN HALL.—I cannot allow one remark of the proposer of this motion to pass without some challenge. Mr. Deakin said it was understood that the Convention would vote by colonies. I do not know where that understanding was arrived at, and I would suggest that such an understanding must land us in practical difficulties when the Convention meets. Where there are only two representatives from a colony it will be quite easy, upon simple propositions, such as those which have been before this Conference, to agree how the vote of that colony shall be given. But if complicated questions of detail arise, it may be very difficult for the representatives of a colony to agree as to how their vote shall be given. I would submit for the consideration of honorable gentlemen whether that is not a serious consideration, and whether the question as to how the votes should be given—by colonies or individuals—should not be left to the Convention itself. With reference to the numbers of the representatives of the self-governing colonies, it seems to me that six would be a more convenient number than seven. An arrangement of this kind would allow two representatives to be appointed by the upper branch of the Legislature, and four by the lower branch. A seventh representative will come in something after the fashion of the fifth wheel of a coach.

Mr. DEAKIN.—I desired to point out that the matter cannot be left to the Convention. The question must be settled before the Convention assembles, otherwise the Conference will require to fix the number of representatives each colony must send. Whilst I fully admit the difficulty to which attention has been called, I would point out that it has been the practice, in cases of this kind, where an equality in voting has existed among the representatives of a colony—say, three taking one side and three the other—for the senior member to have a casting vote. One advantage in having seven representatives would be found in the fact that a casting vote would not be required. A difficulty which suggests itself is, that some of the colonies may not desire to send so many as six representatives; if we vote by colonies this will be immaterial. By the time the Convention is held, Western Australia may be a self-governing colony, and if the meeting takes place at Hobart, that colony may not desire to send the number suggested.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—It seems to me to be impossible to fix the number. My opinion is that upon more important matters the voting will have to be by colonies, as it was in Canada and United States, and as it has been in Australasia in previous important conferences. Mr. Macrossan informs me that the difficulty as to an even number of votes is not an insuperable one, because the practice in America has been that where the delegates of the States are equally divided in number no vote is recorded. Upon minor matters, no doubt the Convention would decide to allow the majority to rule, but on great questions of principle the colonies must vote as colonies.

Mr. McMILLAN.—The Convention will make its own rules.

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion was then carried in the following form:—

“That the Convention should consist of not more than seven members from each of the self-governing colonies, and not more than four members from each of the Crown colonies.”

FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Mr. DEAKIN moved:—

“That as some time must elapse before a Federal Constitution can be adopted, and as it is desirable that the colonies should at once take united action to provide for military defence, and for effective co-operation in other matters of common concern, it is advisable that the Federal Council should be employed for such purposes so far as its powers will permit, and with such an extension of its powers as may be decided upon, and that all the colonies should be represented on the Council.”

He said, in moving this resolution I wish to explain to the representatives of New South Wales and New Zealand, why it seemed desirable that there should be an opportunity afforded of considering this question before the proceedings of the Conference closed. Those honorable gentlemen will recognise that there is no attempt, either patent or latent, to in any way coerce them. Such coercion is absolutely impossible, and it is frankly recognised as impossible and also as undesirable. The passage of a resolution to compel any colony to enter the Federal Council against its will would be most injurious. No union could be satisfactory or profitable to those associated in it unless it was entered into with a free will, and with a cordial desire to obtain the objects of the union. It is therefore under no mistaken apprehension of what even the carriage of this resolution would involve that I venture to place it upon the notice-paper, but I placed it there being sure that the relation of the Federal Council to the proposed Federated Parliament would certainly assert itself during this debate, while there would be no means of testing the general feeling in regard to what that relation should be unless we had a substantive motion of this kind dealt with. The proposition is submitted to give those members of the Conference who desire it an opportunity of stating to the representatives of the great colonies outside the Council why they belong to the Federal Council, why they intend to continue to belong to it, and why they cherish an ambition that the other colonies should also join it. The occasion for the assembling of this Conference alters in many ways the position of all the colonies in regard to that Council. I hope that it will alter entirely the attitude of New South Wales and New Zealand. For my own part, I can perfectly well understand that men whose minds have been filled by the vision of a Federated Australasia, with a General Parliament and an Executive Government, may well feel disposed to consider that the Council is a body too imperfect to meet their desires. But now that, happily, the representatives of Australasia have fallen into line, have passed the motion submitted by Sir Henry Parkes in favour of a Federal Union, and a further consequent resolution, pledging us to endeavour to induce our Legislatures to appoint delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution, and a new era in Australasian history having thus been heralded, I think the members of the Conference must confess that the circumstances are so changed as to present this issue to them in an entirely different aspect to that in which it has hitherto appeared. I say this, not because an apologetic tone requires to be adopted in regard to the Federal Council. As one in no way concerned in the formation of that body, I am myself satisfied that if the thing remained to do again it ought to be done, that it was a thoroughly wise procedure to form the Council, and that it has accomplished a great and good work in the Federal cause. But with regard to the representatives of the two great colonies who stood out of the Federal Council, I ask them if, prior to the assembling of this present Conference, they regarded the Federal Council as being too incomplete to justify their adhesion to it, will they not now consider that, pending the passage of a measure which will give Federal Australasia its Legislature and Executive, there is room which can well be filled by the Council—that it can do work for them in the interim which ought to be done, and which they cannot do for themselves. If the representatives I refer to will take that view, they will not find themselves in any conflict on the general question with members of the Federal Council. It has always been regarded as a temporary and tentative body, and its authors and members have always accepted as an axiom the doctrine that it was to be employed only until we could find some body more powerful than itself to take its place. The very resolution on which it was founded, passed in the Convention of 1883, ran as follows:—

“That this Convention, recognising that the time has not yet arrived at which a complete Federal Union of the Australasian Colonies can be attained, but considering that there are many matters of general interest with respect to which united action would be advantageous, adopts the accompanying draft Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council, as defining the matters upon which, in its opinion, such united action is both desirable and practicable at the present time, and as embodying the provisions best adapted to secure that object, so far as it is now capable of attainment.”

Three times over in that resolution it is indicated that, in the opinion of the founders, the Council was intended only to have a temporary existence, until a Federal Union could be established. Then, no later than the commencement of last session, resolutions were carried in favour of an alteration of the Constitution of the Council. Those resolutions increased the number of representatives—to thirty or thirty-four members if New Zealand and New South Wales joined—and provided that each colony should determine whether its representatives should be nominee, elective, or representative. By proposing this increase in the number of members one of the chief objections Sir H. Parkes has raised is removed, because the proposal is to increase the Federal Council until it forms a body nearly as large as our Upper House. And this extension of the numbers of the Council was only proposed as a step preliminary to asking for increased powers for that body, so as to make it more useful and authoritative than at present. Even in doing this the Council was true to its traditions, and recognised that it was still a temporary and tentative body. A resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council says—

“The Committee (on the Constitution of the Council) desire to add that they recognise that further amendments of the Constitution of the Council will from time to time become necessary, until complete Parliamentary Federation is eventually obtained; but they consider that a substantial advance towards that end will be made if effect be given to the foregoing recommendations.”

So that, even when recommending an increase in the number of members, the Council repeated its cardinal doctrine. Mr. Kingston, the South Australian representative, who took an active part in bringing forward this amendment, was only deterred from submitting a further resolution by the feeling that the Council ought to adopt this proposal for an increase of its members before any further step was taken. He, however, gave notice of the following resolution, which, though not adopted, was generally approved by the Council:—

“That, in the opinion of this Council, it is desirable that, after the Constitution of the Council shall have been amended by the increase of the number of its members, the Council shall, on behalf of the colonies represented, consider the question of Australasian Parliamentary Federation, with a view to making recommendations thereon to the local Legislatures.”

So that if the Federal Council had obtained the increase it sought, it might at this very time be considering the question this Conference is now considering. Thus the members and authors of the Federal Council, so far from being opponents of Australasian Federation, are its warmest supporters; and they have never taken any step, from the beginning, without recording the fact that the work they were doing was only work introductory to the establishment of a complete Federal Parliament. Without quoting further, I think that what I have cited should be sufficient to prove to the representatives of the two colonies who remain outside the Council that if they, having endorsed the resolutions which this Conference has carried in favour of federation, should now enter the Federal Council they will not enter a body with which they will be out of sympathy or a body which is deaf to their appeals for federation, but one which has proved itself to be loyal to the cause we are assembled here to advance. They will not find that members of the Council desire to maintain it at the expense of a higher organization, or that they are desirous of clinging to their dignity when they see an opportunity of making way for a greater power. With the exception of the representatives of two of the colonies represented here to-day, every member of this Conference is a member of the Federal Council, and the cordiality with which we have endorsed the proposal for a Federal Parliament is a proof that if the motion had been submitted in the Federal Council they would have endorsed it with the same heartiness. Under these circumstances, the representatives of the Australasian Colonies can have nothing to fear for federation from association with the Council, and nothing to dread in the way of its antagonism. They may now not unreasonably ask—“What advantages would arise from our becoming members of a Council which will shortly be absorbed in the greater Australasian Parliament?” The answer is that, first of all, the earliest possible time at which an Australasian Parliament could assemble for the transaction of business would probably be about two years. In the uncertain course of political affairs, this interregnum may be extended to three or even four years. It might take a still longer period than that, but it is certain that we have to face a period of two years without any federal authority; and the question I would like to put to the representatives of these colonies is, whether they consider that during these two, three, or four years, as the case may be, there is not good work to be done in connexion with

the Federal Council? I would say, in anticipation of objection, that if it be urged that the colonies which now stand aloof might, in joining the Federal Council, lead some of the members of the group to waver in their energy as regards federation, those colonies could join, as South Australia did, for a definite term of years. It is perfectly possible for both the colonies in question to fix the time for which they would give the Federal Council its trial, supposing that the Federal Parliament did not come into existence. As to the results to be obtained by their entrance into the Council, I will not weary the Conference with citations from the Federal Council Act, but I will quote the list of questions which the Council is enabled to deal with, with which none of the Parliaments it represents can deal with in the same manner, while it is highly desirable that they should be dealt with. These questions are:—Relations of Australia with the Islands of the Pacific, prevention of the influx of criminals, fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits, the service of civil process of the courts of any colony within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia out of the jurisdiction of the colony in which it is issued, the enforcement of judgments of courts of law of any colony beyond the limits of the colony, the enforcement of criminal process beyond the limits of the colony in which it is issued and the extradition of offenders, the custody of offenders on board ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Governments beyond territorial limits, and any matter which, at the request of the Legislatures of the colonies, Her Majesty, by Order in Council, shall think fit to refer to the Council. These are the matters with which the Council has authority to deal. Surely it cannot be said that nothing could be done under any of these heads during the next few years which would not be well worth doing in the interests of the different colonies. For instance, if we dealt with the purely legal questions—such as the enforcement of civil and criminal process and of judgments, the law relating to companies, and the estates of lunatics, on all of which matters our legal procedure is at present in an unsatisfactory condition—surely we would have done something worth doing. In addition to that, power is given to the several Legislatures to refer questions to the Federal Council, and upon these the Federal Council may legislate. Foremost among the many questions which the Imperial Government has allowed to be referred to the Federal Council is that of general defence. Sir Samuel Griffith, in the course of his first speech, drew attention to the anomalies which would exist if the forces engaged under the laws of the different colonies were sought to be employed in colonies other than their own. At the present time, the militia of Victoria would be beyond the control of our law directly they crossed the River Murray, and the militia of New South Wales are in exactly the same position if they enter our territory. Discipline would, of course, be impossible under these circumstances. Again, the resolution to which, under the guidance of Sir Henry Parkes, we have assented, affirms that the time has arrived in which a Federal Executive and a Federal Legislature are necessary. The occasion for calling this Conference and coming to such a resolution was the report of Major-General Edwards on the state of our defences. This very question is capable of being dealt with, though in a partial manner yet to a most valuable extent, under the provisions of the Federal Council Act. It is true that there cannot be a Federal Army such as a Federal Government could establish and maintain; nor is that desirable under the present Council. But what the Federal Council could do would be to pass a law making the militias of the various colonies one force, capable of acting anywhere, by making them amenable to discipline when outside the colony in which they were enlisted. If we recognise the imminence of the danger to which we may be exposed during the next few years, none of us, I am sure, will say that this is not a work that is well worth doing. And who can tell that the need for this general defence may not occur before the Parliament of Australasia is called into existence? I will point, in conclusion, to two other provisions of the Federal Council Act which are not without importance. Section 16 gives the Governments of any two or more of the colonies power, upon an address of the Legislatures of such colonies, to refer for the consideration and determination of the Council any questions relating to those colonies or their relations with one another, when the Council shall have authority to consider and determine by Act of Council the matter so referred to it. There are matters of intercolonial agreement, or requiring intercolonial agreement, and which are at present matters of comparative disagreement, which might be on their way to settlement before we have a Federated Australia; and if the interested parties think proper they could refer these questions to the Council, and thus obtain

at once the assistance of a body capable of solving and settling them. That, I think, is a power of extreme practical value. Another power is given which is of less practical value, but not of less importance, in section 29, which authorizes the Federal Council to make such representations or recommendations to Her Majesty as it may think fit with respect to any matters of general Australasian interest, or to the relations of Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia with the possessions of foreign powers. No one could have spoken more sympathetically or powerfully than Sir Henry Parkes did when he referred to the threatened influx of Asiatics into Australia, or to the possible domination of the Pacific Islands by foreign powers. We may not obtain notice of any intended action on the part of foreign powers in time to constitute a Federal Parliament to deal with such questions, and we may, at any moment, find ourselves, by their action, plunged into a serious crisis. The powers given to the Federal Council are all I think useful, are all such powers as we might require to exercise in the interest of Australasia during the next few years; and yet they are all powers that we shall be unable to exercise with full strength and authority unless all the colonies of Australasia join us. If New Zealand and New South Wales could see their way at the present juncture to make their entrance into the Federal Council, the number of members could be increased, its powers, if they were considered to be insufficient, could be enlarged, and we should at all events have in an incomplete form an Australasian Union which would enable us to cope with many difficulties which may confront us at any moment, and with which at present we are unable to cope. The question we put to the delegates from these colonies is—What possible reason can there be for refraining to join hands even in this small work of federation now, especially as we have agreed to join hands in the larger work that lies before us. We are all of one mind in regard to the constitution of a Dominion Parliament and Executive for Australasia, and surely the greater includes the less. We are of one mind in regard to the desirability of facilitating commercial intercourse between the colonies as much as possible, of giving to the citizens of all the colonies similar laws, of providing for our united defence, and of being able to forestall foreign aggression by making, in a constitutional manner, proper representations to Her Majesty. These powers are now within our reach; and we ask with surprise, why we should allow them to lie idle because we see greater powers promised in the future? I will consent to stand second to none in respect to the ardour of my desire for the creation of a Federal Parliament, and I yield to none in the loyalty of allegiance which I promise to such a body. But I have an equal loyalty to the Federal Council as it exists to-day, because, after all, it is our only Federal institution, our only accomplished union. It has done useful work, and it may do more useful work. Why should we despise the day of small things, especially when those small things may at any moment become of the largest and last importance to us. It might become of vital moment to Australasia that the colonies should speak with one voice on some instant question of foreign policy, or pass some drastic law for the protection of our shores such as the Federal Council Act empowers us to pass. Why should we not receive the assurance of the representatives of New South Wales and New Zealand that they will do what in them lies to join us in such tasks, as they are prepared to join us in establishing an Australian Dominion? We know they cannot bind their Parliaments, but if they would only seek to induce their Parliaments to enter temporarily into the Federal Council, and wed with us from to-day, instead of putting off our marriage for two or three years, they would give striking evidence of the strength of the federal spirit. I trust that the expressions which have fallen from them as to their ardour for the federal cause in general will be repeated with reference to this particular federal cause, and that we will be able to welcome at the next meeting of the Federal Council representatives from all Australasia. If that were so, the one reason for the partial character of the success achieved by the Federal Council would be removed; its great and immediate success would be assured, and it would become a body that would win the gratitude of the people of Australasia by the practical work it would do for them without delay, while it would not fail them in the day and hour of their need, if a time of peril should arise within the next two or three years.

Dr. COCKBURN seconded the motion.

Mr. McMILLAN.—Mr. President, after the very great harmony and unanimity which has occurred throughout the proceedings of the Conference, it is a matter of great regret to the delegates for New South Wales that they cannot agree to the motion. Certainly if anything could have led us away from our allegiance to what

we believe to be the opinion of our own people, it would have been the charming eloquence of our friend in whom the Church has certainly lost an extraordinary light, for if ever eloquence was fitted to convert the sinner from the error of his ways, that eloquence belongs to the Chief Secretary of Victoria. But the fact is we are absolutely powerless. The Federal Council has existed for the last five years, and during the whole of that period, by every proof we can obtain—the utterances of public men, the sentiments of public meetings, the expressions of opinion in the best papers of the colony—we have reason to believe that if our colony were polled to-morrow a large majority would be against entering the Federal Council. Consequently, Sir, as representatives of the people and as owing our authority to the people, we must bow to that opinion, whether it be reasonable or not. But apart even from that view of the case, it seems to me that if this motion were carried we would be open to the very grave charge of putting forward a lesser issue and shadowing the larger one to be put before the colonies as the result of this Conference; and popular opinion might be inclined to say that instead of the first resolution being the principal one proposed in the Conference the last resolution was the real thing which the members of the Conference had in view. I don't think, Sir, as far as New South Wales is concerned, that she will be a block to an early decision of this federation question. I believe that in the shortest time mentioned for the commencement of the Convention's operations New South Wales will be ready to take her part in the proceedings. There is no doubt that the question of military defence, as brought before the colonies by General Edwards, presents a great and a real danger, and in the present state of affairs in Europe it is impossible to say that certain contingencies may not occur; but as representatives of the people of New South Wales, and feeling certain that public opinion, by a large majority, is against any idea of our entering the Federal Council, we must absolutely decline to vote for this resolution.

Captain RUSSELL.—Sir, I regret that I must come to the same conclusion as Mr. McMillan. There are several reasons why I arrive at that conclusion. First of all, and possibly when that is enunciated you will say it is unnecessary for me to go any further, this question was not relegated to us as delegates, and therefore we have no power to deal with it; secondly, the question has not been raised in our colony, that is to say, the people of New Zealand have not for years considered this matter; but I believe that, if there was to be any test of public feeling on the subject, public opinion in New Zealand would be found rather adverse to than in favour of our joining the Federal Council. I say that with regret, because personally and individually I think there might be much to gain if we were able to join. All the matters that have been so ably alluded to by Mr. Deakin, and many other subjects besides those, might come before the Federal Council, and even supposing New Zealand should not join ultimately in the great Federal Union of Australia, still she would gain enormously by having laws passed affecting criminals and great social questions which might be dealt with by the Federal Council in such a manner as to be very beneficial to the people of Australasia. But, unfortunately, we are not in a position to join the Federal Council. It is an open question, however, whether in the cause of Federal Union it would be wise to give increased powers to the Federal Council. It may be very true to say it is absurd that a lesser power shall not be granted to these colonies which are anxious to assume far greater powers; but we must bear in mind that, in passing through life, we continually find people, after taking a smaller quantity, satisfying themselves with that smaller quantity, and not going on to take possession of the larger quantity which was within their reach. Take in illustration a simple every-day incident that has, no doubt, very frequently come under the notice of honorable members. A man builds a house of wood, with small rooms, and of insignificant appearance—a shanty, in fact—intending, however, to erect a very much bigger house in two or three years. Time passes by, the years roll on, but the man and his family are still to be found living in the shanty he first put up, and not in the palatial place with which his earlier dreams blessed them. So it may be with the Federal Council. If all the colonies of Australasia are satisfied to go into the shanty of the Federal Council, is it not possible they may never get into the palatial mansion of a Dominion Parliament? That is a good reason why New South Wales should not join the Federal Council. I say all this with sincere regret, because I do feel that we in New Zealand, at any rate, would have much to gain by joining the Federal Council; and I promise the members of this Conference that on my return

to my own colony I will endeavour to bring the matter before the people of New Zealand, and that it shall be submitted to my Government, who will give the subject their calm and careful consideration before the next session of Parliament.

Mr. MACROSSAN.—Mr. President, taking into consideration the views of the representatives of New South Wales and New Zealand, and the fact that there will be no meeting of the Federal Council this year, I think it would be as well if Mr. Deakin were to withdraw his resolution. It has too much the appearance of trying to coerce New South Wales and New Zealand to join the Federal Council. We are all very anxious they should join, but if they don't see their way to do so, I think we should not put forth any effort that would have the appearance of seeking to force them to join.

Mr. CLARK.—Sir, I also concur in the opinion expressed by my honorable friend, Mr. Macrossan, that Mr. Deakin would take a wise course in withdrawing his motion. Although we know that the honorable gentleman has no such intention whatever, his resolution might, in the eyes of some persons, have the appearance of being an attempt to compel New South Wales and New Zealand to come into the Federal Council. I have very much felt the smallness of that Council as an obstacle in the way of its usefulness. An increase of its members by the addition of four representatives from two such important colonies would undoubtedly impart new life and new vigour to the Council, enabling it to do very much better work in the future than it has done in the past; but notwithstanding the advantage which I see would accrue from the entrance of New South Wales and New Zealand into the Council until the larger federation is established, I yet believe that there is a good deal of weight in the arguments submitted by Captain Russell, that if the whole of the colonies are once represented in the Federal Council, particularly with increased powers and increased representation, there might be a tendency to remain content with that kind of federation for an indefinite time; and I should be very sorry indeed, as a member of this Conference, to have been a party to such an undesirable result. But it is not that argument which particularly influences me at the present time; I am influenced still more by a desire to avoid anything like an attempt to compel New South Wales and New Zealand to join the Federal Council.

Mr. DEAKIN.—Mr. President, it would, as I have already said, be perfectly idle for the members of the Federal Council to have cherished any intention of compelling any colony to join the Council, simply because they have no power to compel any one to join, or to influence the other colonies in any degree, unless they are fortunate enough to be able to influence them by argument.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Sir, if Mr. Deakin would kindly allow me, before he replies, I desire to say that I should be extremely sorry, on the part of New South Wales, if any feeling could possibly exist that we thought for a single instant that there was any intent to compel us to join the Federal Council. That would be impracticable, because we could not be compelled; but I should be very sorry if any one supposed that we entertained any such illiberal view as that there was any design even to induce us to take that step. On the contrary, I for one believe that Mr. Deakin has submitted this motion in the very best of good faith. We do not complain on that score for a moment, nor are we so purblind to the actual state of things as to suspect any desire to induce us, by reason of our being amongst the parties to such a resolution, to join the Federal Council. Our position has been pretty fairly stated by my honorable colleague, Mr. McMillan; but I would like to call attention to my own individual position. If honorable members accept my explanation that I had convinced myself, before I was called upon to take any step in consequence of the Convention of 1883, that the Federal Council scheme, instead of being a promoter of federation, would be a stumbling block in the way of federation, I don't see how it can possibly be expected that I as an individual could consent to urge New South Wales to enter the Federal Council now. That appears to have been frankly recognised by the Government of Queensland in the quotation which I made from Mr. Morehead's despatch. If I could by any means be brought to see the matter in the same light as Mr. Deakin does, I should be disposed to submit the case to our Parliament; but my conviction is in strict accord with that of Mr. McMillan. I might suffer by submitting the case to Parliament, but I could never induce the Parliament of New South Wales to assent to it. From some cause or causes, not in any marked degree through my influence, the Parliament and people of New South Wales are opposed to

the Federal Council. Those who paid any attention to my explanation would see that I could not have had much to do with influencing this state of feeling in New South Wales. I explained that for fully eight months after the Convention sat, in 1883, I was out of the colony. I was a member of Parliament at the time, because, although I had tendered my resignation, my constituents would not accept it during my absence; but soon after my return I saw what appeared to me a sufficient reason for resigning my seat, and I placed myself outside Parliament, I think, for the remainder of that year, so that I could have had personally very little to do with influencing public opinion on this question. And I have seldom spoken of the Federal Council since, unless on occasions when I have been compelled to speak of it, so that the opinion in New South Wales has crystallized against the Federal Council from other influences than mine. One of those influences has been the steady and powerful conduct of the public Press in opposition to it. Any one who has read the leading papers of New South Wales must know that the best of them—those which carry most weight—have been consistently, and with singular ability, opposed to the Federal Council, and the result is that the public opinion of New South Wales is so confirmed, that it would be impossible for that colony to join the Federal Council. There is the real objection to the motion proposed by Mr. Deakin, and it was forcibly, though somewhat humorously, embodied in Captain Russell's figure. It is a most dangerous proceeding, if a people is aiming at some great object, to set up some smaller object in the interval. It is very likely, by the operation of the laws which influence human nature, more or less to exclude from sight the larger object, and it is certain to weaken the effort for the attainment of the larger object. That is a valid argument, based on grounds with which we are all acquainted; but apart from that argument or any other argument, what I stated in a letter addressed to Mr. Gillies I repeat now, that no man, and no party of New South Wales, could induce Parliament to consent to enter the Federal Council. I say that, I hope, in the best spirit possible, and only with a desire to state what I believe to be the truth.

Mr. DEAKIN.—As my arguments do not appear to have made any impression on the minds of the representatives of New South Wales or New Zealand, I can only conclude that they will not have any greater weight with the Parliaments they represent. I, therefore, accept the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Macrossan and Mr. Clark, although I entirely differ from them in conceiving it possible that such a resolution as this could be supposed to be intended to coerce or compel a consent. But, in order that there may be no resolution affirmed by the Conference which is not unanimously carried, I will withdraw the motion.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—In order to satisfy my friends in Victoria and the other colonies, I undertake, in good faith, to consult my colleagues in Cabinet on the question which has been raised by this resolution; and I will undertake more than that, namely, to consult leading men in Opposition to the Government, as well as leading men in support of the Government, on the same subject. More than that I cannot undertake.

The motion was withdrawn.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—May I ask if that concludes the business of the Conference?

The PRESIDENT.—It will be necessary to embody the whole of the resolutions in an Address to Her Majesty, through His Excellency the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Conference to meet to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of transacting that business, as well as to dispose of some other formal business which may arise.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Mr. President, you will recollect, I think, that at our first interview on my arrival in Melbourne, I suggested to you the propriety of this Conference adopting a humble and dutiful Address to Her Majesty, expressive of our loyalty as members of the Conference representing all the colonies. You replied to me that if anything of the kind were done, it would be more becoming at the close of our proceedings, and I have no doubt whatever that your view is a correct one. I should like now to elicit from you, and from the Conference through you, whether, in the judgment of my fellow representatives, the action would be a proper one to take. It will be noticed, from telegrams which have appeared

in the press, that the Imperial Government has made our sitting a matter of sufficient importance to include in Her Majesty's Speech, and it seems to me that it would be in no way going out of our proper line of conduct for us to close our proceedings with such an Address. If that is the view of other members of the Conference, I should be very happy to undertake, if they wish it, to move such an Address to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT.—Does the honorable gentleman desire to indicate that the Address which he speaks of would require to be separated from the one which will embody the resolutions which have been adopted?

Sir HENRY PARKES.—I think it would be better for the Address to be separate. Upon important occasions, Englishmen acting in public life very frequently take advantage of those occasions to renew the expression of their loyalty to the throne and person of Her Majesty, and it seems to me this is a question of sufficient magnitude for that course to be taken.

The PRESIDENT.—The matter is one which can be settled to-morrow. If there is no objection, the honorable gentleman will, I understand, prepare the Address he refers to.

Mr. PLAYFORD.—I think that perhaps the best way to approach Her Majesty would be first by a short telegram; then we could send on the more formal matter in ordinary course. A telegram might state briefly the results arrived at by the Conference, and express our devotion to Her Majesty's throne and person. I think that would be very appropriate.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—If we do this thing it will be best to do it in the most formal way we can. A preliminary communication could be sent by telegram, and the remaining matter would follow in proper form. The address in these cases usually communicates to the Secretary of State what has been done, and I do not think that a communication of that sort in any way renders the other address unnecessary. I presume that we ought to adopt some form of address to be transmitted through His Excellency the Governor of Victoria to the Secretary of State; but an address of that kind would be quite different from the address to the Queen which I suggest. It would be a very becoming and graceful act at the closing of this Conference to adopt an address direct to Her Majesty.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH.—At the close of the Convention of 1883 it was resolved that copies of the proceedings of that body should be forwarded to the Secretary of State. I understand Sir Henry Parkes to propose that besides that an address shall be forwarded to the Queen, informing Her Majesty of the proceedings of the Conference, and expressing whatever the members of the Conference may desire to express in it.

Sir HENRY PARKES.—Precisely.

The Conference adjourned, at twenty minutes to six o'clock p.m., until eleven o'clock a.m. the following day.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1890.

The Public were admitted to the Conference Chamber at a quarter to Noon, the PRESIDENT (Mr. D. GILLIES) being in the Chair.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Sir JOHN HALL moved the adoption of the following address :—

“ TO THE QUEEN’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

“ We, Your Majesty’s loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Conference assembled in Melbourne to consider the question of creating for Australasia one Federal Government, and representing the Australasian Colonies, desire to approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with renewed expressions of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty’s Throne and Person.

“ On behalf of Your Majesty’s subjects throughout Australasia, we beg to express the fervent hope that Your Majesty’s life may be long spared to reign over a prosperous and happy people.

“ We most respectfully inform Your Majesty, that, after mature deliberation, we have unanimously agreed to the following resolutions :—

- “ 1. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the Members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity, to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these Colonies, under one Legislative and Executive Government, on principles just to the several Colonies.
- “ 2. That to the union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon.
- “ 3. That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Legislatures of their respective Colonies to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.
- “ 4. That the Convention should consist of not more than seven members from each of the self-governing Colonies, and not more than four members from each of the Crown Colonies.”

He said—Mr. President, I have great honour in moving that this respectful address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, assuring Her Majesty of the devoted loyalty of her subjects in Australasia, as represented at this Conference, and respectfully conveying to Her Majesty the result of our deliberations. I think we may take it as a happy augury for the success of our great undertaking, that it has been held at a time which afforded an opportunity to Her Majesty to express to the Imperial Parliament her deep interest in the work in which we are engaged. The words used by Her Majesty in opening the Imperial Parliament were, no doubt, words chosen by Her Majesty’s Ministers, but honorable gentlemen who know, not only the deep and sincere interest which Her Majesty takes in the welfare of all her subjects, and which I may say has been the strength and glory of the Throne in our day, and who also know the special interest which Her Majesty has always manifested in the welfare and prosperity of Her Colonial dominions, will not doubt that it will afford Her Majesty much gratification to receive the resolutions at which we have arrived, and that anything which it is in Her power to do to further this great undertaking, and to secure the establishment of a great Australian or even Australasian Nation, under the Crown of Great Britain, will be done. With these few words I beg to move that the address to Her Majesty, which I have placed in the President’s hands, be now adopted by this Conference.

Dr. COCKBURN.—Sir, I beg to second the adoption of this address of loyalty to the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, which has been so ably moved by Sir John Hall. I think that our fervid expressions of loyalty cannot come at a better time from any body of men than from this Conference, which has assembled to debate the most momentous question of the day, as far as Australasia is concerned. And the expressions of loyalty to which Sir John Hall has given utterance, which are placed

on record by this address, will go further than anything else possibly can go to remove all misapprehension as to the views of members of this Conference, and the Parliaments and people they represent, in advocating the union of the Australasian Colonies. It is not to be feared that the union of the Australasian Colonies will in any way remove any of those jewels which at present adorn the Imperial Crown, but we hope that by that union a jewel of unprecedented lustre will be added to the traditions of the Crown of the British Empire.

The motion was agreed to, and the address was unanimously adopted.

Sir JOHN HALL moved—

“That the President do sign the foregoing address on behalf of the Conference, and present the same to His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, with a respectful request that he will be pleased to transmit such address to Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty.”

The motion was seconded by Dr. COCKBURN, and agreed to.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH moved—

“That the President forward copies of the Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Conference to His Excellency the Governor of Victoria for transmission to the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. DEAKIN, and agreed to.

Mr. DEAKIN moved—

“That the President forward copies of the Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Conference to the representatives of the colonies at this Conference, for presentation to their respective Parliaments, and for general distribution.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. PLAYFORD, and agreed to.

It was further directed by the Conference that the Official Record of its Proceedings should be signed by the PRESIDENT and SECRETARY to the Conference; and also that the communications addressed to the Conference from various persons and public bodies should, inasmuch as the Conference could not deal with them, be returned by the SECRETARY to the senders.

CONVENER OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. CLARK moved—

“That the Premier of Victoria be requested to act as Convener of the National Australasian Convention of Delegates to be appointed by the several Legislatures of the Australasian Colonies, and to arrange, upon consultation with the Premiers of the other colonies, the time and place of the meeting of the Convention.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. PLAYFORD, and agreed to.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved—

“That the thanks of the Conference be given to the Honorable Duncan Gillies for the services rendered by him as President of the Conference.”

He said—I am quite sure that we are all prepared to testify to the courtesy, the dignity, and the efficiency with which you, Mr. President, have filled the Chair. I do not think I need say anything to support the motion which I have been asked to move beyond the few words I have uttered.

Mr. MACROSSAN seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT.—Before I submit the motion, I may be permitted to say that very few things could give me greater pleasure. I do not refer to presiding at this Conference, or to sitting in the Chair, because I confess that the position of sitting in the Chair, and occupying the position of President or Chairman, does not afford me much personal pleasure. My positions elsewhere have not been such as to afford me that amount of comfort in occupying the Chair which I probably would have felt if I had been sitting simply as a member of the Conference. Nevertheless, I think it was my duty to accept the position in the first instance, as it was offered to me so graciously. What has given me special pleasure has been the result of the Conference, and though I admitted yesterday that when it was first suggested I did not feel such great confidence as I knew other gentlemen felt in the probable

prospects, it has nevertheless given me all the more gratification that the deliberations of the Conference have been more successful than I originally contemplated. I can only say that if we can get anything like a similar unanimity elsewhere, when the time of the real struggle comes, nothing will afford my colleague and myself more satisfaction than that great result. Personally, I have to thank honorable members for their great consideration whilst I have been in the Chair, and I have only to say that the duties of the President, under the circumstances, have been extremely light, and the work performed has been exceedingly pleasant.

The motion was agreed to.

Dr. COCKBURN moved—

“That the thanks of the Conference be given to Mr. George Henry Jenkins for the services rendered by him as Secretary to the Conference.”

He said :—I think it is the desire of every member of the Conference, before parting, to place on record their appreciation of the manner in which the Secretary's duties have been fulfilled. Mr. Jenkins not only enjoys the confidence of every member of the Legislature with which he has been so long associated, but he also possesses what I may say is an Australasian reputation as a constitutional authority. I am sure I am only expressing the views of the members of the Conference when I say that his assistance to us has been of a marked character, and that, as individuals, we have reason to thank him for the way in which he has looked after our comfort.

Sir J. LEE STEERE.—I have very much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Jenkins, as Secretary of this Conference. I have known Mr. Jenkins now for some few years, and I think I have gathered that his great characteristic is loyalty and devotion to Parliamentary government, and respect and esteem towards those gentlemen who occupy positions—as I do—as Speakers or Presidents of the different Legislatures of these colonies. Although some disparaging remarks were made yesterday with reference to the body over which I have the honour to preside, I think its principal defect is one which will every day grow less and less. I gathered from the observations made yesterday that its principal defect was that it was in its early youth—that it was a body elected by a small population, insignificant in itself, and presided over by a gentleman almost as insignificant. These are defects which every day will cure. The youth which now exists, will, we expect, very shortly be manhood; and I hope it will then take its place among other Australian Colonies without it being considered any disparagement that it should do so. I have reason to think that it will be satisfactory to our Secretary to know that a person occupying the position which I do, and which he, at any rate respects, has risen to second the vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Cockburn. As Dr. Cockburn has said, Mr. Jenkins, besides being Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of this colony, has an Australian or an Australasian reputation; and I am quite certain that the character which he has gained in this colony, and in the other colonies of Australia, for his ability as the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of this colony, has been well exemplified in the duties which he has performed for this Conference. I know, from the position I occupy, how much of the smooth working of deliberative assemblies is the result of the manner in which those duties are performed by the Clerk of the Legislature. We are all of us assured by the manner in which Mr. Jenkins has performed the duties of Secretary, that those duties could not have been more efficiently performed by anybody else. The comfort and convenience of the members has been most carefully studied by him, and we shall go away with the most gratifying remembrances of the attention which has been paid to us by him.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, I think I may, on behalf of Mr. Jenkins, take the liberty of thanking you for the way in which you have shown your appreciation of his services.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DEAKIN moved, That the Conference do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The Conference then (thirty-five minutes past noon) adjourned *sine die*.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONVENTION.

(LIST OF DELEGATES APPOINTED TO REPRESENT VARIOUS COLONIES AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 November, 1890.

LIST of Delegates Australasian Federation Convention.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

- The Hon. SIR HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., M.P., Colonial Secretary and Premier.
- The Hon. WILLIAM McMILLAN, M.P., Colonial Treasurer.
- The Hon. JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, M.P., Speaker.
- GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, Esquire, M.P., formerly Colonial Secretary and Premier.
- The Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SUTTOR, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Executive Council.
- The Hon. EDMUND BARTON, Q.C., M.L.C., late Speaker; and
- The Hon. SIR PATRICK ALFRED JENNINGS, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., formerly Premier.

VICTORIA.

- The Hon. JAMES MUNRO, M.P., Premier and Treasurer.
- The Hon. DUNCAN GILLIES, M.P., formerly Premier and Treasurer.
- The Hon. ALFRED DEAKIN, M.P., formerly Chief Secretary.
- The Hon. HENRY JOHN WRIXON, M.P., formerly Attorney-General.
- The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM COLLARD SMITH, M.P., formerly Minister of Education.
- The Hon. HENRY CUTHBERT, M.L.C., formerly Minister of Justice; and
- The Hon. NICHOLAS FITZGERALD, M.L.C.

QUEENSLAND.

- The Hon. SIR SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., Chief Secretary and Premier.
- The Hon. SIR THOMAS McILWRAITH, K.C.M.G., M.P., Colonial Treasurer.
- The Hon. JOHN MURTAGH MACROSSAN, M.P., formerly Secretary for Mines and Colonial Secretary.
- The Hon. ARTHUR RUTLEDGE, M.P., formerly Attorney-General.
- The Hon. THOMAS MACDONALD-PATERSON, M.L.C.
- The Hon. ANDREW JOSEPH THYNNE, M.L.C., formerly Minister of Justice; and
- JOHN DONALDSON, Esquire, M.P., formerly Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Instruction.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. RICHARD CHAFFEY BAKER, C.M.G., M.L.C.

The Hon. JOHN HANNAH GORDON, M.L.C., formerly Minister of Education and of the Northern Territory.

The Hon. SIR JOHN COX BRAY, K.C.M.G., M.P., Chief Secretary.

— JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Esquire, M.D., M.P., formerly Chief Secretary.

The Hon. SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.

The Hon. CHARLES CAMERON KINGSTON, Q.C., M.P., formerly Attorney-General; and

— The Hon. THOMAS PLAYFORD, M.P., Treasurer and Premier.

TASMANIA.

The Hon. WILLIAM MOORE, President of the Legislative Council.

The Hon. ADYE DOUGLAS, M.L.C., formerly Chief Secretary and Premier.

The Hon. PHILIP OAKLEY FYSH, M.L.C., Premier and Chief Secretary.

— The Hon. BOLTON STAFFORD BIRD, M.H.A., Treasurer.

— The Hon. ANDREW INGLIS CLARK, M.H.A., Attorney-General.

The Hon. NICHOLAS JOHN BROWN, M.H.A., formerly Minister of Lands and Works.

The Hon. WILLIAM HENRY BURGESS, M.H.A., formerly Treasurer.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 4.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 May, 1890.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 4.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to divide New South Wales into District Government areas, to establish therein a system of local self-government, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Government House,
Sydney, 14th May, 1890.

1915

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1915

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1915

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LATE FIRE IN PITT-STREET.

(CORONIAL INQUIRY RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 December, 1890.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 13th November, 1890, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the depositions taken at the Coronial Inquiry on the late fire
“in Pitt-street.”

(*Mr. Lees.*)

New South Wales, Sydney, }
to wit.

AN inquisition indented, taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the House known as the City Coroner's Court, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, the 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, and 28th days of October, in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, before John Chadwick Woore, gentleman, Coroner for the City and District of Sydney, and a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Colony, to inquire into the origin of a fire by which certain premises, situated at Hosking-place, Sydney, in the said Colony, and then and previously occupied by the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, were, on the 2nd day of October, 1890, destroyed by fire, upon the oath of George Burrows (foreman), Arthur Buchanan, Evan Jones, Alfred Usher, Richard McIntyre, William Keppie, John A. Miller, Horace Greenberg, John Byrne, Joseph Burke, Richard Milham, Francis Kolb, Duncan Macpherson, and Francis Johnson, good and lawful men of the said Colony, duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn, and charged to inquire for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, when, how, and by what means the said fire originated, do upon our oath say,—We find that the said fire originated in the machine-room of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises in Hosking-place, on the 2nd day of October, A.D. 1890, but how or by what means the said fire originated the evidence adduced does not enable us to say. The Jury desire to bear testimony to the precautions taken by Mr. J. T. B. Gibbs to guard against fire in his establishment.

In witness whereof, as well as the said Coroner, the jurors aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.
GEO. BURROWS, Foreman.
EVAN JONES.
FRANCIS KOLB.
ARTHUR BUCHANAN.
FRANCIS JOHNSON.
JOSEPH BURKE.
WILLIAM KEPPIE.

RICHARD MCINTYRE.
RICHARD MILHAM.
JOHN A. MILLER.
H. GREENBERG.
ALFRED USHER.
D. MACPHERSON.
JOHN BYRNE.

Rider I.

THE Jury suggest that an Act be at once brought into force in the City of Sydney,—

- (1.) That no large buildings be erected in any lane, place, or narrow street in this city without all side windows being protected inside and outside with iron shutters, and in addition all such large buildings be provided with fire-proof floors and iron shut-down doors;
- (2.) That all bridges over any public or private roadway in the city, connecting buildings, be prohibited;
- (3.) That partitions composed of lath and plaster, wood, or any other inflammable material in public buildings be strictly prohibited; and
- (4.) That all lift-passenger goods be enclosed with brick-work and iron shut-down doors to each floor.

910—A

Rider

Rider II.

Re Water Supply.

DURING the progress of the fire we find that the water supply was sufficient, but the mains in Pitt-street being only 4 inch, they were not large enough to cope with it (the fire), as only one jet was obtainable to feed 1-in. nozzle between King and Hunter Streets from each of the 4-in. mains.

We suggest that the 4-in. mains in Pitt-street, and all 3-in. and 4-in. mains in the city be at once replaced with one 6-in. and one 9-in. main; also, all dead ends be done away with.

Rider III.

Re Telegraph Wires.

THAT the attention of the Superintendent of Telegraphs be drawn to the dangerous manner (to life and property) in which telegraph wires are erected in the city, as they prohibit the use of salvage ladders and life-saving appliances in the case of fire. We also suggest that all wires be placed underground, as done in London and other large cities.

We beg to thank the Coroner for his kindness and courtesy to the Jury in the inquiry; also to bear testimony to the ability of the clerk, Mr. Charles Smith, in taking the voluminous depositions in this inquiry.

GEORGE BURROWS, Foreman.
EVAN JONES.
FRANCIS KOLB.
ARTHUR BUCHANAN.
FRANCIS JOHNSON.
JOSEPH BURKE.
WILLIAM KEPPIE.

RICHARD MCINTYRE.
RICHARD MILHAM.
JOHN A. MILLER.
H. GREENBERG.
ALFRED USHER.
D. MACPHERSON.
JOHN BYRNE.

New South Wales, Sydney, }
to wit.

INFORMATION of witnesses severally taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the house known as the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, and 28th days of October, 1890, in the 54th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, before John Chadwick Woore, gentleman, Coroner for the city and district of Sydney, and a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Colony, on an inquisition then and there taken to inquire into the origin of a fire, by which certain premises situated at Hosking-place, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, and then and previously occupied by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, of Sydney, were on the 2nd day of October, 1890, destroyed by fire, as follows:—

By the Coroner.] William Douglas Bear, on oath, states: I am Superintendent of Fire Brigades, and reside at the head Fire Station in Castlereagh-street; I produce a lithograph plan of the city of Sydney, section No. 38 [plan put in and marked Exhibit A]; the plan in question is issued by the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, and is of recent date; it is a ground plan, and shows the position of the premises recently occupied by the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, which were destroyed by fire on the 2nd October instant.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
15th day of October, 1890,— }

WILLIAM D. BEAR.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] George Allen Mansfield, on oath, states: I am an architect, and reside at Elizabeth Bay; my business office is at No. 121, Pitt-street; I produce a complete set of plans and specifications in book-form of the premises lately occupied by the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company [plans and specifications put in and marked Exhibit B]; the plans were drawn by hand in my office, under my supervision by one of my assistants, and bear date February, 1885, and the scales are shown on the plan; there are fourteen plans altogether in the book.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, }
this 15th October, 1890,— }

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] Duncan Oswald, on oath, states: I am a baker, at present out of employment; I reside at No. 576, Harris-street, Sydney; I do not know any of the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, either by sight or otherwise; I know where their place of business was situated in Hosking-place, off Pitt-street; about half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant I was in Pitt-street, walking along on the footpath, on the eastern side of the street, and going in the direction of Circular Quay; about the time mentioned I was in Pitt-street, between King and Hunter Streets; I was alone, and when opposite the Post Office I noticed a smell of fire; at that time I was at the corner of Moore and Pitt Streets, outside the City Bank; there were numbers of people passing up and down Pitt-street at this time; on detecting the smell of fire I stopped and looked about me; I did not observe any one else stop and look about them; before reaching Moore-street I met a gentleman whose name I have since ascertained is James Lawson, and he and I walked down Pitt-street together, and when we reached the City Bank I said to Lawson, "I can smell fire," and he remarked, "Oh, it comes from the French restaurant, or some place about;" he and I walked to the junction of Pitt-street with Hunter-street where we parted, and I went to the Public Library; after leaving the Public Library I went down Hunter-street into Pitt-street, and on reaching Moore-street I could again detect the smell of fire, and stopped and looked about me, but I could see no indications of fire; there were a good number of people going to and fro

fro in Pitt-street then ; the time would then be about half-past 9 o'clock ; the first time I passed Moore-street I saw several persons going up and down it, but I noticed no one in it the second time ; I noticed no one stand and look about Moore-street on the second occasion ; I could detect the smell of oil and paper burning, or something like that ; the smell was as strong on the second occasion as on the first ; after detecting the smell of fire on the second occasion I went home, and to bed ; I remarked to several persons on the last occasion that there was a nasty smell of fire about ; some made a remark in reply and others passed on ; I saw no policeman about on either occasion I have mentioned ; I did not look for a constable, and I did not think it necessary to go in search of one, as I then saw no particular danger ; I saw no fire or reflection of fire in the windows of any of the premises about ; I know the arched passage off Pitt-street, opposite the " Angel Hotel," and I know that that passage leads to the premises lately occupied by the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company ; I did not notice the smell of fire particularly up that passage when I went past it on the first occasion, but I smelt the fire all along ; I could see a glimmer of light up the passage in question, but I saw no one about ; on my return journey, about half-past 9, I noticed no light up this passage, and I saw no one about the passage or in it then ; I saw a cab on the opposite side of the street ; I was then alone ; I do not know any of the night watchmen about the block ; I would not know them if I saw them ; I do not know what caused the fire in question ; when I passed this passage on the second occasion I think the smell of fire was rather stronger than it was the first time.

By the Jury.] I saw a light up the passage the first time ; it was apparently a gas-light ; I did not see that light on my return journey.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this } DUNCAN OSWALD.
15th October, 1890,—

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] *John Thomas Gates*, on oath, states : I am a cab-driver driving cab No. 913, and I reside at 14, Albert-street, Redfern ; I know the premises destroyed by fire, and recently occupied by the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company ; I do not know any of the members of that firm by sight or otherwise ; about 2:20 on the morning of the 2nd instant, I was in Castlereagh-street on the stand with my cab right opposite Hosking-place ; the stand is for a number of cabs, and I was standing there waiting to be hired ; I had no one then in my cab ; I had been on the stand about an hour or an hour and a half at 2:20 ; I was the only cab on the stand during the whole time I have mentioned ; I was quite sober ; during the time I was on the stand, I saw no one in Hosking-place, only the night-watchman, Park ; I saw him just about 10 minutes to 2 o'clock come out of Hosking-place into Castlereagh-street, and go along it towards Moore-street ; he was alone, and he was apparently sober ; I saw no more of him till I informed him about the fire ; all the time I was on the stand I did not detect the smell of fire, nor did I see any smoke ; at 2:20 on the morning in question, I was sitting on the eastern side of Castlereagh-street, facing Hosking-place, when I saw a red reflection like fire in three or four of the windows nearest to me in one of the upper storeys of the premises occupied by the firm of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company ; the reflection of fire seemed to me to break out suddenly ; it was like a flash on the windows ; at the time I noticed the reflection I was talking to a cabman, and I had been conversing with him for about half-an-hour previous to noticing the reflection ; his name is Stuart Robson ; I think his cab is an unlicensed one, and bears no number ; he was the only person near at the time, and I called his attention to the reflection, and we went down Hosking-place leaving our cabs ; we went right down to the centre of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises, and seeing they were on fire, Robson and I ran back to Castlereagh-street, and down a right-of-way at the side of the German Club, where we found Park, the night watchman ; I called to him three or four times, and he and another man, whom I do not know came running up, and Park said, " What is the matter ? " Park and the man with him appeared sober ; when Park said, " What is the matter ? " I said, " There is a fire in Gibbs, Shallard's " ; Park seemed surprised, and he, Robson, and the strange man and I ran together to Hosking-place ; some two or three minutes elapsed from the time I first noticed the reflection of fire till the four of us ran down as stated ; we four were the only persons then in Hosking-place, and the fire was crackling and burning fiercely, and spreading in the direction of Pitt-street, but it had not burst through any of the windows ; the fire was then in one of the upper storeys, but I did not notice which storey ; I did not then see any signs of fire in any of the lower storeys ; I could not say whether any of the doors or windows were open or not ; I did not go to the Pitt-street front of the building at all ; on getting into Hosking-place as described, I told Park to telephone to the fire station, and I went back to my cab, and drove full gallop to the fire station in Castlereagh-street to give the alarm ; when I came out of Hosking-place to go to my cab, I saw no one in Castlereagh-street.

JOHN THOMAS GATES.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
15th October, 1890,— }
J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] *Alfred Eastwood*, on oath, states : I am an Engineer, and represent the firm of J. Tylor & Sons, of London, England, and reside in the Club Chambers, Phillip-street, Sydney ; I know the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, in Hosking-place, Sydney ; I occupied a part of the ground floor of those premises at the Castlereagh-street end, as business premises for the firm which I represent ; there was no direct internal communication between my portion of the premises and those occupied by Gibbs, Shallard, and Company ; I had no business relations with that firm only that they supplied me with stationery ; I was on my portion of the premises in question on the 1st instant ; the stock on my premises principally consisted of brass-work and earthenware goods ; there was no machinery at work on my premises ; I left about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant ; I was the last to leave ; I had not been using any gas that day, and I did not look round the premises before leaving ; I saw no fire anywhere about the whole building at the time I left ; I did not hear of the fire till about half-past 5 o'clock on the 2nd instant ; I rented my premises from Gibbs, Shallard, and I believe the whole building belonged to them ; the stock in my premises was insured in the North British
and

and Mercantile Insurance Company, Pitt-street, for the sum of £2,050; the value of the stock damaged by fire was about £6,000; our loss not covered by insurance will be about £4,000; I did not keep a night watchman; I never notice any night watchman about; I do not know if Gibbs, Shallard, and Company kept one; I have no idea as to the cause and origin of the fire in question.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this } ALFRED EASTWOOD.
15th October, 1890,—

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] Stuart Robson, on oath, states: I am a cab-driver; the cab I drive is a private one, owned by Mrs. Sharkey; I reside at 18, Wilson-street, Sydney; I was out with my cab early on the morning of the 2nd instant in Castlereagh-street; I pulled up and spoke to a man named Gates, a cabman, who was on the stand opposite Hosking-place about 2 o'clock to talk to him; whilst speaking to him I did not detect the smell of anything burning, nor did I see anyone in or about Hosking-place; I saw no light about Hosking-place; I had been talking to Gates about 25 minutes, when he looked down Hosking-place, and said to me, "What is that down the lane—I think it is a fire?" I then looked down Hosking-place, and saw a bright light in the three windows of the floor next the top at the Castlereagh-street end of the premises occupied by Gibbs, Shallard, and Company; I did not see Park, the night watchman, till after the fire was discovered; when Gates drew my attention to the light in the windows, he and I left our cabs and walked down Hosking-place, and directly we got down I saw flames and heard the crackling noise of fire, and I then concluded the premises were on fire; there was no one in Hosking-place when Gates and I went down it; we went down to about the centre of the building; I did not notice if any of the doors or windows were open; Gates and I, at Gates' suggestion, ran into Castlereagh-street, to a lane near the German Club, and we there called out three times (each) "Watchman!" and eventually a man whose name I have since learned is Park answered us; there was some other man with him; Gates said to Park, "There is a fire over Gibbs, Shallard's;" and Park then ran down Hosking-place with Gates and I, and he, Park, ran past us to, as he said, put on the telephone; Gates and I went back to our cabs, and Gates got on to his and said he was going to the fire station, and he drove away in that direction; before speaking to Gates I came from the direction of Circular Quay; I have no idea what caused the fire; Park asked me to go to Bayswater Road and bring Mr. Gotthelf down, and I did so.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
15th October, 1890,—

STUART ROBSON.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] Edward Park, on oath, states: I am a night watchman in the employ of Messrs. Feldheim, Gotthelf, and Company, and Lark, Sons, and Company; the former's premises are in Hosking-place and the latter's in Moore-street; it was no part of my duty to watch the premises recently occupied by Gibbs, Shallard; my duty took me into Hosking-place every half-hour during the night; I have been employed by the firms I have mentioned as night watchman one year and ten months; a man named John Harris a watchman in the employ of Christopher Newton Brothers, comes up Hosking-place in the execution of his duty, and he and I were in the habit of meeting at the corner of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises in Hosking-place several times during the night; I went on duty at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant; I reside at 35, Castlereagh-street; when I went on duty I went first into Moore-street; my beat extended from that street into Hosking-place by way of Castlereagh-street; I did not have to go into Pitt-street; on my first visit to Hosking-place on the evening of the 1st instant I went down to within a few yards of the bottom of it, and I saw no one about it; I went down Hosking-place every half-hour and had to register every visit by a tell-tale clock in Mr. Lark's office; I had no access to the clock, I touched a button outside the office; I saw people passing through Hosking-place up till about half-past 9 o'clock, but I saw none after that hour; I saw no one belonging to the firm of Gibbs, Shallard about Hosking-place on the night of the 1st instant; I saw Harris about 8 or half-past 8 o'clock on that night at the Pitt-street end of Gibbs, Shallard's premises; I only saw him once that night which was nothing unusual; he was perfectly sober; I had to go half way down Moore-street, and I had also to go into Mr. Lark's yard by the right-of-way off Castlereagh-street every half-hour; I met Corcoran, J. L. Hordern and Son's watchman, on the morning of the 2nd instant; about a quarter past 2 o'clock he came to me and asked me to give him a cup of tea; I was then in Mr. Lark's back yard; Corcoran is a friend of mine and he frequently came to me at night for a cup of tea; there was nothing unusual in his doing so; he was perfectly sober; I gave Corcoran the tea through the gate; there is no access to this right-of-way from Pitt-street; from the time I went on duty on the 1st instant till I heard of the fire on the 2nd instant, I saw no signs or indications of fire anywhere about the place, nor did I see any lights in Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's windows; Corcoran had just finished his cup of tea when I heard some one in Castlereagh-street near the Athenæum Club calling out something which I did not understand, and Corcoran and I ran into Castlereagh-street where we met two cabmen and they informed us of the fire; one of the cabmen named Gates said to me, "Is this a fire down there?" I said, "Where?" and he said, "Gibbs, Shallard's," and he and I and Corcoran then ran down Hosking-place and I saw that there was a fire on the second floor from the top, and about the centre of Gibbs, Shallard's premises; I then telephoned to the fire-station; Corcoran ran to Pitt-street, also to give the alarm; I was in Hosking-place about 2 o'clock, and I then saw no signs of fire; I had to send my telephonic message through the Exchange, and the fire-station was notified of the fire about two minutes after I knew of it; some twelve months ago Harris informed me that Gibbs, Shallard paid him to look after their premises, and he has told me nothing different since; I saw him up till the night before the fire at his usual post.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
15th October, 1890,—

EDWARD PARK.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Inquest adjourned until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 16th day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square, for the production of further evidence.

Sydney, 15th October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest

Inquest resumed, in pursuance of adjournment, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 16th day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square.

J.C.W., C.C.

Sydney, 16th October, 1890.

*By the Coroner.] Walter Stanbury Churchward, on oath, states: I am a major in the Imperial Royal Artillery, at present serving with the New South Wales Forces, and I reside at 169, Macquarie-street, Sydney; about a quarter-past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant I arrived at the Union Club; soon after my arrival there my attention was attracted by the ringing of the fire-bells; there were several persons in the Club at the time, and I and others went into Castlereagh-street, to the junction of Hosking-place with that street; we arrived there about half-past 2 o'clock; when I got there I saw some people in Castlereagh-street, but I noticed no one in Hosking-place; I did not notice two cabs in Castlereagh-street, opposite Hosking-place; they might have been there, unobserved by me; there were no fire-engines present on my arrival; I saw flames issuing through the windows of the upper storey, and the one below it, of the premises of Gibbs, Shallard, about the centre of the building, and within a few minutes after my arrival a fire-engine arrived, with a few men, and I assisted them to take a hose down Hosking-place, and they commenced to play on the fire; there was a slight delay of two or three minutes before the water was got on; when the water was obtained the pressure was sufficient to reach the windows of the floor below the top floor; the water from the hose I have mentioned did not reach the top of the building, but whether that was through insufficient pressure or not I don't know; it was a manual engine, and it seemed to me to be short-handed; I don't know who was in charge of it, nor to what brigade it belonged; the firemen present seemed to be smart and efficient; the engine and all appliances seemed to be in good order, and were working well; I did not hear any of the firemen complain about want of pressure of water, or difficulty in getting water, or anything else; the efforts of the brigade did not have the slightest effect on the fire, so far as I saw; the fire seemed too far advanced to be got under control; I have had but little experience with fires—only two in London, England; so far as my experience goes, this fire was too far advanced to be stopped; while I was there either two or three more engines came on the scene, and, so far as I could see, they went to work at once without any difficulty; I did not particularly observe the height the water was thrown by these engines, as I went to render assistance at the Southern Club; the last engines arrived from ten to fifteen minutes after me; I saw Mr. Fosbery in Castlereagh-street, and with him there was someone who appeared to be taking an active part in directing the fire brigades; when I first got to Hosking-place I saw fire nowhere only in Gibbs, Shallard's; when I saw the flames there was a fair breeze blowing towards Lawson's premises, on the Castlereagh-street side of Gibbs, Shallard's; the smoke and flames were blowing in that direction also; I saw the fire brigades playing on the windows of the premises on the opposite side of Hosking-place to Gibbs, Shallard's; I went into one of the bedrooms in the Southern Club to assist in getting a hose through it; I don't know what the roofs of Gibbs, Shallard's and the other premises about were composed of; after getting the hose in position in the window of the Southern Club some men came up belonging to the Fire Brigade and took charge of the hose, and I left them with it; two of the men belonging to the Fire Brigade assisted me in getting the hose into position; I gave what help I could, seeing they were short-handed for the time being; after this I assisted in getting a hose on to the top of a wooden passage in the Southern Club; there was some apparent delay in getting a water supply for that hose, but what caused the delay I don't know; the fire then had reached the billiard-room of the Southern Club; I don't think the delay permitted the fire to spread much; I don't think the fire could have been stopped even had they got the water immediately; I saw the walls of Gibbs, Shallard's premises, facing Hosking-place, fall into it; I also saw some of the internal walls falling; I think the wall of Gibbs, Shallard's premises fell into Hosking-place about three-quarters of an hour after my arrival; the *débris* and bricks fell across the hoses, but the fall of that particular wall did not appear to affect the brigades or the supply of water; the operations of the fire brigades met with no other obstruction, to my knowledge, beyond the fall of this wall; from a bedroom window in the Southern Club there was a hose playing on the walls of Lawson's premises to prevent the fire from spreading in their direction, but when I saw the premises of Gibbs, Shallard's well alight, I thought Lawson's must also go; at any time during the period I was present I don't remember hearing any of the firemen complaining that they could not throw the water high enough through want of pressure or anything like that.*

By the Jury.] When the firemen commenced to play on the windows opposite to Gibbs, Shallard's they were not on fire, but when the water came into contact with them the steam came off them; I remained at the scene of the fire till 6 o'clock in the morning; I saw nothing of the fire in Pitt-street; I confined my attention to Lawson's premises, the Southern Club, and Gibbs, Shallard's premises; I did not see the steam fire-engines arrive in Castlereagh-street.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
16th October, 1890,—

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

W. S. CHURCHWARD,
Maj., R.A.

*By the Coroner.] Richard Corcoran, on oath, states: I am a night watchman in the employ of Hordern Brothers, Pitt-street, and reside at 40, Cumberland-street; my duties are confined to Hordern's shop in Pitt-street, and the stables in Castlereagh-street, between King and Market Streets; I went on duty about half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant; on the morning of 2nd instant between a quarter and 20 minutes past 2 o'clock I went to a lane between Moore-street and Hosking-place to see Park, night watchman to Young and Lark; he was standing inside a gateway in the lane when I saw him, and I had a cup of tea with him; up to that time I noticed nothing unusual, nor did I smell any smoke or fire; I went along Castlereagh-street when going to see Park; I frequently used to visit Park about the time mentioned to get a cup of tea; while I was having a cup of tea with Park I heard some one in Castlereagh-street call out "Watchman" two or three times, in consequence of which call Park and I ran up into Castlereagh-street, where we saw two cabmen, who said, "Is that a fire?" or words to that effect, and they accompanied Park and I to Hosking-place, where I saw flames inside the window of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises, about the centre of the building; I don't know a night watchman named Harris; I and those with me were then the only persons in Hosking-place; there seemed a lot of
fire*

fire in Gibbs, Shallard's, but there was no smoke coming outside; on seeing the flames I said to Park, "You go to your telephone, and I'll go to the one in Pitt-street," and I went to a telephone in Pitt-street, fixed to a telegraph post, and broke the glass and sent a message to the fire-station in Circular Quay that there was a fire at Gibbs, Shallard's; I thought that I was communicating with the head fire station; I had a key to the telephone, but it would not fit, and I broke the glass; the telephone in question is accessible to anyone by breaking the glass; I sent the message about 28 minutes past 2; I simply said, "A fire at Gibbs, Shallard's"; I received a reply from the Circular Quay fire-station at once, "Alright," and I stopped at the telephone till the engine from Circular Quay arrived; I had my watch and noted the time, and the first engine arrived from Circular Quay in from 6 to 7 minutes after I sent the message; the telephone I allude to was opposite to the Pitt-street entrance to Hosking-place; the second engine arrived in Pitt-street where I was about from 10 to 15 seconds after the one from Circular Quay; Mr. Bear came with that engine, and I heard him say to the firemen, "Put on all power," and he went up the archway, and I saw him trying to unlock the door of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises, and I left and went back to my beat; before leaving, I saw the firemen getting their hoses out in Pitt-street; the engines which arrived before I left were steam engines; there were two men with the first one, and I think six or seven with the second one.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }

16th October, 1890,— }

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

RICH. CORCORAN.

*By the Coroner.] John Harris, on oath, states: I am a night watchman in the employ of the following firms, namely, Christopher Newton Brothers, Pitt-street; Perry Brothers, on the opposite side of Pitt-street; Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, Hosking-place, Eldon Chambers; and also Lazarus, Aaronson and Company, whose premises are in Eldon Chambers; I was in the employ of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company at the time of the fire, and they paid me at the rate of 4s. per calendar month for my services; Newton Brothers paid me £2 5s. per week; Eldon Chambers, 2s. 6d. per week; and Lazarus, Aaronson and Company, 10s. per month; and Perry Brothers, £1 per month; I paid more attention to Gibbs, Shallard's premises than to any of the others, because I always had my doubts about them; my doubts were as follows: 1st, on account of the material with which the buildings were erected, and I believed if they ever caught fire they would be entirely consumed; the external and internal walls were built of brick, and all timber used was American pine, which is very inflammable; I saw the building erected; 2nd, on account of former fires, in the same building; I have been in the employ of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company since the premises, which they recently occupied, were built; they never instructed me about my duties; I performed eleven hours duty daily, viz., from 6 p.m. to 5 or half-past 5 a.m.; I have a key for Perry Brothers' entrance gate, and a key for a back door in Eldon Chambers; I also have the key of the gate leading into Newton Brothers; I have no key for either Lazarus Aaronson's, or Gibbs, Shallard's premises; I never had a key for the latter's premises; the nearest telephone fire-alarm to Gibbs, Shallard's premises at the time of the fire was at a telegraph post in Pitt-street, near the entrance to Hosking-place; I had no key for that telephone; it has only been there about three weeks; the night this telephone alarm was placed in position I was shown how to use it, but I forgot the instructions; had it been necessary for me to send an alarm of fire I could not have done so by means of it, because I had no key, and did not understand how to use the instrument; I went on duty about twenty minutes past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant; I reside in Gipps-street, and I came along Castlereagh-street and down Hosking-place, and when I got there about twenty or twenty-five minutes past 6; I saw a number of men and boys (employees) leaving Gibbs, Shallard's premises; I did not then smell smoke or fire, nor did I see any signs of fire; I saw none of the Messrs. Gibbs on that evening; I don't know who was in the habit of locking Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises up; I was not present when their door was locked that evening; on my first round to their premises I tried their door and found it locked; that was about half-past 7 o'clock; it was my duty to try the door to see if it was locked, and I always tried it; the ground floor of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises is used as a *café*, and it was closed upon between 7 and 8 o'clock; I tried the door a little later than Gibbs, Shallard's door, and found it locked; I looked after all the buildings belonging to Gibbs, Shallard; I continued on my beat the whole of the night of 1st instant, and up till about 5 or 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant; up till I heard of the fire in Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's, on the morning of the fire, I had not seen any fire or lights about their premises; I used to visit their premises sometimes every half-hour, sometimes every three-quarters of an hour, and sometimes every hour, and I followed that rule on the night before the fire, and also on the morning of the fire; the last time I visited the premises of Gibbs, Shallard, on the morning of the fire, and before it broke out was about half-past 1 o'clock, and everything then was all right, and there was no fire or smell of fire; I smelt no smell of fire on the evening before the fire, nor did I feel the smell of fire before the fire broke out on the morning of the 2nd instant; if there had been a smell of fire before the fire broke out I am positive I would have smelt it; my sense of smell is good; when I was at the back end of the entrance leading from Newton Brothers' passage, about twenty or twenty-five minutes past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant I saw a glare of fire over the wall of Newton Brothers' premises at the end nearest to Hosking-place; I then went into Pitt-street, and to the entrance to Hosking-place, and on looking up there I saw the reflection of fire, and knew it was in Gibbs, Shallard's; I then returned to the spot from whence I had just seen the reflection of fire, and crossed to the opposite side of the yard, and got my fire-hose out, and applied it to the top of Newton Brothers' store, and continued to do so as long as I was able, and a policeman then arrived; I saw Gibbs, Shallard's wall fall; their premises were all on fire before it fell; I don't know what caused the fire; I did not notice if any of the employees of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company were smoking when I met them leaving the premises; I was in Gibbs, Shallard's premises between 11 and 12 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant; I went there to get my money, and I got it on the first floor above the ground floor, where Mr. Gibbs' office was; I simply got my money and left; I took no notice of what was going on; one of the clerks paid me; I saw no one smoking then; I never observed any notice on their premises prohibiting smoking; the fire which occurred on Gibbs, Shallard's premises previous to the last one broke out within an hour of the same time as this fire.*

By the Jury.] I came out of Newton Brothers' and went to the archway leading up into Hosking-place, and looked up it and saw the reflection of fire; I have been employed by Newton Brothers about nine years; I saw a large quantity of American pine used in the construction of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises.

By

By the Coroner.] I don't think I would know American pine if I saw it; I saw no one at the telephone in Pitt-street when I looked up the entrance to Hosking-place.

By the Jury.] I can read, but I never took the trouble to read the instructions on the telephone alarm; I know it is stated on it, "Break the glass in case of fire;" I discovered the first fire at Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's, and gave the alarm at the Post Office; Newton's store was not on fire when I commenced to play the hose on it; I never drink; I have no idea how long time elapsed after I first saw the reflection of fire till Gibbs, Shallard's wall fell.

JOHN HARRIS.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
16th October, 1890,— }
J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

William Douglas Bear, recalled, on oath, states:—I am Superintendent of Fire Brigades for the Colony of New South Wales, and have held that position for six years and a quarter; I had fifteen and a half years' experience in the London Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and hold a certificate of competency from Captain E. M. Shaw, C.B., Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade; the head fire station received a call at 2:29 a.m. on the 2nd instant through the General Post Office from Young and Lark's watchman for a fire at Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's, Hosking-place; at the same time an alarm was received at the northern station, so it was reported to me; that alarm was said to have been received at No. 40 box, at the entrance to the right-of-way leading to Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's; on receiving the alarm I immediately gave orders to turn out three steam fire-engines, large ladders, salvage van, and volunteers in accordance with regulations; upon my arrival at the scene of fire I found the men in charge of steam fire-engine from northern station getting their hose out of the engine, and up the right-of-way from Pitt-street to Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's building; I at once gave orders for all men to assist the one line of hose up the staircase of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises, and directed the men to break open the front door with the pole of the engine for that purpose; at this time the light was showing through the middle windows of the two top floors; the hose was run up to the top floor but one, and the steam-engine got to work, and was at work for about 5 minutes, when I found my men were unable to stand the smoke and heat; lighted paper and material were to be seen falling down the lift; after coming down stairs and seeing the building was doomed, I gave orders for the men to bring the hose down into the street; the same hose was then got to work in the lower part of Hosking-place on to the windows of Messrs. Feldheim, Gotthelf, and Company to prevent the spread of fire to that building, which was only 25 feet distant from Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises; well knowing the buildings of Messrs. Feldheim, Gotthelf, and Company, and Lark and Sons, I ordered the steam fire-engines not at work to go round to Castlereagh-street, and I went up Hosking-place and found the North City Fire Company getting to work from one of the screw-down hydrants in Castlereagh-street; they were trying to touch the upper floors of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company; I directed the firemen to put the water on the opposite building, and then left to direct the men on the top floor of Messrs. Feldheim, Gotthelf, and Company; after being at work for a short time a retreat had to be made to the next block, occupied by Lark and Sons; after a time we were driven from the top floor of Lark and Sons by the tremendous heat and smoke; the wind was then blowing very strongly from the north apparently; the time then was about 10 minutes to 3; when I first arrived at the scene of the fire the wind was apparently blowing strong from the north; seeing that Messrs. Lark and Sons' buildings were doomed, and knowing the position of Messrs. Bull and Company's premises, I gave orders to some of the engines in Castlereagh-street to go into Pitt-street to try and cut the fire off at the back fronts of the buildings in Pitt-street; after getting the hose to work on the top floor of the City Bank, and another hose at the backs of several offices in Pitt-street, from information received, I went round to Castlereagh-street and found the furnishing warehouse belonging to Messrs. Lawson and Company catching fire by means of the flames from the top floors of Messrs. Feldheim, Gotthelf, and Company, which were entering Lawson's premises by the top windows; at this time the citizens and volunteer firemen were passing furniture into the street from Lawson's premises; I got on to the first floor of those premises by the staircase, but could not find any stairs to the upper floor, consequently seeing that the building was doomed I left; I went away from Castlereagh-street, leaving my principal foreman in charge there; when I first got into the right-of-way leading into Hosking-place I could see no reflection of fire or any indications of it until I got into Hosking-place.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
16th October, 1890,— }
WILLIAM D. BEAR.
J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Inquest adjourned until 10 o'clock of the forenoon on Friday, the 17th day of October, instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square, for the production of further evidence.
Sydney, 16th October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest resumed, in pursuance of adjournment, at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of Friday, the 17th day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square.
Sydney, 17th October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

William Douglas Bear, recalled, on oath, states: Mr. Webb is my principal foreman, and when leaving him the walls of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, Lawson and Company, Messrs. Feldheim, Gotthelf, and Company were rapidly falling; I then took up my position in Pitt-street, and directed the operations of the different brigades working there, protecting the back premises of various buildings; the action of the brigades were greatly impeded by the falling walls, which from time to time destroyed the hose in use; the loss of hose and other plant by the fire amounted to between £300 and £400; soon after I got into Pitt-street, Lark and Sons' building gave out into Moore-street, thereby breaking the 4-in. watermain in that street; shortly after this, Feldheim and Gotthelf's main wall gave out together with part of the main wall of Messrs. Lawson and Sons, breaking the watermain in Hosking-place; this took a great deal of the pressure and water from the Castlereagh-street high-level mains; full operations were

were continued until about 9 o'clock in the morning; the fire was virtually in hand at about 4:30; I continued directing operations till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I left my principal foreman in charge; the operations, however, have been continued from then till the present date, and the fire is not yet thoroughly extinguished; the attendance at the fire of firemen was as follows:—Metropolitan Fire Brigade, thirty-one men including myself; volunteer fire brigades, 127 men, consisting of eleven companies; there were six steam fire-engines, one large hose-reel, three small hose-reels, two hose waggons, one salvage van, two manuals, and two long ladders, and the whole of the hose belonging to the Department, at the scene of fire; the water supply from Castlereagh-street was very good in proportion to its head, until such times as the mains were broken in Hosking-place and Moore-street; the water supply in Pitt-street was only fair, and towards between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning it became worse; a great loss of water was caused by the different breakages in the different buildings of water-pipes and mains; the supply was still further diminished by the water being drawn off for the use of the city about that hour; hearing many complaints about the lowness of pressure in Castlereagh-street, I tested the mains in the forenoon; on the east side of that street I obtained 48 lb. to the square inch, instead of 62 lb. to the square inch, which should have been the pressure there; on the west side of the street I found the pressure 38 lb. to the square inch, instead of 62; in the low-level main in the centre of the street I found 16 lb. to the square inch, instead of 33 lb.; I tested the main in Moore-street, which showed 7 lb. to the square inch, instead of 65 lb.; and the flow from each of the mains mentioned was defective in proportion to the head of water; I tested the main on the east side of Pitt-street, and found the pressure 33 lb. to the square inch, instead of about 42 lb.; one hydrant was at work off this main supplying a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. jet at the time I made the test, and the mains appeared to be partially choked; I tested the 4-in. main on the back side of Pitt-street, and found it gave a pressure of 31 lb. to the square inch, instead of 42 lb., and the flow was very defective when the plug was drawn, and the water would hardly keep a steam fire-engine going at half speed; the plug I refer to is at the intersection of Terry-lane with Pitt-street; I tested the 12-inch trunk main in the centre of Pitt-street, and it gave me 40 lb. to the square inch, and there was a very fair flow of water in proportion to that head; I made those tests between 10 and 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 2nd instant; after the main was repaired in Moore-street, and the main in Hosking-place plugged, I, on Monday morning, the 13th instant, at 2:30, took the pressure at the various mains in Castlereagh and Pitt Streets; the high-level mains in Castlereagh-street gave 62 lb. to the square inch; the low-level main in the same street gave 33 lb. to the square inch; the different mains in Pitt-street gave me a pressure ranging between 36 and 40 lb. to the square inch.

By the Coroner.] Had I brought all the power at my command into play upon the fire at Gibbs, Shallard's as soon as I discovered its dimensions I could not, on account of the window percentage being too great, and there being no iron shutters to confine the fire to any one building, have brought it under control; it was not through any deficiency in appliance, water supply, or want of pressure, that I could not get control of the fire; with all the appliances at my command and the use of every possible effort to prevent the spread of the fire to the buildings which were eventually damaged and destroyed; it was not through want of appliances or men, or through low and inefficient supply of water that I was unable to prevent the spread of the fire; the efforts of the brigades prevented the spread of the fire to the back premises in Castlereagh-street, and to the front premises in Pitt-street; the reason why the North City Fire Company could not touch the top of Gibbs, Shallard's premises was because they were unable to get down Hosking-place far enough on account of the tremendous heat and fall of glass and bricks, and not through insufficient supply of water; I account for the mains breaking through their being placed too near the surface of the ground; those that broke were only from a foot to a foot and a half under the surface; through a want of system of locks at the intersections of Hosking-place and Castlereagh-street, and at the intersection of Moore and Castlereagh Streets, the water ran to waste for three or four days after the fire, and the water had to be shut off at the corner of King and Castlereagh Streets, and at the corner of Hunter and Castlereagh Streets; the water supply was quite inadequate in Pitt-street for dealing with such a fire after it spread from Gibbs, Shallard's, as the watermains under the foot-path were too small, and the drawing off of water during the day is too much for the size of the mains; more especially does this refer to the trunk mains; the watermains, excepting the trunk mains, are all laid too near the surface all over the city for the height of the modern buildings; during the whole of my experience I never knew service mains to be laid so near the surface as they are in Sydney; the surface mains in London are laid not less than 3 feet under the surface; I account for the rapid spread of the fire over such a large area by the large window percentage in Gibbs, Shallard's, Feldheim Gotthelf's, and Lark and Sons' premises with no protection by means of iron shutters, and the fact that lifts ran through these buildings with no brick walls or iron doors, thereby allowing the fire to communicate to each building, and giving no possible chance to the firemen to deal with the fire; the buildings destroyed were surrounded with buildings which were not easy of access, consequently when the walls commenced to fall the backs of the buildings in Pitt and Castlereagh Streets were in danger all at one time; in my opinion, if I had had a stronger force of water, a larger amount of appliances, and a larger brigade under my command, it would not have been possible to have confined the fire to Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard's premises, on account of the tremendous heat; I might also add that Lawson and Company's building commenced to fall about before it was properly on fire, in consequence of there being no hoop-iron bonds or anything to hold the walls together; Bull and Company's buildings seemed to give way from similar causes; the bridge between Messrs. Feldheim, Gotthelf, and Company's building, and Lark and Son's building communicated the fire very rapidly to Moore-street and Bull and Company's warehouse; the bridge mentioned was constructed principally of wood; no iron shutters were on those buildings to cut off the fire or to prevent its spreading; the shingle roofs had nothing to do with the spread of the fire; the lead had melted off the ridges of the roof of several of the buildings and permitted the woodwork under it to catch fire; in many cases there was no fire in the back portions of the Pitt-street buildings until the walls came over crushing in the back premises and thereby setting them alight; there were no means adopted in the buildings destroyed by fire to prevent the spread of fire from one building to another; in buildings like those in such narrow thoroughfares fire-proof shutters, bricked-up lifts with iron doors to each floor and better precautions taken with divisional walls and dividing the cubical contents would have the effect of retarding the spread of fire; there were no special means of escape from the Athenæum Club in event of fire, and there is no law to compel persons in this city to make such provisions in a building of that class; I may state that the height of the telegraph wires in
Pitt-street

Pitt-street greatly impeded the use of our large fire-ladders in not allowing the ladders to touch any of the buildings. The telegraph wires in both George and Pitt Streets are of an unusual height for a city like Sydney—some of the telegraph poles being higher than the buildings. The North City Volunteer Company had only three men at the start, and they afterwards had thirteen men at work; the Standard Brewery and Paddington Brewery Companies only came up with a few men at first, and afterwards they had eighteen and seventeen men respectively; the rest of the brigades present were the Paddington, Alexandria, Waterloo, Waverley, Woollahra, Newtown, Leichhardt, and Ashfield; most of these brigades had no apparatus; the firemen present were all volunteers with the exception of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Company, which numbered thirty-one all told; I have had previous experience with fire at Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard's premises on two occasions; the fire previous to this one broke out on the top floor of Gibbs, Shallard and Company's at 1.45 on the morning of the 16th March, 1889; the fire previous to that one broke out on the basement, which was then occupied by Messrs. Stanley and Littlewood, wine and spirit merchants, at 5.35 on the afternoon of the 15th July, 1888; I am well acquainted with the premises of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, and I have been through them on several occasions; I never, on any of those visits, noticed anything to cause me to think that a fire was likely to break out more readily in their premises than in any other printer's establishment; there were a great many soft wood partitions in the building; where the fire broke out on this occasion was in the machine room, the floor of which is formed of concrete; the gas-engine was on that floor; most printers use cotton waste and sponge line for cleaning the machinery; sponge line and cotton waste are not likely to ignite spontaneously, but the sun's rays striking on it through a window would be most likely to ignite it; sponge line is a mineral oil and not liable to become overheated.

By the Jury.] The pipes which are broken in the mains in Moore-street and Hosking-place are old pipes, and are made of cast-iron; the pipes in Hosking-place are 3-inch pipes, and those in Moore-street 4-inch; they are from 18 to 20 inches under ground; the 4-inch pipes in Pitt-street I am positive are corroded and ought to be replaced with 6-in. and 9-in. pipes where the buildings are so great; I passed up Moore-street from Pitt-street about ten minutes past 10 o'clock on the night of the 1st instant, and I could detect no smell of fire then; most members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade reside in the stations or are in communication with them, and all can be turned out under half a minute; two of these men would have to come from Marrickville station, seven from the station in George-street West, five from the northern temporary station, and the remainder from the head station, in Castlereagh-street; members from the head station and from the George-street West station attend alternately to the duties at the temporary northern station; twenty-nine of my men arrived on the scene of fire within a few minutes of each other. [Witness points out the position of the bridge between Messrs. Feldheim, Gotthelf, and Company's premises and Lark's premises, on *Exhibit A.*] Bridges of this kind between buildings are a great danger in case of fire; I have mentioned the height of the telegraph wires in my annual reports to the Fire Brigades Board; when I first arrived in the Colony I recommended the Government to erect at once three permanent fire-stations in the city, and up to the present time two only have been built; the city and buildings have considerably increased since that time, requiring at the present time at least five stations and accommodation for men in them; the present water supply is quite inadequate and too complicated in the city; in many streets there is little or no water for the extinguishing of fires; this inadequacy is in consequence of the smallness of the present pipes and the corroded condition in which they are; the trunk main in Pitt-street is 12 inches; I am of the opinion that in such streets as Pitt and George Streets, where the buildings are so extensive, that there ought to be a 6-inch main on one side of the street, under the footway, and a 9-inch one on the other side, with plenty of screwed-down hydrants; that would then give nine 1-inch jets; at the present time the Water and Sewerage Board are removing the ball hydrants and old-fashioned plugs on the old 4-inch mains in Pitt-street and putting down expensive screw-down hydrants, which are perfectly useless, excepting in a case where only one small jet is required; sixty jets would at least be required for a fire of the dimensions of this one; the cost of putting a screw-down hydrant down, including the pit, would be about £2 6s; I think all telegraph wires should be put under ground, so as to keep them out of the way in case of fire, and for the sake of communication; ladders could not be used in either George or Pitt Streets to save life at the present moment on account of the telegraph wires; in some cases the buildings which have fallen were not bonded at all; that does not apply to Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's building, but it does apply to the premises of Bull and Company and Lawson and Company; so long as buildings, such as Paling's, in George-street, are permitted to be erected in Sydney, the height of which are about 100 feet, with a number of windows in the side facing the windows of Flavelle and Roberts, only about arm's length distance from each other, and the backs having tremendous window percentage within a short distance of another large block of buildings with a large window percentage, should a fire break out a vast amount of damage must necessarily follow, and the Fire Brigade would meet with unusual and extraordinary difficulties.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
17th October, 1890,—

WILLIAM D. BEAR.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Inquest adjourned till 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 20th day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square.
Sydney, 17th October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest resumed in pursuance of adjournment at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 20th day of October, instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square.
Sydney, 20th October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

By the Jury.] *William Douglas Bear*, recalled, on oath, states:—As a rule I always find the volunteer firemen obedient, but there being so many changes amongst them they are not so effective as they should be for the size of the city; I am positive that if Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises had been furnished with iron shutters they would have prevented the spread of fire; most of the large hotels in Sydney are fitted with lath and plaster partitions which in case of fire would greatly add to its magnitude; that is not contrary to the City Improvement Act; there were about thirteen firemen injured

at the fire, and there was about £400 worth of plant destroyed; and I think if the buildings mentioned had been properly bonded it would have been a protection to life and property in case of fire; there have been four additions to my brigade, and there were about four changes amongst the men in my brigade during the past twelve months; my brigade at present comprises thirty-four firemen and three salvage men; I do not consider that number sufficient for the size of the city, but with the present number of stations with the volunteer firemen as auxiliaries the number work very effectively; the height of my present life saving apparatus are 50 feet and 75 feet respectively; stone staircases in buildings are dangerous in case of fire, because when boiling-water comes into contact with them they give way and fall; there is not sufficient pressure of water in any street in Sydney to deal with the height of the greater portion of the modern buildings; the greatest pressure we can obtain from the high-level mains in some of our principal streets ranges from 50 to 66 lb. pressure to the square inch at the hydrants; as a rule 60 lb. pressure at the nozzle is required at all large fires; every 100 feet of hose added reduces the pressure to the extent of 15 lb. to the square inch.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
20th October, 1890,—

WILLIAM D. BEAR.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] James Lawson, on oath, states:—I am a miner, and reside at No. 87 Bathurst-street; about twenty minutes to 8 o'clock on the evening of the first instant I met a man named Oswald in Pitt-street between King-street and the *Australian Star* office; Oswald was an acquaintance of mine and we walked together down Pitt-street towards Moore-street, and when we got there Oswald said to me "Do you smell anything burning?" I said, "Yes, and I did feel a smell of something like rags or rubbish burning;" I felt the smell strongly; the substance burning smelt as if grease or fat was amongst it; the smell did not appear to attract other passers by; Oswald and I walked to Hunter-street where we parted; I felt the same smell all the way down to Hunter-street, and I seemed to lose it when I got there; I had no suspicion that any building was on fire; I would not have taken any notice of the smell if Oswald had not called my attention to it.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
20th October, 1890,—

JAMES LAWSON.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] Thomas Francis Reddy, on oath, states:—I am a restaurant keeper, and reside at No. 13, Riley-street North; on the 1st of the present month I was carrying on the business of a restaurant keeper on the basement floor of Gibbs, Shallard's premises, situated in Hosking-place; I leased that floor from Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company for eight years, from the 4th of August of the present year; the value of my property and stock on those premises was about £1,500, which was entirely uninsured, and I have lost everything by the fire; the floor which I occupied had no direct communication with Gibbs, Shallard's premises; no one slept on my premises; I locked up my premises as a rule every night at 8 o'clock, leaving no one on them; I used coal for cooking, and the premises were lighted by gas, which I occasionally had to burn during the day, on account of the place being underground; I was the last to leave my premises on the evening of the 1st instant; I left at five minutes to 8 o'clock on that evening; the side door was locked at an earlier hour, and after I locked the front door I tried the side door, and found it secure; I took the front door key with me, and also the side door key; I left the remains of a fire in the stove completely covered up; there was no gas burning when I left; I am on good terms with Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard; I saw a man in the employ of that firm locking the door of their premises about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant; I noticed no indications of fire about Gibbs, Shallard's premises when I left, and I have no idea what caused the fire on their premises.

By the Jury.] The flue of my chimney went up the northern wall; the man who occupied the premises before me built the chimney; the position of the chimney is marked with pencil on the ground plan in [*Exhibit B.*]

THOMAS F. REDDY.

Sworn and made before me at Sydney, this }
20th October, 1890,—

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] Joseph Thomas Burton Gibbs, on oath, states:—I am a printer, and reside at Ashfield. (*The witness at this stage was duly cautioned by the Coroner.*) I was the owner of certain premises in Hosking-place in this city, which were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2nd October instant; those premises were, so far as I know, built in accordance with plans and specifications contained in [*Exhibit B.*] and they have been erected about five years; I think I opened them in March, 1886; there were in the building altogether six floors, including the basement, and from the time of opening I have occupied part of the first floor, part of the second floor, and the whole of the three upper floors, for the purpose of carrying on my business as a printer; I occupied no portion of the basement at the time of the fire; it was leased to Mr. Reddy as a restaurant; he took up the lease of the previous tenant and had about four and a half years to run; Reddy's rent up to the end of December of the present year was £312, and for the next year £400, and subsequently there was a rise to £500; Messrs. Tyler and Sons occupied the portion of the first floor not occupied by me as sanitary engineers, at a rental of £225, and on the 1st of the present month they had about one year's lease to run; the portion of the second floor not occupied by me was leased to Field and Company, wholesale ironmongers, at a yearly rental of £275, and I think their lease expired in January, 1892; those were the only occupants of my premises besides my own firm on the 1st instant; I took the lead in the management of the business, and I was assisted by my nephew, William Gibbs; he was not a partner in the business; the business belonged to me entirely, and I was present on the premises every day; on the 1st instant I was on the premises in and out attending to the business, and was assisted on that day as usual by my nephew, William Gibbs; I left the premises in company with my wife about half-past

5 o'clock

5 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant for my home; neither of us on that occasion took anything home with us of any consequence; my wife may or may not have taken a packet of stationery; I don't remember seeing my nephew, William, on the premises when I left, but he would be in charge of the business in my absence; when I left the business was going on as usual; my wife and I went straight home, arriving there about three-quarters of an hour after leaving the premises in town; I took none of the keys of the premises with me on the day mentioned; William Gibbs, my nephew, resides at Croydon; after arriving at home on the 1st instant, accompanied by my wife, I visited Dr. Jones at Ashfield professionally for a sore throat; we got to his place some time between 8 and 9 o'clock; I found him at home, and we remained (my wife and I) about half-an-hour at least; on leaving Dr. Jones' house I went to the chemist's next door to get a prescription made up, and from there my wife and I went home, reaching there soon after 9 o'clock; neither my wife nor I went out anywhere else that night; my nephew, William, did not visit me that night; I am convinced I did not see him from the time I left the office on the 1st instant till the following day; I got up about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant; I take the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Daily Telegraph* at my house; they are delivered every morning; after I got up, and, I think, before I had seen the papers, a friend of mine named Allum called at my house, which was a common thing for him to do; I was told at breakfast by my son Stanley that Mr. Allum had called, and my niece, Mary Gibbs, said that he had told her that there had been a large fire in Sydney; I saw no account of the fire in the *Herald* before this; I don't know whether I looked at the *Herald* or not that morning after hearing of the fire; my niece did not mention to me that my premises had been burned; whilst still at breakfast, my son Stanley came in, he having been on a visit to Mr. Riding, and said to me, "Pa, the office has been burned down," or words to that effect, adding "Mr. Allum told Mr. Riding so"; Mr. Allum's christian name is John; he resides two or three doors from me; directly Stanley told me about the office, thinking and knowing that Mr. Allum had been at my house a short time previously, and had mentioned the fact of a large fire having taken place, and having said nothing about my premises, I replied, "Oh, nonsense. child; Mr. Allum would have surely mentioned it if ours had been damaged"; the report I first received was to the effect that a large portion of Sydney was on fire, and as Mr. Allum had said nothing about my premises, I treated the matter as a mistake, and went on with my breakfast; after finishing it I took up the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, and left Ashfield by the twenty minutes to 9 o'clock train, arriving in Sydney about 9, and up to that hour I had seen no account of the fire in the newspapers; when I got into the train, being interested in strike matters, and having written several letters on the subject, I opened that day's *Telegraph*, and commenced reading the strike news, and my mind was completely occupied by that during the journey by train, and I did not observe a brief notice in that issue about the fire until I got into a cab; whilst in the act of walking from the train to the tram, which was my usual conveyance to town, I was met by a young gentleman, whose name I don't know, but who seemed to know me, who expressed sympathy or sorrow for a fire at my place, and, until he explained himself, I thought he was alluding to a fire on my premises eighteen months ago; as soon as I realised what he meant, instead of taking the tram I got into a cab, and it was then I noticed the paragraph about the fire; I drove in the cab straight to my premises in Hosking-place, which I found had been burned, and they were still burning; I got there about fifteen minutes past 9 o'clock; my nephew William met me in another cab at Gipps-street, and he got out of his cab and came into mine, and came back with me; when I reached Hosking-place I found that all my stock was destroyed, as well as the building; I kept three iron safes on the premises; Phillips was the maker of the largest safe, and the other was of Japanese manufacture, and the third, which was my own private safe, was made by Withers and Company; the Phillips' safe was in the north-western corner of the building on the first floor, and most of the business books were kept in that safe; it was the duty of those in charge of the books to see them placed in the safe every night, and to see the safe locked; on the 1st instant, Mr. Day, I believe, was in charge of the key of the safe; it was an understood thing that the books were to be placed in the safe, and the safe locked every night; I was present when that safe was opened about the Tuesday or Wednesday following the fire, and I found that the three ledgers were much damaged, but still they are of great service in showing the state of my business, and they are now in the hands of Messrs. Ford and Troup, accountants, and those gentlemen are making up my accounts for collection from them; the daily sales books, one for the town, and the other for the country, are not so much injured as the ledgers; from those two books the bulk of the accounts can be made up; in addition to those books there were some which were not of much importance in showing the state of the business; this safe had to be opened by a crow-bar, and it was just opened as I entered the room, and I saw the books taken out of it, the Japanese safe was kept near the window on the first floor, midway between the northern and southern walls, and when it was opened its contents were unrecognisable; those contents were not of much value in showing the state of the business; the key of that safe would most likely be kept by Mr. Day; my private safe was kept in the south-western corner of the first floor, and I always carried the key of that safe; it contained my own private papers not connected with the business, and its contents were totally destroyed; the first floor was used as a retail stationery and order room and counting house, and a portion of it was partitioned off, and used for storing bulk stationery, and as a packing room; there was direct communication from that floor to all the floors above by means of a lift, which went up just outside the packing room; the passage for the lift was open in all the floors with the exception of the second floor, where it was boarded in on three sides, but all the other floors were open, or partially open; in addition to lift communication there was access to all floors by stairs; the stairs leading to the first, second, and third floors were partitioned off from those floors, and the steps leading on to the fourth and fifth floors were in the centre of the building; there was gas laid on all over the premises, and it was used when necessary; when necessary the bookkeepers came back at night to attend to their work; if they required to come back to work they would have to get the key to gain admittance from my nephew William; any of the employees beyond those already mentioned, who had to attend work after the usual hour in any of the upper floors would have to get the keys from the overseer, Mr. J. D. Chambers; they would only go to work on those floors at night when there was a press of business; they might go back to work at night and I know nothing about it; I allude to both book-keepers and employees; so far as I know, no one, book-keepers or anyone else, returned to work after the usual hour of closing on the night of the first instant; the part of the second floor occupied by me was used as a wholesale stationery department; there were gas-jets on that floor; the third floor was used as a composing room, an artist's room, and a stock room for papers; the artist's room, and the room where the

Civil Service examination papers were printed, were both partitioned off by wooden partitions; there was no machinery on that floor; the fourth floor was used entirely for the machinery, and that floor was a double floor, with concrete between the floors, to prevent vibration and noise; on this floor there were letter-press, lithographic, bronzing, cutting, stone-grinding, and other machines, which were driven by a gas-engine, which was on the same floor; I had two of those engines on that floor, and I always used the large one, a 12-horse power engine, and I kept the other, an 8-horse power one, in reserve in case of accident; the large engine was used daily, and it was in use on the 1st instant; the lift and everything depended on it; there was no one told off specially to attend to the engine, but I know Mr. Perkins had the superintendence of it; this engine stood against the main northern wall about the centre of the building; there were no partitions on this floor beyond water-closets; the cotton waste used in cleaning the machinery was kept in this room, some being handy to each machine; turpentine and mineral oils were kept for cleaning the machinery on this floor, and sometimes papers in course of being printed upon and printing inks; the upper floor of all was used principally as a bindery and contained a large amount of loose paper and other materials in course of manufacture; ruling, paging, numbering, wire-stitching, cutting, and other machinery; there was a portion of that floor partitioned off by a wooden partition for the purpose of ink-making and photo-lithography, but the photo-lithography had recently been done outside the premises and there were no chemicals used in that work on the premises of the 1st instant so far as I am aware; the foreman in charge of the upper floor was Mr. Bunting the fourth was in charge of Mr. Henry Perkins and Mr. George Craig; the third floor was in charge of Mr. Chambers he was general overseer over all, but he had special charge of this floor; the second floor was in charge of Horace Chambers; the first floor was not in the charge of anyone in particular; after our last fire about eighteen months ago which broke out on the top floor, and which I believe originated through the use of wax matches; I forbade the use of wax matches under penalty of dismissal both verbally and by printed notice; the printed notices which I had posted in conspicuous positions on each floor read to the effect, "Anyone found with wax matches in their possession will be dismissed;" that notice was posted up immediately after the last fire, and I gave orders to Mr. J. D. Chambers that the men were to be supplied at my expense with a box of patent safety matches two or three times a week; I also ordered a constant supply of safety matches to be placed on each floor for the purpose of lighting the gas and in order that the employees might use them; I also had notices posted up all over the place prohibiting smoking on the premises; I also caused all rubbish to be carefully cleaned up and taken away nightly, at any rate that was my order, and I believe it was faithfully attended to; I forgot to mention that about one-third of the upper floor was used for storing papers of various kinds.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
20th October, 1890,—

J. BURTON GIBBS.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Inquest adjourned till 10 o'clock of the forenoon of Tuesday the 21st day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square for the production of further evidence.
Sydney, 20th October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest resumed in pursuance of adjournment at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday the 21st day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square.
Sydney, 21st October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

*By the Coroner.] Joseph Thomas Burton Gibbs, recalled, on oath, states:—*In addition to the precautions mentioned by me yesterday, I kept fire hose on each flat, and my instructions were that they were to be kept in good order in case of emergency, and my orders were I believe, attended to; that provision was made when the building was erected; I have lost my records of the cost of the building; the value of buildings destroyed was about £15,500, and there was a mortgage of £23,000 on the building and land on which it was built; when I bought the land, nearly eight years ago, I paid about £8,500 for it; at that time there were houses upon the land, and I drew the rents for them; the building was insured for £13,000, divided as follows:—The Straits £2,000, The Guardian £2,000, The Manchester £2,000, Victoria £1,000, New South Wales Corporation £1,000, South British £1,000, United Australian Mutual £1,000, New Zealand £1,000, National £1,000, Union £1,000, making a total of £13,000; the mortgage was effected on the 1st of June, 1887, for five years; there were two mortgages on the building and land; the first one was effected on the 1st June, 1887, for £20,000 for five years, at 6 per cent.; the Caledonian Company were the mortgagees, through the agency of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Company; the interest on that mortgage was payable half-yearly; the second mortgage on the building and land was effected, so far as I remember, in April, 1889, for £5,000, but £2,000 of that amount has since been paid off; I borrowed that money at 7 per cent; I obtained that mortgage through my solicitor, Mr. George Evans, but I don't remember the names of the mortgagees, but they are not the same mortgagees as in the first instance; the interest on the mortgages was paid punctually when due; the total value of the plant and machinery was £9,500; the greatest value of stock alone which I have had on the premises at one time since I started business on the premises in question has been about £18,000; at my last half-yearly balance, which was taken on the 30th of June last, the value of stock on the premises, so far as my memory serves me, was about £13,000; the value of stock on the premises at the time of the fire I consider was £2,000 or £3,000 greater than at the time I took my last half-yearly balance; at the time of the fire the stock, plant, machinery, and fittings were insured together for £19,750 [I valued the fittings at about £1,000] in the following companies, and for the following amounts, viz. :—The Alliance £2,000, Hong Kong £1,000, City of London £1,000, Lion £500, Imperial £1,000, Northern £1,000, Queen £1,000, Glasgow and London £1,000, Mercantile Mutual £1,000, Australian Trust £750, Derwent and Tamar £1,000, Cornwall £1,000, North British £500, Lloyds £5,500, Patriotic £1,000, and North American £500; there was a mortgage on the stock, plant, fittings, and machinery at the time of the fire to the Colonial Finance Company to the amount of £17,000 about; that mortgage was effected about the 7th or 8th of July last; I paid as commission on this amount £700 or £800 to secure accommodation on an overdraft, and I have since reduced that liability to about £13,000; the largest number of employees I ever had at one time carrying on my business on the premises in question was about 170;
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the number of persons at work on the premises on the 1st instant was, judging by my cheque-book, about 140 or 145; I paid all wages weekly, and I think my largest expenditure in that respect was at the busiest time of year on exceptional occasions—and this has only occurred once or twice—was £350; the week before the fire, so far as I can remember, I paid in wages about £280; that was below the average weekly wages; the average in that respect would be about £310; I had no difficulty with any of my employees over the strike; my business was a good profitable one, and I was making profits; when I took my balance at the 30th of December last year my balance-sheet showed a profit at the rate of £2,000 per annum; the strike affected my business somewhat; just before it we had unmistakable signs of doing good business; I was not in any monetary difficulties at the time of the fire; I consider my loss by the fire was £8,000 or £10,000, but I cannot give a correct estimate; I have stock on the way from England at the present time of the value of about £5,000, ordered before the fire; that is an approximate estimate; I have not the faintest idea what caused the fire; I took every precaution in the management of the business, and I cannot account for it in any way.

By the Jury.] I cannot account for the fire in any way; there was no sponge line on the premises to my knowledge; I never remember the police calling upon me, and asking my address and the address of the person who kept my keys, so that I could be communicated with in the case of fire upon my premises; I have had private speculations outside my business, and I attribute all my losses to them; I never remember any member of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade visiting my establishment to examine the fire appliances on my premises; I left the management of my business as much as possible to the overseers; Mr. Williams told me he locked the premises up on the 1st instant, and he told me he left the premises about twenty minutes to 7 o'clock; I believe there was a fire-hose on the upper floor; at the time of the fire I believe the pressure of water was sufficient to reach the upper floor of my premises during the day; the fire-tap on that floor was connected directly with the water-mains; the flue of the restaurant was erected at the same time as the main building; in my evidence in chief I speak of the different floors as the basement, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth floors; I should have designated them as the basement, ground floor, first, second, third, and fourth floors.

By Mr. William Roberts, senior.] On behalf of Fire Brigade Board, I carry on my business in the name of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company; I am the only member of the firm; there was nothing on the third or fourth floors liable to spontaneous combustion, but if the cotton waste was used freely and left in large bulk it might then ignite spontaneously, but the waste, when used in cleaning the machinery, was afterwards thrown into water and at night taken out of the water and sent away with other refuse; the floors were swept two or three times a day, and the rubbish placed in basket carriages, and taken away every night; I think bookbinder's varnish would ignite if a light was applied to it; and if placed in a vessel it would burn, and would spread along the surface if the vessel burst; the third floor is a double floor, with concrete between the floors; there were not 2 inches of mortar on the third top floor of the two floors; there was none of the stock-in-trade kept near the lift; the stock was kept generally away from it; I have stated to-day that I was not in monetary difficulties at the time of the fire; I could not exactly state the amount of my assets and liabilities at the time of the fire, but I have got books which will show that; I was, at the time of the fire, in a position to meet all my liabilities; I had at that time, no liabilities in regard to outside matters; my arrangements had met all those; those arrangements were completed about the 8th of July of the present year; those arrangements were partly made by composition and wholly by composition of 10s. in the pound to my creditors on an approximate amount of £20,000; I paid my creditors altogether about £16,000 or £17,000; I got that amount from the Finance Company, and I am at present indebted to that Company £15,000 or £16,000; I have already stated the security which that Company holds; financially, I am at the mercy of the two mortgagees and trust company; they hold all my securities; if called upon at the time of the fire I was not in a position to find the cash to pay off all my liabilities; I can produce my own private ledger, and the other books I have already mentioned, which will show the state of my affairs about the 30th of June last; the first and second mortgages on the land and buildings amounted to £23,000; the insurances on the stock, the fittings, machinery, and buildings, amounted to £32,000, so that I would have in hand, if I received all the amounts for which I was insured, a balance in my favour of £9,750; I am indebted to the Finance Company £15,000 or £16,000; I could apply the £9,750 to pay off part of my liabilities to that Company; I have assigned all my insurance policies to that Company; I have been in my present premises about five years, and during that time there has been two fires on them; the first fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning; I previously occupied premises at No. 70, Pitt-street, where I carried on the same business for about fifteen years; the roof of that building (which was of shingles) caught fire on four or five different occasions, but those fires were extinguished by our own people; there was no damage done, and no claim made; the first fire which occurred on the premises recently destroyed, there was damage done, and a claim made for the insurance, which was paid; I have no books to show the description of stock as taken up to the 30th of June last; the books which would show that, were destroyed by fire; there were bailiffs put in my premises within the six months previous to the fire for an amount under a writ issued by the Supreme Court some time in March last; they were put in for the sum of £5,000, due under the second mortgage, which amount had also been secured by promissory note, on which judgment had been obtained, and in July last the Finance Company reduced the amount to £3,000; at that time I was unable to meet that claim and other pressing claims without the assistance of that Company; I could not realise quickly enough on my stock to meet my liabilities then; when I purchased the land I got money from the Bank to pay for it, and when I built I borrowed money to enable me to do so; when the Finance Company met my liabilities I gave them security over all my assets; through my outside liabilities I have been pressed for the passed year or so, and I was so till about the end of February last, when I suspended all bills then due until I had matters adjusted in the meantime, carrying on business as usual, and paying cash for all purchases; I had travellers in connection with my business; they were paid salary and expenses; I had only one traveller at the time of the fire; I allude to country travellers; I had two for the country, but I dispensed with one about three months before the fire; their salary and expenses amounted to about £15 each per week; I did not change the mode of paying my country travellers before the fire from salary to commission, but I did make such a change with regard to the town travellers; before the strike I was paying my town travellers part salary and part commission, but soon after it began, and when it seemed likely to continue, I placed them on commission only; I speak from memory; my business for two or three months before the strike commenced had been much better than it had been for two or three years previous; I am not aware that several of my employees were dismissed some three

or four months before the fire on account of the depression of business; the overseers would know better about that than I would; I have a private residence at Ashfield; it is my own freehold, and it is mortgaged for £3,000; I did not include it in the previous mortgages I have mentioned; I mortgaged it some seven or eight years ago to some gentlemen, for whom Messrs. Bradley and Son act as solicitors; the furniture in my residence is unencumbered; the interest on the freehold mortgage is 6½ per cent.; I could not at the time I received the advance from the Finance Company pay my liabilities in cash, and if I had been pressed I would have had to become bankrupt or I would have had to assign; at the time of the fire I was to pay the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank about £900 annually on an overdraft of £12,000; being interest at the rate of 7 per cent.; I was also paying on the first mortgage of £20,000, £1,200 being interest at 6 per cent.; on the second mortgage of £3,000, £210 being interest at 7 per cent.; the interest which I had to pay on those mortgages and that on my private residence would not nearly absorb the rents I derived from the premises of which I had the use and occupation of one and part of the other; with regard to the £1,410 the gross interest which I am paying on my business premises, I had as a set-off in rent £900; that would leave me paying a rental of £510 annually for the portion of my premises used by me; the estimated yearly rental of the premises was given me by Messrs. Mills and Pile two years ago at £2,500; I am afraid I will not be able to give close evidence to show my profits on the business from the 1st January last up till the time of the fire; the accountant will be better able to give that information than I; I produce my town sales book, showing all work done and goods supplied to the city and suburbs; my country sales book shows the same in regard to the country; I produce also my town ledger as well as my country ledger; my private ledger was taken away one or two nights before the fire by Mr. Langridge and given to Mr. Troup without my knowledge; Mr. Langridge wanted to leave sooner than I expected he would, and I not being in myself he told Mr. Troup of his desire to leave, and he (Mr. Troup) asked Langridge to bring the private ledger to him, and this was done; I placed myself absolutely in the hands of the Finance Company as the best thing I could do at the time.

By Mr. Salway, solicitor, on behalf of the Finance Company.] The value of the land on which my premises stood is very problematical; I know what I paid for it some seven or eight years ago; the land and buildings were valued by Messrs. Richardson and Wrench recently at £28,500; since the fire I have been pressed to put the land under offer at £15,000; the amount of my book debts at present are about £3,000; I anticipate to get the whole of that amount with ordinary deductions; all my moneys as collected are paid into the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, to reduce my overdraft; there were heavy strains on the bank overdraft to take up bills of lading over incoming goods, and notwithstanding the bank overdraft was reduced £1,000, and the stock increased in value about £2,000; the state of my books will render it very difficult for me to make out my accounts correctly.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }

21st October, 1890,—

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

J. BURTON GIBBS.

Inquest adjourned till 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 22nd day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square, for the production of further evidence.

Sydney, 21st October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest resumed, in pursuance of adjournment, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square.

Sydney, 22nd October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

Joseph Thomas Burton Gibbs recalled, on oath, states:—*By Mr. Roberts, senior* (on behalf of the Fire Brigades Board):—I admitted yesterday that the insurance on my business premises amounted to £32,750, and the mortgages on the same premises were £23,000, and there is a balance between those amounts of about £10,000, but I wish to explain that these figures do not show what my position will be when matters in connection with my business are cleared up; I would still be indebted to the Finance Company £15,000 or £16,000, but I wish to explain that when everything is cleared up I will not be indebted to that Company at all.

Sworn and made before me at Sydney, this }

22nd October, 1890,—

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

J. BURTON GIBBS.

*By the Coroner.] Alexander Reith Troup, on oath, states:—*I am an accountant, and a member of the firm of Ford and Troup, accountants, No. 30, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; I reside at No. 225, Macquarie-street; I have been employed by the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, to examine their books, and to prepare a statement of the firm's position, incorporating the private estate of Mr. J. T. Gibbs, who is the sole proprietor of the firm; I was first employed by Mr. Gibbs in February last to prepare a statement, and I first examined the firm's balance sheet on the 31st December, 1889; I then prepared a statement as at the 28th of February, 1890; after pruning down the book debts, and making every allowance for depreciation; there was a surplus of assets over liabilities in round figures of £10,000, exclusive of contingent liabilities; the contingent liabilities were of some considerable moment, and could hardly be set down in figures; that is, Mr. Gibbs was security along with other directors of societies for more than one bank overdraft; in addition to which there was a heavy liability in connection with the New South Wales Property Investment Company (Limited), then in liquidation, he being a large shareholder in that Company, and there were various other matters of a like nature; at this time the Bank of New Zealand was pressing for a reduction of Mr. Gibbs' overdrafts, which amounted to some £16,000 or £17,000; that is the firm's account, some £13,000 or £14,000, and his private account some £3,000; finding it was impossible to comply with the bank's request it was decided to suspend payment as from the 28th February; I speak entirely from memory as to the date, the bank mentioned being the largest creditor, the trade creditors only amounting to some £3,000; the statement was laid before the bank, who, after some consideration, decided that the account should be liquidated; I might mention here that the second mortgage on the Hosking-place property had fallen due; the mortgagee at this time took proceedings to protect his own interests

interests which accounts for a bailiff being put on the premises of Gibbs, Shallard, and Company; we then called a private meeting of the principal creditors, and two or three meetings were held by them, at which two or three of the largest trade creditors were appointed to wait on the bank, and recommend their acceptance of a composition of 10s. in the £; the trade creditors, taking all things into consideration, deemed this course the most advisable in the interests of all concerned; after some little delay the bank agreed to fall in with the views of the other creditors; the bank, however, stipulating that the greater portion of the composition should be paid in cash; the question then arose as to who was to find the cash, and the matter was laid before the Colonial Finance Company, and they agreed to find 7s. 6d. in the £ cash, the balance payable by Mr. Gibbs' promissory notes unindorsed at twelve and eighteen months, on condition that satisfactory arrangement could be made with regard to the contingent liabilities; after a good deal of trouble these matters were finally got rid of, the Finance Company advancing the money to enable this to be done; before we could start to pay the composition it was well into July; I then prepared a balance-sheet, as at the 30th of June, incorporating the composition; this was done with the object of starting everything as from the 1st of July, the stock having been taken up to the 30th of June; after writing down plant, machinery, fittings, &c., by some £1,700, and again revising the book debts, and allowing for the brokerage to be paid to the Finance Company for guaranteeing the overdraft, and placing no value upon a large number of shares in various companies, and making all provision for debts of all kinds, there was a surplus shown of £17,500; this, practically, was Mr. Gibbs' position on the morning of the fire, and was arrived at as follows, viz.:—Plant and machinery, £8,000; fittings and office furniture, £550; stock, £12,288; book debts, £7,202; bills receivable, £1,384; special works in progress, £425; cash, £218; Hosking-place property, £28,000, being Richardson and Wrench's recent valuation; house and grounds at Ashfield, £4,000; Canterbury land, £300; shares in public companies, £1,144; against this there were the following liabilities:—On composition and open accounts and bills payable, £15,590; the Colonial Finance Company, £1,452; there were two mortgages on the Hosking-place property amounting to £25,000, and a mortgage on the Ashfield property of £3,000; cash advances, £965; this balance was arrived at, after providing all expenses of every kind in connection with the composition, interest on all mortgages to date, and first year's brokerage of guaranteeing the overdraft; I now produce the balance-sheet, from which I quote. [*Balance-sheet put in and marked Exhibit C.*]

By the Jury.] Mr. Gibbs' private ledger was in my possession, and I became possessed of it on the Monday evening prior to the fire, in the following manner: Mr. Langridge, accountant to Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, desired to leave his appointment on the Monday night, and he wrote me on that morning asking me to finish the balance-sheet on that day, and enable him to leave that night; I accordingly went down to Gibbs, Shallard's premises that day, and finished the balance-sheet in draft; on leaving I requested the private ledger to be sent to my office for the purpose of making the closing entries, and the ledger was sent accordingly; I arrived at the value of the stock from the firm's stock-book, and from personal examination of the heads of one or two of the departments.

By Mr. Roberts, senr., on behalf of Fire Brigades Board.] The aggregate liabilities are £46,000, and the aggregate assets, £63,500.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
22nd October, 1890,—

A. R. TROUP.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] *William Gibbs*, on oath, states: I am a nephew of J. T. B. Gibbs; I reside in Edwin-street, Croydon, and I resided there on the 1st instant. (*The witness at this stage was duly cautioned by the Coroner.*) On the 1st. of the present month and for about two years and eight months; I was virtually manager for Mr. J. T. B. Gibbs during his absence; the business was carried on under the name of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, and the business was carried on in premises in Hosking-place known as No. 84A Pitt-street; I had the general management of the whole business; I was on the premises attending to my duties as usual on the 1st instant up till 6 in the evening; nothing to my knowledge of an unusual character took place that day; I saw none of the employees intoxicated on the premises that day; smoking on any portion of the premises was strictly prohibited; I never knew that order to be disobeyed, and I saw no one smoking on the premises that day; I left the premises about seven or eight minutes past 6 on that evening, leaving Mr. John Williams the sub-overseer in the works; I locked the front office which was detached from the works; there may have been one or two of the employees besides Mr. Williams when I left; I took the key of the front office with me; I had keys for the whole of the premises on the one bunch, and I took them all with me when I left; I was over the whole of the floors about half past 5 o'clock that evening; to the best of my knowledge the gas-engine was then working and there was no gas burning on any part of the building only at it; everything seemed perfectly safe; I left the premises alone and went straight home to Croydon; I took nothing with me but the keys; I arrived home about 7 o'clock and I went out again, in about five minutes time to my father-in-law's house which is opposite to mine; I returned home from there about 10:30; I remained there all the time; I remained at home all night and went to Sydney by the two minutes to 8 train from Croydon next morning; the first intimation I had of the fire was when I reached the Railway Station when I saw it in the *Telegraph* newspaper; on arrival in town I heard of the fire also, and I went straight on to Hosking-place and found the whole premises and stock destroyed; on seeing this I went to Mr. Bear who was in Castlereagh-street and I asked him to cause the hose to be played on the safe near the door and that was done for two or three hours; I then took a cab and went towards the Railway Station to meet Mr. J. T. Gibbs, and met him coming to town in another cab before I reached the Railway Station; I got out of my cab and entered his, he informed me that he received intimation of the fire at the Railway Station; the gas-engine was at work all day on the 1st instant; Mr. James Williams who attended to the engine was present on that day; I noticed no cotton waste about the engine, it was not permitted to lie about the place, but cotton waste was used in cleaning the engine and machinery; on the 1st. instant I don't think there was over 1 cwt. of clean cotton waste on the premises; it was kept in cupboards on the machine floor; one of those cupboards was at the Castlereagh-street end of the building, and the other cupboard was near the opposite end of the same floor; there was a shelf in the cupboard at the Castlereagh-street end, but the waste was kept on the floor; I think the employees kept their billies on that shelf, but I never saw anything in the other cupboard only cotton-waste; there were no oils or varnish kept near any of those cupboards to my knowledge; safety matches were kept near the stairs, and in any

any handy place for the use of the employees; the floor under the gas-engine was covered with lead; the gas jets which acted as fuel to the engine were about 2 feet above the level of the floor; there was no inflammable material of any kind in close proximity to the engine, the nearest woodwork to it was the partition of the lift and lavatory, which was about 6 feet distant; the whole of the gas fittings all over the premises, so far as my knowledge extends, were in good order; there were no wax matches on the premises that day to my knowledge; there was nothing on the premises which was likely to ignite spontaneously to my knowledge; I have not the slightest idea as to how the fire originated; I receive a salary of £300 per year; I was paid up till the Thursday night before the fire, and I am still in receipt of that salary; I had no interest in either the business or premises; there was no private arrangement of any kind; the keys which I took away with me on the 1st instant have never been out of my possession since; Mr. Williams, sub-overseer, had keys for the whole of the premises except the front office and show-room on the first floor; the key of the show-room was kept in the office, and I locked it up in the office on the evening of the 1st instant as usual; there was a set of spare keys which was in the possession of Mr. Henry Day; those keys fitted the Hosking-place entrance and the inside office door; those keys would only give him access to the front office; no one else had keys; the locks of the front door and side door were in perfect order; at the time of the fire Harris was employed as night watchman to look after the outside of the building at 1s. per week; he had no keys; candles were used to grease the tympan of the lithographic press; about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. might be on the premises; there was no gun-powder or dynamite kept.

By the Jury: I will show you on the plan [*Exhibit B*] where the fire hoses were kept on each floor [and he does so]; I think there was about 40 feet of hose to each fire plug; the fire brigade never visited the premises to examine the fire appliances to my knowledge; there was no communication from the restaurant to our premises; I don't know whether there was sufficient pressure of water on the top floor on the 1st instant; nothing has been done since our last fire to improve the supply of water to the top premises, that is, so far as our premises are concerned; we got special oil for the gas-engine direct from the engineers; Mr. Day was not supposed to come back to the office after office hours on the 1st instant; the police have the addresses of the various key holders belonging to the firm; they sent no word of the fire to them.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
22nd October, 1890,—

WILLIAM GIBBS.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Inquest adjourned till 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 23rd day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square, for the production of further evidence.
Sydney, 22nd October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest resumed in pursuance of adjournment at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 23rd October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square.
Sydney, 23rd October, 1890.

J.C.W., C.C.

By the Jury.] *William Gibbs* recalled, on oath states:—There was no dissatisfaction amongst the employees previous to the fire.

By Mr. Roberts, senior.] There was nothing in the conduct of the employees to lead me to think they had anything to do with the firing of the premises; the premises being locked, and Williams and I having the keys, the only persons who could enter the third or fourth floors were Williams or myself; I knew that Mr. J. T. B. Gibb's affairs were as he has stated in his evidence; there were a few of the hands dispensed with in the composing-room before the fire; but nothing more than what takes place in the usual course of business.

WILLIAM GIBBS.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
23rd October, 1890,—

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] *John Allum*, on oath, states:—I have no occupation; I am living on my means; I reside at "Drayton," Charlotte-street, Ashfield; about 150 yards from the residence of Mr. J. T. B. Gibbs; he and I have been intimately acquainted during the past twenty-five years; I have been in the habit of visiting his house often; and I sometimes go there as early as 7 o'clock in the morning; I did not often visit his place of business in Hosking-place; I was at home all day on the 1st instant; I do not think I was at Mr. Gibb's house at any time on the 1st instant, in fact I am quite satisfied I was not at his house at any time on that day; I went to bed about 10 o'clock on the night of that day; I got up on the morning of the 2nd at 5 o'clock, that is my usual hour for rising; I did not leave my house from the time I went to bed on the 1st instant till I got up on the 2nd instant as stated, and I knew nothing of the fire on Mr. Gibbs premises during that time; after getting up, I went towards the railway station, and on the way I met Mr. Webb, who resides at Ashfield, but carries on business as a draper in King-street, Sydney, running to the railway station; he spoke to me first; he said, "Allum, half Sydney is burning down;" I said, "Where?" and he replied, "The City Bank;" that was all that passed between him and me; I was out for a walk; I then went home, and looked at that morning's *Herald*, and scanned it very carefully, but saw no account of the fire in it; by this time it was about half-past 7 o'clock, and I then went up to Mr. Gibbs' house, as was my usual practice, to get a jug of milk; up to that time I had heard not a single word of his town premises being on fire; at his house I saw a young lady named Miss Clarke, who is staying at his residence; I said to her, "Is Mr. Gibbs up?" and she replied, "No, he has not come down yet;" I said, "Tell him when he comes down that there is a great fire raging in Sydney; that was all I said; I got my milk and left, and went home; after I got home, I went to Mr. Riding, the local accountant of the City Bank, and told him that I thought the head office of that bank was being burned down; I met Mr. Riding at the Ashfield railway station about 9 o'clock, and he then informed me that it was Gibbs, Shallard's premises that had been burned down; I then came on to Sydney by train.

By the Jury.] Mr. Riding told me he got the information as to the locality of the fire from the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper; he came on to Sydney with me.

By

By Mr. Roberts.] I was and am on visiting terms with Mr. Gibbs; he on very rare occasions spoke to me about his financial condition; he and I had several conversations some four or five months ago about his business matters; he then spoke about some land speculations outside his business which had involved him in some little difficulties.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
23rd October, 1890,—

JOHN ALLUM.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] *John Williams*, on oath, states:—I reside at No. 223, Oxford-street, Sydney. (*The witness at this stage was duly cautioned by the Coroner.*) On the 1st of the present month I was in the employ of Mr. J. T. B. Gibbs, at No. 84A, Pitt-street, as sub-overseer, and I held that position for about two years previous to that date; I received £3 10s. per week wages; I was satisfied with that amount; I never had any dispute with Mr. Gibbs on that or any other subject; I was on very good terms with him and his manager, Mr. William Gibbs; I had no interest in the business; I was paid my wages up to the Thursday previous to the fire; my duties as sub-overseer were to be there to time every morning, and when the overseer was absent I had to take full charge; I allude to the works department; the overseer was at the works on the 1st instant, and I was also present on that day, attending to my ordinary duties; I was on the upper floors on two or three occasions on that day, and everything was going on as usual; the overseer and I locked up the premises week about, and on the 1st instant it was my week to lock up; I left the place after locking up that evening between half-past 6 and a quarter to 7 o'clock; before locking up I went all over the premises; I visited every floor with the exception of the show-room, which was locked; I was the last person to go over the floors; no one was present on the premises when I did so; I was alone when I visited each floor; I examined all the gas jets on each floor, as well as the jet which supplies the gas-engine; I thoroughly satisfied myself that everything in every respect was perfectly safe before leaving the premises; I don't smoke; I never did smoke; I did not see anyone smoking on the premises on the 1st instant; when I locked up I locked the front door facing Pitt-street and the side door; the locks of those doors were in good order; I went straight home after locking up, taking the keys of those doors with me; I got home about five minutes past 7 o'clock; I remained at home till about a quarter-past 8 o'clock, when I went out, taking the keys with me; I went to a vestry meeting at St. Peter's Church, Woolloomooloo, and got home from there at about a quarter to 10 o'clock, still having the keys in my possession; I did not go out again; I went to bed; the members of my own family were the only occupants of the house on that night; when I went to bed I left the keys in my trouser's pocket; about 6 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd instant, when I got up, my mother, who lives in Crown-street, came and told me there was a fire at Gibbs, Shallard's; on that morning I found the keys in my pocket, where I left them on going to bed; they were not out of my possession from the time I locked up on the 1st instant till I heard of the fire on the 2nd instant; I had nothing to do with the engaging or discharging of hands; I was on the best of terms with everyone connected with the firm, as well as with everyone of the employees on the premises; the present labour difficulty had not caused any disputes between the firm and anyone connected with it to my knowledge; there was a fire-hose on each floor of the premises; I think the last time I saw them tested was about twelve months ago; I don't know what the result of those tests were; the gas-engine was working up to about five minutes past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant; James Williams was attending to the engine that day; it was part of his duty to look after it; he has been in the firm's employ for a number of years, and he is a trustworthy, sober man; it was the practice to place all cotton waste used in cleaning the engine and machinery into an iron boiler, amongst water, and it was taken there nightly and left; I saw no cotton waste lying about the machine floor on the evening of the 1st instant; I cannot account in any way for the fire; I have no idea what caused it; I did not see either Mr. J. T. B. Gibbs or William Gibbs after locking up on the evening of the 1st instant; I did not hear of any of the clerks going back that evening to work.

By Mr. Roberts, senior.] I was aware before the fire that Mr. William Gibbs had duplicate keys; he had them for some time; he often came back with the accountants at night, and he had access to any part of the premises without my knowledge; we had duplicate keys for the front door, but not of the front office and fancy room.

By the Jury.] I have had charge of the keys week about with Mr. Chambers, the overseer, for about fifteen months; I never gave my address to the police as holding the keys; I never saw any member of the Fire Brigade come to examine the fire appliances on the premises; I have been in Mr. Gibbs' employ over thirty years; I had no light with me when I went over floors previous to locking up; I never saw any of the employees smoking in the water-closets; I never knew them to do so; there was a door to prevent any one going from the front office to the work-room, and that door was locked at night; I locked it myself on the evening of the 1st instant; there was no kerosene used on the premises; what is called American turps was used to clean the machinery and type.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
23rd October, 1890,—

JNO. WILLIAMS.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

William Douglas Bear, recalled, on oath, states:—In compliance with the request of the jury I caused the water pressure to be taken in Pitt and Castlereagh Streets, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the 21st and 22nd instant; I now produce those tests and put them in and see them marked [*Exhibit D.*]

By the Jury.] It is not my duty to examine the fire appliances on private premises unless requested to do so; the first door was broken open by the pole of the engine, and the door on the top of the stairs, on the second floor, was found locked and was broken open; it is a fact that several of the volunteer firemen and one of the permanent firemen were drunk on the morning of the 2nd instant, and I had to get the police to take them away; the permanent fireman, as soon as I observed his condition, was suspended by me and sent home.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
23rd October, 1890,—

WILLIAM D. BEAR.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Inquest adjourned till 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday, the 24th day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square, for the production of further evidence.
Sydney, 23rd October, 1890. J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest resumed, in pursuance of adjournment, at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of Friday, the 24th day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square.
Sydney, 24th October, 1890. J.C.W., C.C.

*By the Coroner.] John Frame, on oath, states:—*I am a bookbinder, and reside in M'Creddie-street, Pyrmont; on the 1st instant I was employed as a bookbinder by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company at their premises in Hosking-place, and I had been so at that date some twelve or fourteen years; I worked on the upper floor of all, and I was at work on that floor and on the machine floor for part of the day on the 1st instant; everything went on as usual that day; I saw no one smoking on either of those floors that day, nor did I smell tobacco smoke in them; I smoke, and I carry pipe, tobacco, and matches with me, and I believe I had wax matches in my pocket in a box that day, but I am not positive; I carry my wax matches in a tin box; I never took that box out of my pocket on the premises that day; I never use a wax match on the premises; I don't know if any of the other employees had wax matches in their possession that day; I did not see anyone using them; I don't know the cupboards where the cotton waste was kept on the machine floor; I was last on the upper floor between 6 o'clock and three or four minutes past it on the 1st instant; I was at work on the machine floor till 6 o'clock, and I then went up to the upper floor to get my hat and coat; and I and a bookbinder named Bastock were the last to leave the upper floor, and we left it together; Bastock was at work on the upper floor all day, and I found him there when I went up for my coat; all the other employees were in the room when I went for my coat; but Bastock and I were the last to leave the room; when I left everything appeared to be alright, and there was no appearance of fire; there was used in that room paste, glue, and varnish; I don't know what the latter is composed of; I know that it is a rule that all rubbish had to be cleared up every evening before the employees left, but I did not notice whether this had been done or not on the evening of the 1st instant; I had to go down through all the floors when I was leaving the building, and I noticed no signs of fire on any part of the premises when I left; I have no idea what caused the fire; the only open fireplace that I know of on the premises was on the machine floor; all the others, so far as I know, were bricked up.

By the Jury.] There was no light of any kind on the upper floor when I left; I never knew of anyone smoking in water-closets on the premises; there were placards all over the premises prohibiting smoking and the use of wax matches on the premises; there were gas-stoves in use on the upper floor on the 1st instant; they were used for heating the glue; they were all out when I left the upper floor; Bastock put them out in my presence; the employees got hot water from the machine floor for their billies; there was a copper boiler on that floor for that purpose; I noticed no lights on the machine floor on my way down when leaving.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
24th October, 1890,—

JOHN FRAME.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

*By the Coroner.] James John Williams, on oath, states:—*I am a gas-engine driver, and was in the employ of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company on the 1st instant, and I reside at No. 5, Ann-street; I was attending to my duties at the gas-engine on the machine floor on Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard's premises on the 1st instant; my duties were confined to the machine floor; I have been in that firm's employ about fourteen years, and I have been attending to the gas-engine about five years; nothing of an unusual character happened in connection with the gas-engine on the 1st instant; I stopped the engine about 6 o'clock on the evening of that day, and put the gas out, and I left the building about 10 minutes past 6; to the best of my knowledge, there was no gas burning on that floor during the day, only at the engine, and I turned the gas off at the main on that floor before I left it; I left Mr. John Williams on that floor on leaving; he was then looking round the place in accordance with his usual practice; everything appeared safe when I left, and there was no appearance of fire; I had not used any cotton waste in connection with the engine that day; there was no cotton waste lying about when I left; I usually clean the place up three and four times a day, and I cleaned up as usual that evening; I saw none of the employees smoking on the premises that day, nor did I smell tobacco smoke; I smoke, and I carry pipe, tobacco, and matches; I always use safety-matches; I had no wax matches in my possession that day; the gas-engine was in a safe position as regards the fire, and there was no inflammable material kept near it; I don't know what caused the fire.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
24th October, 1890,—

J. J. WILLIAMS.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

*By the Coroner.] George White, on oath, states:—*I am a machinist, and reside at 33, Hoddle-street, Paddington; on the 1st instant I was employed at Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard's, in Hosking-place, as a machinist, and I have been in their employ twenty-four years; my duties confined me to the machine-floor where the gas-engine was; I was at work on that floor all day on the day in question, and I left the floor and the premises at 6 o'clock in the evening; everything went on as usual during the day, and there was no appearance of fire when I left; I do not know what caused the fire; I smoke; I carry pipe, tobacco, and wax matches; I carry the latter in a box, and I believe I had a box of them in my coat pocket on the premises that day, but I am quite certain I did not open the box on the premises;—I never do; I did not notice anyone smoking on the premises, nor did I smell tobacco smoke there that day; I never knew anyone to smoke on the premises.

By the Jury.] I lighted my pipe after leaving the premises, and I found the matches in my pocket.
Sworn, and made before me, at Sydney, this }
24th October, 1890.

GEORGE WHITE.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

*By the Coroner.] Horace Chambers, on oath, states:—*On the 1st instant I was manager in the wholesale department of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, in Hosking-place, and I have been in that firm's employ about four years; I reside in Nelson-street, Annandale; the wholesale department was on the first floor; my duties on the 1st instant mostly confined me to the first floor, and everything went on as usual; I left at 6 o'clock that evening; I did not lock the door when I left; I left some one behind me, and on leaving I saw no appearance of fire; I saw no one smoking on the premises that day; I smoke, and I may have had matches in my pocket that day; I usually carry wax matches; I have no idea what caused the fire; the business was about as usual in my department, but perhaps a little slack on account of the strike.

By the Jury.] I left my assistant behind me on leaving; it was the duty of the last one to leave the floor to lock the door; I was not held responsible for locking the door; the keys were left in the locks during the day, and they were placed in the front office during the night.

By the Coroner.] I did not return that night, and I am not aware if anyone else returned; had it been necessary for me to return to work I would ask Mr. William Gibbs for the keys; from my recollection of the keys of the front and side doors they would not fit each other, or the staircase door; I don't know whether or not the key of the front office would fit the staircase door.

By the Jury.] I may have gone back to work once or twice, so far as my recollection serves me, and there being none of the overseers back at work; I took the key home with me, and returned it in the morning; in the majority of cases when I went back to work I only required to get the key of my own door; I used the gas when I went back to work, and I was responsible for turning it off; I turned the gas on at the supply-pipe on my floor.

HORACE CHAMBERS.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, }
 this 24th October, 1890,— }
 J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

*By the Coroner.] Henry Day, on oath, states:—*I am a clerk, and on the 1st instant, I was employed as such by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, Hosking-place; I reside in John-street, Petersham; my duties confined me to the front office, and I was at work there on the 1st instant as usual and I left about five minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening; I left Mr. William Gibbs behind me; I took the keys of the side door in Hosking-place, and the one leading from there to the front office with me; I had been at work in the front office, the previous evening, and I neglected to return the keys, and that is how they came to be in my possession; I did not return to the premises on the 1st instant after leaving, and the keys I have mentioned were not out of my possession from the time I left till the time of the fire; so far as I know the two keys which I had would open no locks beyond those they were intended for; I had the keys on the night in question, because the accountant had left, and I had to take his place; as a rule, he always had the keys, which I had on the night in question; I have no idea what caused the fire.

HENRY DAY.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, }
 this 24th October, 1890,— }
 J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

*By the Coroner.] George Joseph Craig, on oath, states:—*I am a lithographic printer, and on the 1st instant, I was in the employ of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company, as such, at their premises in Hosking-place; but I was not on the premises on the 1st instant; I had charge of the lithographic machinery on the machine floor; in that end of the room, there was turpentine and cotton waste used to clean the machinery, and after it had been used several times, it was taken away; but so long as it was fit for use it was kept in tins, like kerosene tins under the machines; I have never seen those tins more than half full; they were left on the floor underneath the machines; the sun could not get at the tins; I never knew the cotton waste in the tins to ignite spontaneously; there was always some cotton waste in those tins.

By the Jury.] The waste might be kept in the tins for two or three days until unfit for use, and it would then be put into a boiler of water.

By Mr. Roberts, senior.] I believe the turpentine used was called American turpentine, and it was kept in a drum, with a tap to it, and it was drawn off as required.

By the Jury.] I believe the waste was put in the boiler of water to prevent ignition.

G. J. CRAIG.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
 24th October, 1890,— }
 J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

*By the Coroner.] James Daniel Chambers, on oath, states:—*On the 1st instant, and for a little more than three years, I was foreman for Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company; I reside in Wellington-street, Waterloo; I had supervision over the whole of the works; I was on the premises in the execution of my duty till 5 minutes past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st, and I left John Williams, the sub-overseer, and others of the employees behind me when I left; nothing unusual occurred during the day; I did not return after I left that night; I had word of the fire sent to me the following morning, about 4 o'clock, by the Waterloo Fire Brigade; I took no keys away with me on the evening of the 1st instant beyond those of the inside cabinet, where the examination papers are kept locked up; I have not the slightest idea as to the cause and origin of the fire; everything appeared perfectly safe when I left; I was on the machinery floor that day, and I saw nine or ten tins under the various machines; the cotton waste partly used was contained in them; I did not notice if there was cotton waste in those tins that day, although I have no doubt there was; the waste might be kept for three or four days in those tins amongst water; it was the orders that water should be put in, but I am not aware whether there was water in them all on that day; the waste was taken out of the tins when unfit for further use and placed in an iron boiler on the same floor and the cleanest portion washed; I never knew the cotton waste to ignite, but I believe it was placed in water to prevent ignition.

By

By the Jury.] The Waterloo Fire Brigade knew my address, and sent me word; if there was no water in the tins it was against instructions; it was Mr. Williams, the sub-overseer's duty, that week to see the gas turned off; when the waste was washed, it was placed—some of it—on the window-sills in Hosking-place to dry; one or two of the windows at the top were left open during the night to permit the smell of the various inks to escape; I don't think a spark from any of the adjoining buildings could enter the premises by means of the open portions of the windows; the meters which supplied all the floors were on the basement floor; the engine meter was turned off that night, but not the supply meter for the gas-lights; there was a stop-cock for each floor off the main pipe; the main supply-pipe went up in the north-east corner of the building; there was a separate meter for the restaurant on the basement floor; I had a long key and could turn the gas-engine meter off from the ground floor by opening a small door at the back of the dray dock; I have the power of discharging hands, and of taking hands on; I never discharged anyone for smoking on the premises; I never had occasion to do so; I have discharged no one recently who was likely to have had any ill-feeling against the firm; the machine-room floor was not of concrete surface; I tested the fire appliances on the premises about every three months; I think I last tested them some five or six months ago; the water-supply on the three upper floors was not sufficient to be effective.

By the Jury.] I have had no occasion to use the fire-hose since our last fire, only to try them.
Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, } JAS. D. CHAMBERS.
this 24th October, 1890,— }
J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] *Jeremiah Brice Rundle*, on oath, states:—I am a member of the Upper House of this Colony, and reside in Macleay-street, Pott's Point; I produce the plans and specifications of Pomeroy Chambers, No. 39, Castlereagh-street, for the inspection of the Court and Jury; I only think the No. is 39; Pomeroy Chambers were my property, and I believe the brickwork was performed in accordance with the plans and specifications; the only departure from the plans and specifications was in the wall next to Gibbs, Shallard's, which was built stronger than at first intended; I believe it was doubled, on account of the vibration from Gibbs, Shallard's machinery.

By the Jury.] I had an architect employed, and he gave me a certificate on the completion of the work; I think the bond in the brickwork was good, but there was no hoop-iron bond; I consider that the northern wall must have been well built, or it would not have been standing so well as it was at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant, when I saw it; if Mr. Bear has said that the walls of Pomeroy Chambers fell in in consequence of their not being properly bonded I think he has been wrong; the buildings belonged to me, and they were insured for £5,000; I consider I have lost £5,000 by the fire; I don't think there was a better building in Castlereagh-street than what Pomeroy Chambers was; I am not certain whether or not the hoop-iron, as specified, was put in or not; I don't remember; if there is no hoop-iron bonds in the walls, according to specifications, it is the fault of my architects, Blackman and Parkes; I expected them to carry out the specifications; the stairs leading to the top floors were all inside the building.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this } J. B. RUNDLE.
24th October, 1890,— }
J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] *Henry Perkins*, on oath, states:—I am a printer, and reside in Pawley-street, Sydney; on the 1st instant I was in the employ of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, but I was not at their premises on the 30th ultimo nor on the 1st instant; I was in charge of the printing machinery; cotton waste was used for cleaning the machinery, and so long as it was fit for use it was kept in kerosene tins under the machines for that purpose; the cotton waste was, as a rule, taken from the tins every night; there was no water kept in those tins; it would not do to put water in them, because too much waste would have to be used.

By Mr. Roberts.] Mr. Craig and I were away on two days holiday on the days I have mentioned; all the others in my department had had holidays, and I thought I would take mine.
Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this } HENRY PERKINS.
24th October, 1890,— }
J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Jury.] *John Williams*, recalled, on oath, states:—I saw that the gas was turned off at the main on each floor; I also turned off the gas-engine meter; I did not turn off the meter which gave the general supply to the building; I never turned that meter off; each tap in the main pipe cut the gas off on that floor; I produce the keys which were in my possession, as mentioned by me, in my last evidence.
Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this } J. WILLIAMS.
21th October, 1890,— }
J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

By the Coroner.] *William Gibbs*, recalled, on oath, states:—I produce the keys which were in my possession on the night of the 1st, as mentioned by me in my previous evidence; the key which opened the door leading to the works was not on my bunch, but was locked up in my desk by me on the evening of the 1st instant; a key for that door is on Mr. Williams' bunch.
Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this } WILLIAM GIBBS.
24th October, 1890,— }
J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Inquest adjourned till 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 27th day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square, for the production of further evidence.
Sydney, 24th October, 1890. J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest resumed, in pursuance of adjournment, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 27th day of October instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery-square.
Sydney, 27th October, 1890. J.C.W., C.C.

By

*By the Coroner.] George Tomlinson, on oath, states :—*On the 1st instant I was house porter at the Athenæum Club, and I reside there ; sometimes I used to go to bed about 12 o'clock, and on the morning of the 2nd instant I went to bed about five minutes past 12 o'clock ; I passed down Hosking-place to Pitt-street about half-past 8 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant, and I detected no smell of fire or smoke ; I saw no one in Hosking-place as I passed through it ; at five minutes to 12 o'clock on the same night I came up Hosking-place from Pitt-street on my way home ; I was perfectly sober ; I detected no smell of fire or smoke then ; I noticed no lights in any of the windows of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard's premises on any of the two occasions when I passed through Hosking-place on the night of the 1st instant ; I did not observe any street lamp alight in Hosking-place ; I am not sure whether or not there is a lamp in Hosking-place at all ; I know there was a lamp over the front door of the restaurant, but I did not observe whether it was alight or not ; the night was fine and clear ; I don't remember whether it was moonlight or not ; it was rather dark when I was returning home about five minutes to 12 o'clock ; I saw no one in Hosking-place when I passed through on the occasions I have referred to ; on those occasions I saw that the doors of Gibbs, Shallard's premises were closed, but I did not observe the condition of the windows ; I heard no noise on their premises, nor did I see anything unusual about the place ; everything was going on at their premises on the 1st instant just as usual ; when I got home on the morning of the 2nd instant I went straight to the top floor to my bedroom and went to bed ; my bedroom faced Hosking-place, and it was the second room from the Pitt-street end of the building ; my bedroom window was open, and the blind was up ; I looked through the window, but I could see no light in Gibbs, Shallard's premises, nor did I see any smoke, or smelt fire ; the night porter occupied the room with me, but he was then on duty ; he generally came to bed at 3 a.m. ; when I went to bed at the time I have stated I left my window open, and the blind up ; there was no one else in the room when I went to bed ; I put the gas out in my room before retiring ; I went to sleep directly after I turned in ; I woke up again about 2 o'clock the same morning, and remained awake for some time, and about twenty minutes past 2 I heard footsteps as of persons running in Hosking-place, and I got up and looked out of the window and saw two men standing about three-parts down Hosking-place looking up at Gibbs, Shallard's windows, and after a minute or so I saw the two men run up to Castlereagh-street and one of them entered a cab and drove away ; I looked down and saw the watchman Park standing at Feldheim and Gotthelf's gate and I asked him "What was the matter," he replied "there is a fire ;" he was then in the act of going through Feldheim and Gotthelf's gate ; up to that time I had seen no signs of fire or smelt smoke ; when Park said there is a fire I looked round and saw a light on the third floor of Gibbs, Shallard's, two or three windows to the left of my window, which was about on a level with the third floor of their premises ; I did not see much fire ; it only seemed a flicker, and I only saw it in one window ; after half a minute or so it blazed up suddenly and spread very fast ; the morning was fine and there was no thunder or lightning ; the fire appeared to me to spread downwards to the next floor ; when I saw the fire blaze suddenly up I went to the next room to mine and called the boy up, and I then went to an adjoining room and called up two other servants, and I then went back to my window and looked out and saw that the fire was on the second floor ; I remained at the window for some considerable time looking at the fire, and it seemed to spread to the first floor and then ascend to the top floor of all ; about six or seven minutes elapsed from the time I first noticed the fire till it got to the first floor ; I noticed no one in Hosking-place, but I could hear a noise of shouting in Pitt-street ; there were then two or three persons at the Castlereagh-street end of Hosking-place ; I heard something falling in Gibbs, Shallard's, when the fire got to the first floor like timber ; the flames burst out at their windows, while I was looking from my window ; there was a slight breeze blowing up from Pitt-street towards Castlereagh-street, and the flames were going in that direction ; I remained at my window about twenty minutes when it became too hot, and I had to leave ; when I left the window, fire engines had been playing on the side of the club, next Hosking-place for some time ; they threw the water right on to the roof of the club ; the firemen were in Hosking-place ; they had a hose up our back staircase, and they were playing on Gibbs, Shallard's premises, and Feldheim, Gotthelf's ; I do not know what caused the fire.

GEORGE TOMLINSON.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
 27th October, 1890,— }
 J. C. WOOLFE, J.P., City Coroner.

*By the Coroner.] John Trevor Jones, on oath, states :—*I am an engineer to the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, and reside at "Treymane," Kirribilli-street, North Shore ; I have had experience as an engineer and surveyor about thirty-seven years between this Colony and Victoria ; I have been in charge of the Sydney Water Supply twelve years last March, and I have held my present position under the Water and Sewerage Board since its formation ; it is a fact that there are many of the streets in Sydney, some of them main streets, where there are only 3-inch mains ; there are 4-inch low-level mains in Pitt-street, and 6-inch high-level mains in Castlereagh-street ; there is also in Pitt-street a 12-inch trunk main low level ; there are two important dead ends in the vicinity of the late fire, viz., at the two level mains in Pitt-street, which are there pending certain work in connection with the water supply now in progress, and I think a matter of two months will see those dead ends done away with ; there are a great many dead ends all over the city, which will be rapidly done away with, thereby greatly improving the circulation of the water, and the small mains are rapidly being replaced by 4-inch mains, and in most places by 6-inch mains ; no provision has yet been made for larger mains in Pitt-street, but the present mains are intended to be fed within two or three months with high-level water, which will greatly augment the supply and pressure ; moreover, the dead ends will be abolished, and the pipes fed at both ends, which will double their efficiency in case of fire ; the mains in Castlereagh-street are 1 foot 9 inches below the surface, and the mains in Pitt-street are about the same distance on an average, although the levels of that street have since been somewhat altered ; the mains in Moore-street and in Hosking-place, which were broken by falling walls, were only 1 foot 9 inches under ground, or thereabouts ; the deeper they are the safer they would be from falling walls ; there is no place in Sydney where sixty 1-inch jets of water could be obtained to extinguish such a fire as the one in question ; with reference to the Hydraulic-power Company's Works, I wish to explain that their mains will be able to give much greater velocity and force to that now obtainable by the head of pressure in the city mains. [*Witness here explains the hydraulic ejection*

ejection jet system for extinction of fires, whereby the water from the present mains can be reinforced and thrown to a height of from 100 to 120 feet. Witness produces drawings.] It is intended to place those ejectors at intervals along the city mains, and it is hoped by the Board that the insertion of these will materially aid in the extinguishing of fire; I am aware that Hydraulic-power Companies have been in existence in England and America for several years, but I am not aware that a fire has ever been extinguished by those companies; I have not made any estimate as to the cost of introducing the hydraulic power system to Sydney; the pressure of water in Pitt-street during the day varies from about 30 to 42 lb. to the square inch; the pressure in Castlereagh-street during the day would be from about 45 to 62 lb. to the square inch; in my opinion the present supply of water to Sydney is abundant for the extinguishing of fires and for other purposes; I would like to point out that simultaneously with the formation of the Fire Brigades Board, or shortly after, when Mr. Bear commenced to give active advice in the matter, the City Council commenced a system of improving the supply by purchasing and fixing ball hydrants to replace the old-fashioned plugs, and entirely drop the practice of laying 4-inch mains in the city, substituting 6 inches as the minimum; the Board of Water Supply, immediately on their formation, took up this work with greater vigour, and imported in one order five thousand ball hydrants, and one thousand screw-down hydrants; while these were being imported there were about eleven hundred locally made and fixed so as to hasten the work; both types are now being fixed with all possible speed; a similar order has been given in England for six thousand, which will go near to replacing all the fire-plugs in the city and suburbs; in addition to this the Board are approving one by one of whole sections of the city, similar to the one submitted to the Jury, being fitted with improved system larger mains, and higher-level waters.

By the Jury.] Question: If Mr. Bear has stated in his evidence that sixty 1-inch jets were necessary to deal with a fire like this, can you say that the water supply was sufficient and effective on the morning of the 2nd instant;—that is, could those sixty jets be supplied on that morning or not?

Answer: No.

The 4-inch mains were laid in Pitt-street some five years ago; those pipes were very slightly corroded on the morning of the fire; I have ascertained that fact since the fire; we are placing screw-down hydrants on the 4-inch main on the east side of Pitt-street; the order to do so was given before the fire, and not in consequence of it; the reason why that order was not cancelled was that that main is to be fed by high-level water, and at both ends, which practically about trebles its present efficiency; supposing the Board was to decide at the instigation of this Jury to place a 6-inch main down, those hydrants will be available to place on them; I have drawn the attention of my Board to the height of some buildings erected, and in course of erection, in Sydney, and the inadequacy of the pressure of water to reach the tops of them; I have also called the attention of the City Council to the same fact; the tracing shown to the Jury this morning accompanied my representation to my own Board, and they warmly seconded the proposition, and ordered it to be carried into effect as soon as possible, and the pipes are now in the harbour for the work; I do not consider the water supply sufficient in Pitt and Castlereagh Streets if sixty 1-inch jets are required to deal with a fire of such large magnitude as this one; I had about twelve months ago proposed the scheme laid before the Jury, and it is now being carried into effect; although I laid this scheme before my Board, it is intended by that scheme to leave the 4-inch mains in Pitt-street, because, by the means I have already mentioned, their efficiency will be about trebled; a 4-inch main will deliver 360 gallons a minute, with a 60-foot head if clean, and fed at one end, fed at two ends it would do double that; since the fire and since Mr. Bear's representations as to the amount of water required to deal with such a fire; I have some misgivings as to the adequacy of the 4-inch mains, which I will convey to my Board; there were no locks on the branch mains at the corner of Moore and Castlereagh Streets and Hosking-place and that street on the morning of the fire; the scheme which I produce should be finished in from four to five months; it was approved of on the 3rd December, last year, and none of the works have yet been commenced in consequence of the want of pipes; the Nepean water is about as corrosive as the Botany supply was, but a peaty sediment used to lie in the pipes from the latter; the hydraulic company in Sydney are laying down pipes, and I understand from their engineer that they have either one or more hydraulic ejectors on the way out from England; in the new scheme all the mains are to be laid 1 ft. 9 in. under the surface; this is the first time to my knowledge that the mains have been broken by falling walls; I think 1 ft. 9 in. is a sufficient depth; the screw-down hydrants in Pitt-street are 360 ft. apart.

By the Coroner.] The trunk mains leading from the Crown-street reservoir are two 20-inch mains and one 24-inch main; those mains are sufficient for present requirements; the two twentys served fairly well up to 1887, and at the beginning of 1886 a 24-inch main was laid in view of the Nepean scheme being available for the more liberal distribution of that water; this branch went round the western side of the city as far as Argyle-street, and in Kent-street it is only 20 inches; hereafter it will be necessary to lay an eastern cordon of trunk mains.

By the Jury.] There could be fifteen jets got in close proximity to this fire; those jets would throw about 150 gallons each per minute.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
27th October, 1890,—

J. TREVOR JONES.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Inquest adjourned till 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 28th day of October, instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square, for the production of further evidence.

J.C.W., C.C.

Inquest resumed, in pursuance of adjournment, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 28th day of October, instant, at the City Coroner's Court, Chancery Square.

J.C.W., C.C.

By the Coroner.] George M'Rae, on oath, states:—I am City Architect and City Building Surveyor, and reside in Stanmore Road, Petersham; I have examined the buildings which were recently destroyed by fire; I particularly examined Pomeroy Chambers; all the walls of the buildings destroyed were built in accordance with the provisions of the City Improvement Act, with the exception of Bull and Company's, the

the German Club, and a building in Moore-street, immediately adjoining Young and Lark's; the walls of Bull and Company's premises should have been 22 inches at the base, diminishing to 14 inches at the top, and instead of that they were 14 inches all through, with piers; in the German Club the roof was supported by brick piers built against Young and Lark's building; I don't know whether those buildings were built before the Act came into force or not, but I believe they were built before the Act came into force; the building in Moore-street, which is occupied by Devenport and Company, is built with piers and arches against Young and Lark's wall, and is also in contravention of the City Improvement Act, and I believe it was built before the Act came into force; there is no provision for any kind of bond in the brickwork in the Act, but still when buildings are being erected I see that the bricks are being properly laid, and insist on their being so; there is no provision in the Act for hoop-iron bond, and I can't insist upon its being placed in buildings; the southern wall of Pomeroy Chambers appears to me to have been fairly well built, but the mortar is apparently bad, but whether the mortar was injured by the fire and thereby had an unsatisfactory appearance or not I cannot say; I saw this wall the morning of the fire, but it was in too dangerous a condition to examine it closely; I believe that building was erected after the Act came into force, and must have been inspected during the erection, but it was built before my term of office; there is no power given in the City Improvement Act to interfere with or restrict the window percentage in buildings or to cause them to be made fire-proof by means of iron shutters. I believe it is the rule in large cities at home to restrict the window percentage in large buildings, and to cause the windows to be fitted with iron shutters in narrow ways; there is no provision in the Act for the subdivision of cubical space by fire-proof partitions or fire-proof flooring, or protection of lifts, but an Act is now in course of preparation by the City Council to provide for all these defects.

By the Jury.] I have to approve of all drawings and designs where the walls are of brick or stone-work, but under the 17th section of the Act the Council has power to approve, when special application is made to them, of permitting the erection of buildings constructed of other materials under special circumstances, and they are very careful in exercising that power; the amended Act which I refer to was first mooted about two years ago; there is no power given in the Act to prevent bridges being erected from one building to another in private rights-of-way; I would not consider it advisable to restrict the window percentage in a climate like this; we have no power at present to prevent the erection of stone staircases; stones, in case of fires when water comes into contact with them, will crack and break; a building with lath and plaster partitions, and with fire-proof floors, should confine the fire to the one storey; we have no power to prevent the erection of lath and plaster partitions; the Building Act is very defective, and is the worst that any city could be inflicted with; the Council nearly always uphold my reports on buildings.

Sworn and made before me, at Sydney, this }
28th October, 1890,—

GEO. McRAE.

J. C. WOORE, J.P., City Coroner.

Finding.

We find that the said fire originated in the machine room of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Company's premises, in Hosking-place, on the 2nd day of October, A.D., 1890, but how or by what means the said fire originated the evidence adduced does not enable us to say.

JOHN CHADWICK WOORE, J.P.,
City Coroner.

EXHIBIT D.

Pressure of water in Castlereagh-street, tested 22nd October, 1890.

West side.—64·40 feet above h.-w. mark.

Time.	Pressure.	Variation.	Time.	Pressure.	Variation.
9·53 a.m.	49 to 61 lb.	12 lb.	10·40 a.m.	59 to 60 lb.	1 lb.
9·55 "	42 to 53 "	11 "	10·50 "	59 to 60 "	1 "
10·10 "	58 to 61 "	3 "	11·0 "	59 to 60 "	1 "
10·20 "	57 to 60 "	3 "	11·10 "	58 to 61 "	3 "
10·30 "	58 to 61 "	3 "	11·53 "	59 to 60 "	1 "

East side, 61·30.

Time.	Pressure.	Variation.
11·29 a.m.	60 to 63 lb.	3 lb.
11·40 "	60 to 63 "	3 "

Height of Paddington Reservoir, 215 feet.

West side—		East side—
Pad. Res.	215·00	215·00
.....	64·40	61·30
	150·60	153·70
Pressure, 65·36 lb.		Pressure, 66·7 lb.

Pressure

Pressure of water in Castlereagh-street, tested 21st October, 1890.
West side, 64·40. h.-w. mark.

Time.	Pressure.	Variation.	Time.	Pr	Variation.
10·0 a.m.	57 to 64 lb.	7 lb	11·35 a.m.	58 to 65 lb.	7 lb.
10·39 ,,	60 lb.	Nil.	11·43 ,,	58 to 65 ,,	7 ,,
10·45 ,,	59 to 64 lb.	5 lb.	11·56 ,,	58 to 60 ,,	2 ,,
10·55 ,,	47 to 64 ,,	17 ,,	12·43 p.m.	57 to 63 ,,	6 ,,
10·57 ,,	58 to 64 ,,	6 ,,			

East side, 61·30.

Time.	Pressure.	Variation.	Time.	Pressure.	Variation.
10·12 a.m.	62 lb.	Nil.	11·12 a.m.	62 to 65 lb.	3 lb.
10·32 ,,	63 ,,	,,	11·22 ,,	62 to 65 ,,	3 ,,
10·32 ,,	60 to 67 lb.	7 lb.	12·36 ,,	61 to 65 ,,	4 ,,

West side—

Paddington Reservoir.....

215·00

East side—

215·00

64·40

61·30

150·60

153·70

Pressure..... 65·36 lb.

66·7 lb.

Pressure of water in Pitt-street, tested 21st October, 1890.

West side, 47·70. h.-w. mark.

Time	Pressure.	Variation.	Time.	Pressure.	Variation.
10·0 a.m.	35 to 40 lb.	5 lb.	11·9 a.m.	30 to 39 lb.	9 lb.
10·30 ,,	38 to 40 ,,	2 ,,	11·27 ,,	38 lb.	Nil.
10·48 ,,	42 lb.	Nil.	11·30 ,,	34 to 39 lb.	5 lb.
10·58 ,,	37 to 40 lb.	3 lb.	12·50 ,,	37 to 39 ,,	2 ,,
11·4 ,,	35 to 39 ,,	4 ,,			

East side, 47·70.

Time.	Pressure.	Variation.
11·38 a.m.	35 to 38 lb.	3 lb.
11·47 ,,	35 lb.	Nil.
12·40 p.m.	36 to 38 lb.	2 lb.
12·45 ,,	35 to 38 ,,	3 ,,

Crown-street Reservoir.....

140 ft.

47·70

92·30

Pressure..... 40 lb.

Pressure of water in Pitt-street, tested 22nd October, 1890.

West side, 47·70.

Time.	Pressure.	Variation.
10·22 a.m.	36 to 38 lb.	2 lb.
11·7 ,,	35 to 37 ,,	2 ,,
11·47 ,,	36 to 38 ,,	2 ,,

East side.

Time.	Pressure.	Variation.
10·20 a.m.	32 to 36 lb.	4 lb.
11·47 ,,	34 to 36 ,,	2 ,,
12·0 ,,	34 to 36 ,,	2 ,,

Crown-street Reservoir.....

140·00

47·70

92·30

Pressure..... 40 lb.

[One plan.]

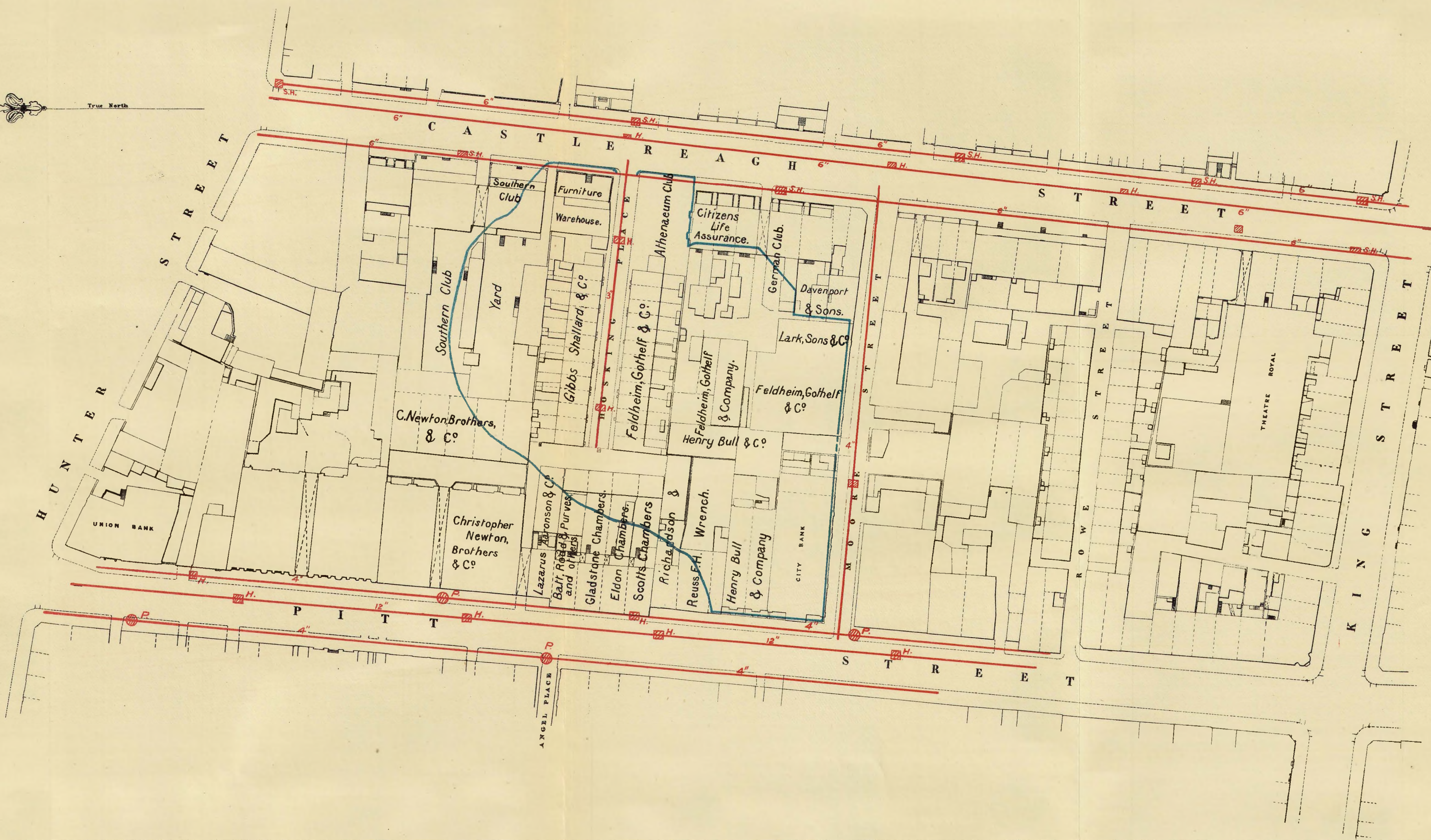
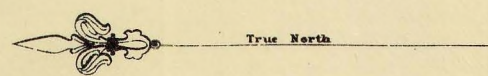
G

CITY OF SYDNEY

SECTION N^o 38

Exhibit A.

15-10-90.
C.S.



(Sig. 910).

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(COST AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1889.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 July, 1890.

ANNUAL RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House annually, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The total cost, wages, and material of the printing, bookbinding, photography, and lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during each year ending 31st December.
- “ (2.) A statement, in tabular form, showing the title of each book, pamphlet, and collection of photographs or lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during each year ending 31st December; such statement to show the number of copies of each produced, and the total cost of each set.
- “ (3.) That a statement of the number of copies, and the cost of printing (labour and material), be printed on the title-page of each Return or Departmental Report laid before Parliament.”

(*Mr. Hutchinson.*)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(I.)

RETURN of the Total Estimated Cost, Wages, and Material of the Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, and Lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1889.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.						
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.	3,563 10 11	500 7 6	253 4 1	4,317 2 6	436 0 7	4,753 3 1
Upon motion of Members of Parliament ..	285 7 3	41 3 0	10 13 6	337 3 9	23 14 6	365 13 3
Total	3,848 18 2	541 10 6	263 17 7	4,654 6 3	464 15 1	5,119 1 4
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	7,880 15 8	1,651 3 6	556 5 11	10,088 5 1	1,021 5 6	11,109 10 7
Upon motion of Members of Parliament ..	1,504 3 6	429 0 0	267 4 0	2,198 7 6	180 5 11	2,378 13 5
Total	9,382 19 2	2,080 3 6	823 9 11	12,286 12 7	1,201 11 5	13,488 4 0
Total Parliamentary Printing ...	13,231 17 4	2,621 14 0	1,087 7 6	16,940 18 10	1,666 6 6	18,607 5 4
Parliamentary Debates	4,285 14 0	419 18 0	...	4,705 12 0	617 10 2	*5,323 2 2
Government Gazette	13,310 13 1	250 0 0	...	13,560 13 1	2,464 3 6	16,024 16 7
JOB PRINTING.						
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—						
2a Government House.....	86 0 9	22 4 1	.....	108 4 10	4 3 3	112 8 1
2b Executive Council	1 7 6	3 15 0	.....	5 2 6	1 16 11	6 19 5
2c Legislative Council	28 10 8	6 12 3	.....	35 2 11	5 1 9	40 4 8
2d Legislative Assembly	104 6 0	17 17 0	.....	122 3 0	8 18 5	131 1 5
2e Legislative Council and Assembly ..	34 10 0	.....	.....	34 10 0	0 11 0	35 1 0
2f Parliamentary Library	74 12 4	64 6 9	.....	138 19 1	4 16 6	143 15 7
2g Parliamentary Reporting Staff	5 2 0	7 16 0	.....	12 18 0	1 2 5	14 0 5
Total	334 9 3	122 11 1	.....	457 0 4	26 10 3	483 10 7
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY:—						
3a Colonial Secretary	249 13 6	83 11 0	161 15 6	495 0 0	35 16 1	530 16 1
3a* Protectorate of Aborigines.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	1 3 9	6 3 9
3aa United Service Institution	43 12 2	2 15 6	.....	46 7 8	4 1 2	50 8 10
3b Civil Service Board	8 0 0	10 8 4	.....	18 8 4	7 7 11	25 16 3
3bb Government Statistician.....	772 6 2	295 6 8	.....	1,067 12 10	188 15 3	1,256 8 1
3c Military Forces	488 0 1	192 3 0	.....	680 3 1	117 13 10	747 16 11
3cc Ordnance and Barrack Department ..	39 10 9	23 16 5	.....	63 7 2	10 8 7	73 15 9
3c* Naval Depot	16 17 11	2 5 6	.....	19 3 5	2 4 0	21 7 5
3c† Naval Brigade	3 9 0	3 6 0	.....	6 15 6	0 15 9	7 11 3
3c‡ Naval Artillery Volunteers	14 0 0	10 2 6	.....	24 2 6	2 5 11	26 8 5
3d Training Ship "Wolverene"	0 6 6	0 10 0	.....	0 16 6	.....	0 16 6
3e Police { Police Department	94 14 0	161 7 6	.....	256 1 6	64 16 3	320 17 9
{ Police Gazette	527 18 6	.....	.....	527 18 6	24 17 11	552 16 5
3e* Fire Brigades Board .....	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0
3f Government Analyst	1 9 0	1 14 3	.....	3 3 3	1 0 0	4 3 3
3g Lunacy	29 14 0	21 19 1	.....	51 13 1	6 14 0	58 7 1
3h Master in Lunacy	15 17 0	8 1 9	.....	23 18 9	6 0 0	29 18 9
3i Medical Board	3 0 0	3 8 0	.....	6 8 0	0 4 1	6 12 1
3k Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	43 16 0	42 8 2	.....	86 4 2	9 0 1	95 4 3
3l Department of Audit.....	80 11 0	89 19 9	.....	170 10 9	35 0 0	205 10 9
3m Registrar-General	142 16 7	95 6 9	.....	238 3 4	146 7 3	384 10 7
3n Do Land Titles Branch ..	134 7 3	96 19 0	.....	231 6 3	422 5 4	653 11 7
3o Immigration Agent	0 11 6	2 4 0	.....	2 15 6	0 5 9	3 1 3
3p City of Sydney Improvement Board ..	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6	0 1 3	1 11 9
3r Director of Charitable Institutions	85 13 6	70 6 1	.....	155 19 7	28 12 5	184 12 0
3t Fisheries Commission	39 3 3	11 0 6	.....	50 3 9	4 13 6	54 17 3
3u Botanical Gardens	2 17 6	3 0 0	.....	5 17 6	1 0 10	6 18 4
3u* Forest Branch	13 7 9	3 14 4	.....	17 2 1	1 19 3	19 1 4
3w Returning Officers	39 14 0	0 2 6	.....	39 16 6	4 14 4	44 10 10
3x Rifle Association	69 17 1	60 10 6	.....	130 7 7	6 5 7	136 13 2
3y Electoral Lists.....	5,405 18 9	103 18 0	.....	5,509 16 9	39 1 0	5,548 17 9
3z Electoral Rolls	5,188 12 6	69 17 3	.....	5,258 9 9	275 12 10	5,534 2 7
Total	13,512 6 3	1,473 2 4	161 15 6	15,147 4 1	1,449 3 11	16,596 8 0

* Includes £21 7s 10d. for printing separate copies of the speeches of several Members in important debates.

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—						
4a The Treasury	1,247 18 2	611 11 9	55 15 0	1,915 4 11	222 3 5	2,137 8 4
4b Stamp Duties	68 10 6	76 9 6	.....	145 0 0	39 13 1	184 13 1
4c Customs	375 10 6	194 15 6	.....	570 6 0	129 2 9	699 8 9
4e Colonial Distilleries and Refineries .....	.....	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
4f Government Printer's Department	624 11 10	331 3 3	25 16 0	981 11 1	218 14 1	1,200 5 2
4g Pamphlets and Forms for Stock	1,732 7 4	835 8 3	.....	2,567 15 7	1,403 5 11	3,971 1 6
4l Stores and Stationery	31 3 6	50 10 4	.....	81 13 10	271 8 4	353 2 2
4n Board of Health	68 8 9	33 14 7	.....	102 3 4	28 18 3	131 1 7
4o Board of Pharmacy	0 13 6	4 6 6	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
4p Shipping Masters	46 16 3	23 13 9	.....	70 10 0	27 6 11	97 16 11
4q Glebe Island Abattoirs	7 3 0	5 5 2	.....	12 8 2	1 9 8	13 17 10
4r Marine Board	70 11 6	12 6 6	.....	82 18 0	9 1 2	91 19 2
4s Branch Royal Mint	26 5 9	11 19 6	.....	38 5 3	7 0 11	45 6 2
4t Quays and Wharfs	23 14 9	17 13 10	.....	41 8 7	10 11 10	52 0 5
4u Railways	6,552 3 2	2,017 19 11	159 18 0	8,730 1 1	3,007 1 7	11,737 2 8
4w Tramways	386 11 1	125 12 8	.....	512 3 9	78 13 4	590 17 1
Total	11,262 9 7	4,352 17 0	241 9 0	15,856 15 7	5,454 11 3	21,311 6 10
No. V.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—						
5a Public Instruction	1,070 13 1	416 17 2	19 15 0	1,507 5 3	416 5 7	1,923 10 10
5b Industrial Schools	11 13 6	6 6 4	.....	17 19 10	2 13 6	20 13 4
5d Observatory	528 12 9	85 0 2	16 10 0	630 2 11	54 9 9	684 12 8
5e Museum	30 9 6	21 11 4	124 10 0	176 10 10	24 13 3	201 4 1
5e* Australian Technological Museum	5 1 6	1 12 0	.....	6 13 6	0 13 6	7 7 0
5f Free Public Library	398 5 7	407 5 3	.....	805 10 10	15 1 8	820 12 6
5g Church and School Lands	13 10 6	1 2 6	.....	14 13 0	1 5 11	15 18 11
5h* Geographical Society	6 5 6	0 15 0	.....	7 0 6	1 1 6	8 2 0
5i Technical Education	15 14 3	1 8 9	.....	17 3 0	3 14 5	20 17 5
Total	2,080 6 2	941 18 6	160 15 0	3,182 19 8	519 19 1	3,702 18 9
No. VI.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—						
6a Department of Justice	97 4 0	59 6 11	.....	156 10 11	14 7 10	170 18 9
6a* Patents Office	104 16 3	78 0 9	.....	182 17 0	86 3 3	269 0 3
6b Master in Equity's Department	16 4 0	16 6 11	.....	32 10 11	6 11 8	39 2 7
6c Prothonotary	122 12 3	68 11 5	.....	191 3 8	15 12 3	206 15 11
6c* Curator of Intestate Estates	17 3 3	11 7 0	.....	28 10 3	6 6 2	34 16 5
6d Sheriff	51 15 0	32 0 1	.....	83 15 1	29 0 5	112 15 6
6e Bankruptcy Court	57 1 0	9 3 3	.....	66 4 3	30 9 1	96 13 4
6f District Courts	34 18 6	35 17 6	.....	70 16 0	12 7 9	83 3 9
6g Coroners' Inquests	7 7 0	4 10 0	.....	11 17 0	1 2 8	12 19 8
6h Petty Sessions	7 0 6	26 3 5	.....	33 3 11	1 8 8	34 12 7
6i Central Police Office	28 16 6	21 18 1	.....	50 14 7	8 4 1	58 18 8
6k Water Police Office	37 16 3	33 6 1	.....	71 2 4	14 2 7	85 4 11
6l Prisons	30 9 6	11 12 7	.....	42 2 1	6 11 1	48 13 2
6m Darlinghurst Gaol	30 13 3	31 12 3	.....	62 5 6	16 4 10	78 10 4
6n Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls	0 6 0	0 1 0	.....	0 7 0	0 0 9	0 7 9
6o Registrar of Copyright	1 17 0	0 5 0	.....	2 2 0	0 15 4	2 17 4
Total	646 0 3	440 2 3	.....	1,086 2 6	249 8 5	1,335 10 11
No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—						
7a The Attorney-General	4 8 6	16 15 0	.....	21 3 6	0 15 6	21 19 0
7b Parliamentary Draftsman	1 3 6	11 8 0	.....	12 11 6	0 0 8	12 12 2
7c Crown Solicitor	90 16 3	8 6 0	.....	99 2 3	3 19 6	103 1 9
7d Clerk of the Peace	8 9 9	20 7 0	.....	28 16 9	3 5 8	32 2 5
7e Registrar of Friendly Societies	11 18 3	1 6 6	.....	13 4 9	3 5 2	16 9 11
Total	116 16 3	58 2 6	.....	174 18 9	11 6 6	186 5 3
No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—						
8a Department of Lands	925 13 5	724 11 10	1,655 16 0	3,306 1 3	372 5 11	3,678 7 2
Total	925 13 5	724 11 10	1,655 16 0	3,306 1 3	372 5 11	3,678 7 2
No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—						
9a Department of Public Works	76 17 0	78 9 2	.....	155 6 2	13 19 0	169 5 2
9a* Water Supply and Sewerage Board	267 8 3	159 14 5	.....	427 2 8	118 16 2	545 18 10
9a* Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	11 12 3	35 3 6	.....	46 15 9	6 19 3	53 15 0
9b Railways Construction Branch	81 5 9	25 12 10	.....	106 18 7	9 12 5	116 11 0
9c Harbours and Rivers Navigation	254 1 6	137 3 10	51 2 6	442 7 10	52 17 5	495 5 3
9d Colonial Architect's Department	53 13 0	6 2 4	90 18 6	150 13 10	6 14 3	157 8 1
9e Roads and Bridges	625 17 0	85 12 6	9 5 0	720 14 6	76 6 11	797 1 5
9f Land Valuer	4 17 3	4 16 0	.....	9 13 3	0 8 3	10 1 6
9g Military Works Office	1 19 6	0 5 0	.....	2 4 6	0 8 6	2 13 0
Total	1,377 11 6	532 19 7	151 6 0	2,061 17 1	286 2 2	2,347 19 3

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. X.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—						
10a The General Post Office	7,116 19 1	813 13 0	4 0 0	7,934 12 1	2,411 8 11	10,346 1 0
10b Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department	558 17 7	368 2 11	.....	927 0 6	470 5 3	1,397 5 9
10c Electric Telegraphs	894 13 6	514 16 6	.....	1,409 10 0	832 9 2	2,241 19 2
Total	8,570 10 2	1,696 12 5	4 0 0	10,271 2 7	3,714 3 4	13,985 5 11
No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES:—						
11a Department of Mines	578 14 0	171 5 1	312 9 6	1,062 8 7	142 1 0	1,204 9 7
11c Stock Branch	557 5 0	27 1 7	.....	584 6 7	36 15 0	621 1 7
11e Public Watering-places Branch	155 15 0	100 4 6	.....	255 19 6	5 14 3	261 13 9
Total	1,291 14 0	298 11 2	312 9 6	1,902 14 8	184 10 3	2,087 4 11
No. XII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
12a Miscellaneous	561 1 10	817 15 10	369 1 0	1,747 18 8	307 4 6	2,055 3 2
12b New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition	120 3 9	0 17 6	.....	121 1 3	2 13 6	123 14 9
12c Commission to inquire into charges <i>re</i> Disposal of Government Tramways	0 11 0	.....	.....	0 11 0	0 0 7	0 11 7
12d Casual Labour Board Inquiry Commission	3 18 0	1 14 6	.....	5 12 6	0 7 10	6 0 4
12e Public Service Inquiry Commission	4 7 6	.....	.....	4 7 6	0 1 8	4 9 2
12h Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition Commission	99 16 0	11 18 4	.....	111 14 4	12 7 4	124 1 8
12i Casual Labour Board	1 12 0	0 2 6	.....	1 14 6	0 3 4	1 17 10
12m Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Extermination of Rabbits	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6	0 0 7	1 8 1
Total	792 17 7	832 8 8	369 1 0	1,994 7 3	322 19 4	2,317 6 7
Paper used by Binder and for Proofs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232 7 3	232 7 3
Separate Slips of <i>Gazette</i> Notices for Departmental use	690 18 0	.....	.....	690 18 0	*.....	690 18 0
Total	690 18 0	.....	.....	690 18 0	232 7 3	973 5 3
Total Job Printing	41,601 12 5	11,473 17 4	3,056 12 0	56,132 1 9	12,873 7 8	69,005 9 5

SUMMARY.

Parliamentary Printing	Legislative Council	3,848 18 2	541 10 6	263 17 7	4,654 6 3	464 15 1	5,119 1 4
	Legislative Assembly	9,832 19 2	2,050 3 6	823 9 11	12,286 12 7	1,201 11 5	13,488 4 0
Parliamentary Debates .....	.....	4,285 14 0	419 18 0	.....	4,705 12 0	617 10 2	5,323 2 2
<i>Government Gazette</i> .....	.....	13,310 13 1	250 0 0	.....	13,560 13 1	2,464 3 0	16,024 16 7
Job Printing for the Public Departments .....	.....	41,601 12 5	11,473 17 4	3,056 12 0	56,132 1 9	12,873 7 8	69,005 9 5
Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Engraving, Repairs to Machinery, Type-foundry, &c., and Clerical Work .....	.....	10,210 18 1	.....	.....	10,210 18 1	.....	10,210 18 1
Total .....	.....	82,640 14 11	14,765 9 4	4,143 19 6	101,550 3 9	17,621 7 10	119,171 11 7

* The cost of paper for *Gazette* slips is placed against each Department for which the work was done.† In this amount is included 50 per cent. for incidental Expenses, viz.:—
Superintendence, including Accounts, 10 per cent.; Reading, 10 per cent.; Publishing, 10 per cent.; Correcting Authors' Proofs, 15 per cent.; Wear and tear and interest on capital invested, 5 per cent.

(II.)

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office during the year ended 31st December, 1889.

Title.	Books Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Time-tables and Fares, Great Southern, Western, Richmond, and Northern Lines, from 1st January, 1889 With Diagrams		4,900	4,900	£ s. d. 163 10 1
Do do do 5th January, 1889		3,100	3,100	34 7 4
Do do do 1st February, 1889		13,600	13,600	174 3 2
Do do do 1st May, 1889		13,900	13,900	184 18 6
Do do do 1st October, 1889	25	17,000	17,025	339 13 11
Do do do 1st January, 1890, with Map		5,500	5,500	162 5 6
New South Wales Railways—Time-table, Sydney Suburban Lines, from 1st January, 1889 ..		16,000	16,000	52 4 8
Do do do 1st February, 1889		21,500	21,500	69 11 6
Do do do 1st May, 1889		17,100	17,100	53 13 9
Do do do 1st October, 1889		15,750	15,750	39 8 2
Do do do Northern do 1st February, 1889		2,025	2,025	14 5 1
Do do do do 1st May, 1889		5,000	5,000	19 19 4
Do do do do 1st October, 1889		5,000	5,000	21 3 4
Working Time-tables of Passenger, Live Stock, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Great Southern and Western Railways, from 1st February, 1889		5,000	5,000	36 11 2
Working Time-tables of Passenger, Live Stock, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Great Northern, North-Western, Morpeth, Wallsend, and Newcastle-Sydney Lines, from 1st February, 1889		2,000	2,000	13 4 4
Working Time-table of Passenger, Live Stock, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Great Southern, Western, and Northern Railways, from 1st May, 1889		7,000	7,000	137 0 9
Working Time-table, New South Wales Government Railways, from 1st October, 1889 ..		6,000	6,000	226 3 1
Do North Coast and Northern Lines and Branches, from 1st Sept., 1889		4,000	4,000	38 1 3
Do do do 1st October, 1889		300	300	39 8 2
Do do do 1st January, 1890		3,500	3,500	29 4 2
Do Southern Lines and Branches, from 1st December, 1889		3,000	3,000	10 10 1
Do do do 1st January, 1890		3,500	3,500	27 18 9
Do Western Lines and Branches, from 1st December, 1889		3,000	3,000	10 18 5
Do do do 1st January, 1890		3,500	3,500	28 13 2
Do Northern Lines and Branches, from 1st December, 1889		3,000	3,000	22 16 5
Do Main Suburban and South Coast Lines, from 1st January, 1890		4,000	4,000	31 12 9
Work in Progress—Speed Notice No. 1		1,000	1,000	1 13 6
Do do 2		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do do 3		1,000	1,000	0 18 6
Do do 4		1,000	1,000	0 12 9
Do do 5		1,000	1,000	0 17 0
Do do 6		1,000	1,000	0 17 0
Do do 7		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do do 8		1,000	1,000	0 15 2
Do do 9		1,000	1,000	0 15 2
Do do 10		1,000	1,000	0 15 2
Do do 11		1,000	1,000	0 13 2
Do do 12		1,000	1,000	0 13 2
Do do 13		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Special Notice to Drivers, &c., No. 1		2,500	2,500	2 17 8
Do do 2		1,500	1,500	1 0 7
Do do 3		1,200	1,200	0 17 2
Do do 4		1,000	1,000	0 13 2
Do do 5		1,000	1,000	0 13 2
Do do 6		1,000	1,000	0 13 2
Do do 7		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Weekly List No. 4.—Alterations and Amendments in Working Time-table		2,500	2,500	2 1 3
Do 5 do do		2,000	2,000	1 16 6
Do 6 do do		2,000	2,000	1 6 8
Do 7 do do		2,500	2,500	2 1 4
Do 8 do do		2,500	2,500	2 1 4
Do 9 do do		2,000	2,000	1 16 5
Do 10 do do		2,000	2,000	1 16 5
Do 11 do do		2,000	2,000	1 2 6
Do 12 do do		2,000	2,000	1 2 6
Do 13 do do		2,500	2,500	1 19 3
Do 14 do do		2,000	2,000	1 4 8
Do 15 do do		2,000	2,000	1 4 8
Do 16 do do		2,000	2,000	1 2 8
Do 17 do do		2,000	2,000	1 2 8
Do 18 do do		2,000	2,000	1 2 8
Do 19 do do		2,000	2,000	1 2 6
Monthly List, No. 1		7,000	7,000	6 11 0
Do 2 do do		2,500	2,500	2 5 4
Do 3 do do		2,500	2,500	3 14 6
Do 4 do do		2,000	2,000	1 19 0
Circular No. A18—Military Review at Sydney, 27th July, 1889. Train Arrangements for Transport of Troops and General Instructions thereon		3,000	3,000	6 18 8
Circular No. A33—List of Alterations and Amendments in Working Time-table ..		2,000	2,000	3 9 1
Do 272—New South Wales Government Railways. Agricultural and Horticultural Show at Singleton, 14th and 15th August, 1889		1,800	1,800	5 2 9
Circular No. 377—New South Wales Government Railways. Melbourne Races. Time table for Special Trains and Instructions to the Staff		1,500	1,500	2 19 7
Circular No. 391—Prince of Wales' Birthday—Train Arrangements		1,500	1,500	2 3 11
Easter Holidays, 1889—Train Arrangements		10,000	10,000	7 0 5
New South Wales Railways—Special Train and Traffic Arrangements, Easter Holidays, 1889		4,000	4,000	21 5 0
New South Wales Railways—Special Train and Traffic Arrangements, Queen's Birthday, 1889		5,000	5,000	18 6 8

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books : Number of Copies.	Pamphlets : Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
New South Wales Railways—Queen's Birthday, 24th May, 1889—Cheap Excursions to the Country and back		10,000	10,000	7 0 8
Ticket and Train Arrangements, N.S.W. Agricultural Society's Show, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st September, 1889		3,500	3,500	9 7 11
Prince of Wales' Birthday, 9th November, 1889—Specially cheap Excursion Trains from Sydney and Newcastle.....		15,000	15,000	6 17 9
Prince of Wales' Birthday, 1889—Special Train and Traffic Arrangements		2,500	2,500	9 15 10
Christmas and New Year Holidays, 1889-90—Specially cheap Excursion Trains		15,000	15,000	17 19 7
Do Special Train and Traffic Arrangements		3,000	3,000	29 10 3
Special Train Notice, No. 182—Opening of Centennial Hall, Sydney, 27th November, 1889		1,500	1,500	4 5 7
Do No. 191—Southern Line—Cheap Excursion Trains		700	700	1 5 7
Overland Journey, Sydney and Melbourne—Time-table of Express Trains		1,000	1,000	1 0 0
Do do Brisbane do Through Mail Trains		1,000	1,000	1 4 0
Government Railways—Fares on the Northern Lines and Branches		500	500	11 9 6
Souvenir of the Opening of the Hawkesbury Bridge, 1st May, 1889, with Plates		1,250	1,250	163 1 3
The Opening of the Hawkesbury Railway Bridge—Celebration at the Hawkesbury, 1st May, 1889. With Engravings	80	570	650	29 8 7
The New South Wales Railway Tourists' Guide—Division I—Southern and Illawarra Lines. With Maps and Illustrations		4,900	4,900	97 9 11
The New South Wales Railway Tourists' Guide—Division II—Western and Northern Lines. With Maps and Illustrations		4,900	4,900	106 15 3
The New South Wales Railway Tourists' Guide, in two Divisions. Division I—Southern and Illawarra Lines; Division II—Western and Northern Lines. With Maps and Illustrations		105	105	9 3 2
Tourists' Guide to the Hawkesbury, Gosford, Tuggerah Lakes, and Lake Macquarie. With Maps and Illustrations		1,000	1,000	62 6 5
New South Wales Government Railways—Code to be used in Despatching Telegraph Messages		2,000	2,000	21 9 6
Standing Shop Orders, Locomotive Branch—New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways		200	200	3 1 3
New South Wales Railways, Interlocking Branch—Instructions to be observed by Chargemen and Cleaners on Interlocking Works.....		100	100	1 8 5
List of Hotels, Boarding-houses, &c., at or near Railway Stations, New South Wales Railways		2,750	2,750	6 9 5
Classification of Goods		100	100	1 19 0
Amended Rules and Regulations of the New South Wales Railways Ambulance Corps	5,000		5,000	37 13 8
Table of Gradients—Great Southern Railway		200	200	4 13 3
Do do Cooma Branch		200	200	2 8 2
Do do Gundagai Branch		200	200	0 13 10
Do Railway, Narrandera to Jerilderie		200	200	0 13 10
Do Murrumburrah to Blayney Branch		200	200	2 8 2
Do Great Western Railway		200	200	4 13 2
Do do Mudgee Branch		200	200	1 5 2
Do do Molong Branch		200	200	0 13 10
Do Great Northern Railway		200	200	5 7 0
Government Tramways—Time-tables and Fares, from 1st January, 1889		5,250	5,250	9 13 7
Do do do 1st February, 1889		10,500	10,500	18 13 11
Do do do 13th April, 1889		3,150	3,150	6 5 3
Do do do 1st May, 1889		10,500	10,500	18 7 4
Do do do 15th August, 1889		16,500	16,500	37 4 11
Do do do 1st October, 1889		15,500	15,500	27 3 7
Do do do 1st November, 1889		12,600	12,600	25 3 8
New South Wales Tramways—Service Time-tables—City Lines		1,350	1,350	56 15 9
Do do Botany Line, from 1st February, 1889		500	500	0 18 1
Do do do 13th April, 1889.....		100	100	0 11 5
Do do Marrickville Line, from 1st February, 1889		400	400	0 16 1
Do do Redfern Line, do		400	400	1 12 0
Do do do 1st May, 1889		500	500	3 11 7
Do do Waverley and Randwick Extension, from 3rd March, 1889		500	500	0 17 7
Motor Table, 1st February, 1889		500	500	0 15 10
Civil Service Act		1,000	1,000	5 12 11
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited) Act		1,000	1,000	4 19 0
Municipalities—31 Victoria No. 12; 32 Victoria No. 8; 36 Victoria No. 26; 37 Victoria No. 15		1,000	1,000	28 12 6
Trustees Act		250	250	12 6 1
Public Place (Definition) Act.....		200	200	0 9 2
Partnership (Limited Mining) Act		200	200	2 2 0
Bills of Sale Act		300	300	1 4 7
Government Railways Act, 51 Vic. No. 35; Government Railways Act Amendment Act, 52 Vic. No. 5; Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37; Sydney Railway Company Act, 13 Vic.; Hunter River Railway Company Act, 17 Vic.; Government Railways Act, 18 Vic. No. 40; Railways Act, 22 Vic. No. 19; Public Railways Land Resumption Act of 1874, 37 Vic. No. 18		25	25	59 9 8
Government Railways Act		500	500	10 1 9
Public Works Act		500	500	14 5 7
The Electoral Act of 1880		500	500	27 14 0
Oaths Act		200	200	3 8 3
The Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of 1880		250	250	16 17 4
Distress Act		200	200	2 14 7
Improvement (City of Sydney) Act		500	500	15 12 0
Juries Act		200	200	9 18 8
Granting of Leases Facilitation Act		250	250	2 0 5
Lunacy Act		300	300	21 2 9
The District Courts Acts.....		500	500	12 14 0
The Church Acts		300	300	11 0 0
Bankruptcy Act (51 Vic. No. 19), and Bankruptcy Act Amendment Act (52 Vic. No. 11)		1,250	1,250	32 7 11

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books : Number of Copies.	Pamphlets : Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Imported Stock Act Amendment Act		300	300	£ s. d. 0 16 7
Nuisances Prevention Act		300	300	2 14 10
Kerosene Act		200	200	1 8 3
Married Women's Property Act		300	300	2 4 8
Distress and Replevin Act		500	500	7 15 0
Employers' Liability Act		1,000	1,000	1 14 7
Liens on Crops Act		500	500	1 10 10
Impounding Act, 29 Vic. No. 2; Impounding Act Amendment Act, 32 Vic. No. 11; Impounding Act Amendment Act, 42 Vic. No. 23; Impounding Law Amendment Act of 1881, 45 Vic. No. 13		1,000	1,000	12 4 2
Settled Estates Act		1,000	1,000	11 18 10
Masters and Servants Act		500	500	2 5 8
Cattle Export Act		250	250	0 16 6
Colonial Brandy Sale		250	250	0 16 6
Quarantine Act		500	500	4 8 4
Crown Lands Act of 1889, 53 Vic. No. 21—(Supplement to the <i>Town and Country Journal</i> , 9th November, 1889)		35,000	35,000	61 14 3
The Volunteer Acts of 1867 and 1878, and Australian Military Contingent Act ..		500	500	9 19 10
Underwood's Estate Act Amendment Act		250	250	0 16 0
Crown Lands Act		20	20	0 17 4
Public Watering Places Act of 1884 (48 Vic. No. 16), with Regulations thereunder, and Instructions to Inspectors, Overseers, and Caretakers of Public Watering Places		250	250	9 8 10
The Crown Lands Act of 1884 (48° Vic. No. 18) together with the following Acts:— Crown Lands Titles and Reservations Validation Act of 1886 (50 Vic. No. 21); Con- ditional Purchases and Leases Validation Act of 1887 (50 Vic. No. 34); Crown Lands Auction Sales Balances Act of 1887 (50 Vic. No. 39); Crown Lands Act Amendment Act of 1887 (51 Vic. No. 11); Conversion into Mining Conditional Purchases Valida- tion Act of 1888 (51 Vic. No. 29); Crown Lands Act Further Amendment Act (52 Vic. No. 7), and the Regulations thereunder, including Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Regulations, with Indexes to the whole, a List of Forms employed, and a Reference Map of the Colony. Third Edition		2,500	2,500	194 3 4
The Crown Lands Act of 1889 (53° Vic. No. 21) and the Regulations thereunder, including the Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Regulations		1,512	1,512	36 17 7
The Crown Lands Act of 1889 (53° Vic. No. 21) and the Regulations thereunder, including the Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Regulations, with List of Forms employed ..		2,000	2,000	38 1 2
Commons Regulation Act of 1883 (36 Vic. No. 23); Commons Regulation Act Amend- ment Act of 1886 (50 Vic. No. 15), with Regulations thereunder, and a Model Code of Rules and Regulations for the Guidance of Commons Trustees		250	250	7 16 4
Patent Statutes of New South Wales and the Regulations thereunder		500	500	6 4 3
The Crown Lands Act 1884—Report of Cases heard before the Court of Appeal, 1888. Vol. I, Part XI		500	500	13 0 4
The Crown Lands Act of 1884—Report of Cases heard before the Court of Appeal, 1889. Vol. I, Part XII		500	500	21 1 2
The Crown Lands Act of 1884—An Analytic Index to Vol. I of Reports of Cases heard before the Court of Appeal, 1885 to 1888 (inclusive)		1,800	1,800	94 2
Index to Electoral Act of 1880 (44 Vic. No. 13)		1,250	1,250	11 1 10
Handbook of the Crown Lands Act of New South Wales		2,024	2,024	57 5 9
Regulations under Crown Lands Act of 1884		500	500	2 2 9
Regulations relating to Mining Leases under the Mining Act Further Amendment Act of 1884		200	200	1 5 5
Amended Regulations under the Public Instruction Act of 1880		5,000	5,000	12 10 3
Additional and Amended Regulations under the Public Instruction Act of 1880 ..		5,000	5,000	14 10 7
Rules for the Admission of Barristers (under 11 Vic. No. 57, and 39 Vic. No. 32), New South Wales to wit		100	100	2 9 5
Lord Howe Island: its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters—The Australian Museum, Sydney. Memoirs No. 2. With Plates, &c.	51	749	800	98 16 9
Richmond River, District of New South Wales: New Italy—A brief sketch of a new and thriving Colony, founded and established by the Italian immigrants who were sufferers by the Marquis De Ray's New Ireland Colonization Scheme. By Fred. Chidleigh Clifford		1,550	1,550	71 0 2
Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation, Observations made in New South Wales during 1887. H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S., Government Astronomer for New South Wales. With diagrams		1,900	1,900	153 15 1
Do do do 1888. do do		1,900	1,900	225 12 3
Results of Meteorological Observations made in New South Wales during 1887 under the direction of H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S., Government Astronomer of New South Wales. With diagrams, &c.		850	850	324 14 3
Diagrams of Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, and Rain on East Coast of Australia for Forty-eight years. By H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.		450	450	7 8 3
Department of Mines, Sydney—Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, Vol. I, Part I, 1889. With plates, &c.		600	600	62 12 3
New South Wales, 1888—Report on Experiments demonstrating the efficacy of Pasteur's Vaccine of Anthrax as a preventive against Anthrax (Cumberland) Disease in Sheep and Cattle. Carried out by the representatives of M. Pasteur, Paris, under super- vision of the Members of the Anthrax Board, at Junee, during September and October, 1888. With Diagrams		600	600	61 4 5
Fruit Blights and Diseases of Fruit Trees—Interim Report by Professor T. Kirk, F.L.S., of Wellington, New Zealand		2,250	2,250	30 2 0
Nature and Habit of the Codlin Moth. By Angus Mackay, Instructor in Agriculture, at the Technical College		3,500	3,500	3 0 3
Australian Orchids. By R. D. Fitzgerald, F.L.S. With Illustrations	425		425	36 1 6
Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs for the year 1888. By T. A. Coghlan, A.M. Inst. C.E., Government Statistician		650	650	21 12 3
The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1887-88. By T. A. Coghlan, A.M. Inst. C.E., Government Statistician. With Map. Second issue ..	2,000		2,000	651 18 10
Do do 1888-89. do do Third issue...	2,000		2,000	530 16 3

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued*.

Title.	Books Number of Copies	Pamphlets Number of Copies	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.
Statistics showing the relative Position and Importance of each of the Australasian Colonies during the year 1888-9. Compiled from Official Returns. By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician	950	950	38 3 1
Particulars of Customs Receipts—Collections for the year 1888, showing the Amounts received under each Article subject to duty; also, the Amount paid for Drawback and Refund of Duties during the year	..	125	125	10 15 1
History of New South Wales from the Records, by G. B. Barton, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law. Vol. I. Governor Phillip, 1783-1789. (* Binding incomplete)	*2,871	.....	5,500	1,313 10 8
The New South Wales Soudan Contingent. A few Historical Notes; by R. Burdett Smith, M.P.	500	500	6 7 6
The Constitution Bill for Western Australia, from the Debates in <i>The Times</i> . With articles from the English Journals	1,000	1,000	11 18 8
Financial Statement of the Hon. W. McMillan, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales Made 10th April, 1889	25	778	803	44 5 0
Supplementary Financial Statement of the Hon. W. McMillan, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales. Made 8th October, 1889	50	250	300	17 18 1
Financial Statement of the Hon. W. McMillan, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales Made 4th December, 1889	20	480	500	32 9 0
State Children's Relief Department: Report of the President, the Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.L.C., B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., &c, &c, for the year ending 5th April, 1889	1,100	1,100	6 8 7
Report of the Minister of Public Instruction upon the Condition of Public Schools established and maintained under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, for the year 1888.	300	300	58 8 5
Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888. Catalogue of Exhibits in the New South Wales Court	..	1,245	1,245	391 7 10
Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, 1888—New South Wales Mineral Court Descriptive Catalogue of Exhibits of Metals, Minerals, Fossils, and Timbers (Government and Private). Compiled on behalf of the New South Wales Commission, by direction of the Hon. Francis Abigail, M.P., Minister for Mines, Sydney, with the authority of R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales	1,025	1,025	62 2 5
Catalogue of Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, &c, exhibited by Charles Potter, Government Printer, at the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, Dunedin	300	300	2 2 9
New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, Dunedin, 1889-90—Catalogue of Exhibits in the New South Wales Court	..	100	100	104 4 0
Catalogue of the Library of the Parliament of New South Wales	..	500	500	403 4 10
Catalogue of Books added to the Parliamentary Library, from 1st July to 31st December, 1888	..	250	250	5 13 4
Catalogue of Books added to the Parliamentary Library during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1889	..	300	300	7 5 5
Do do do 30th June, 1889	..	250	250	5 4 0
Do do do 30th September, 1889	..	200	200	3 14 10
Supplementary Catalogue of the Library of the Parliament of New South Wales for the years 1886-88	..	300	300	47 10 9
Supplementary Catalogue of the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, June, 1888	25	1,475	1,500	60 5 3
Catalogue of the Scientific Serial Literature in the following Libraries in Sydney, New South Wales, viz., the Australian Museum, Free Public Library, Linnean Society of New South Wales, Observatory, Parliamentary Library, Royal Geographical Society of New South Wales, Royal Society of New South Wales, Technological Museum, and the University of Sydney. Compiled under the direction of T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney. By W. T. Dayton	25	475	500	51 15 1
Catalogue of Naval Stores, Provisions, Clothing, &c, &c, &c, to be sold at H. M. Naval Depot, Circular Quay, on Friday, 8th February, 1889	100	100	1 11 11
Do do Thursday, 12th September, 1889	..	100	100	1 11 11
Catalogue of Overtime Goods, Seizures, &c, to be sold at the Overtime Sale to be held in the Queen's Warehouse on the 27th June, 1889	200	200	7 6 2
Do do 12th December, 1889	..	200	200	7 4 10
Sessional Orders of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales	80	80	3 12 8
Standing Rules and Orders do	75	75	7 13 2
Regulations of the Lending Branch, Free Public Library	5,000	5,000	5 9 10
Mining Regulations—Mining Board, New South Wales	1,000	1,000	21 19 8
Rules and Regulations of the Government Printing Office Volunteer Fire Brigade	20	20	3 12 10
Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Regulations	100	100	3 14 4
Regulations for Organization and Control of Public School Cadet Corps	200	200	2 7 6
Rules of Court in pursuance of the power given by the Companies Act	1,012	1,012	7 3 0
Rules of Practice and Procedure for the conduct of business of the Court of Petty Sessions at Windsor	..	12	12	1 15 8
Colonial Secretary's Office—Rules and Regulations to be observed by the Cleaners of Corridors	80	80	1 2 7
Rules and Regulations to be observed in the Coast Hospital by the Staff and Patients	200	200	5 14 5
Duties to be performed by Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, and Poll Clerks, under the Electoral Act of 1880	1,000	1,000	6 2 10
Do do do	500	500	32 1 8
By-laws of the Borough of Cowra	200	200	3 9 0
By-laws of the Municipal District of Broken Hill	336	336	1 2 3
By-laws of the Borough of Waverley	500	500	3 19 1
Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—Metropolitan Water By-laws	500	500	6 0 0
Do do do	300	300	5 5 3
Postal Guide, No 188, January, 1889	3,000	3,000	347 7 5
Do 189, April, 1889	3,000	3,000	283 13 3
Do 190, July, 1889	3,012	3,012	290 12 1
Do 191, October, 1889	2,750	2,750	296 17 1
Private Letter-box List	200	200	7 17 0
Table showing the Interchange of Mails, one Post Office with another	1,500	1,500	26 13 10
General Post Office, Sydney—Time-tables for North Coast Mails, between Sydney, Hexham, Raymond Terrace, Stroud, Gloucester, Tarce, Port Macquarie, Kempsey, and Summer Island, with Branch Services	300	300	7 15 4

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.
Time-table of Ocean Mail Service between New South Wales, Auckland (New Zealand), San Francisco, New York, and London, from November, 1889, to November, 1890 ...		525	525	1 18 6
Time-table showing at a glance the time occupied for the through trips, Adelaide to Melbourne, Adelaide to Albury, Adelaide to Sydney, Adelaide to Brisbane, and <i>vice versa</i> , by the Railway Routes, with distance, &c.		500	500	2 1 1
List of Money Order Offices in New South Wales, United States of America, British Possessions, and Colonies; together with general information as to rates of Commission and issue of Foreign Orders, and Branches of the Government Savings Bank ...		600	600	20 19 1
Sydney Government Telephone Exchange—List of Subscribers		2,700	2,700	45 4 4
Do do do		1,600	1,600	24 4 3
Do do Supplementary List, April, 1889		1,250	1,250	1 1 7
Do do do September, 1889		1,400	1,400	2 1 6
The New South Wales Military Force, 1889, containing the names of the Officers of the Military Forces of Her Majesty's Government in New South Wales. (Corrected to 14th August, 1889)		400	400	10 9 0
General Orders, 1st January, 1889		1,500	1,500	3 9 4
Do 1st April, 1889		1,500	1,500	1 11 6
Do 1st July, 1889		1,000	1,000	1 16 1
Do 1st October, 1889		1,000	1,000	3 1 6
General Order, No. 52. Reserve Corps—Programme of Drills for the June Quarter of the year 1889		650	650	5 17 10
Do No. 120. do do September Quarter, 1889		720	720	6 2 4
Do No. 181. do do December do 1889		720	720	6 0 9
Do No. 52. Partially Paid Corps—Programme of Parades June do 1889		4,000	4,000	14 15 9
Do No. 120. do do September do 1889		3,952	3,952	14 6 10
Do No. 181. do do December do 1889		3,950	3,950	14 17 9
Index to Printed Series of General Orders for 1888		1,500	1,500	2 0 7
Catechism of Squad and Company Drill, Skirmishing and Attack, with Guards and Sentries. Compiled from the Infantry Drill, 1889, by Captain J. Warner McCutcheon, 1st Regiment, New South Wales Volunteer Infantry		2,100	2,100	51 19 0
Notes on Elementary Gunnery—Compiled for the use of the Forces of New South Wales. By Major W. St. P. Bunbury, Royal Artillery, Military Instructor, New South Wales. With Diagrams	600		600	70 14 3
Hymns for Religious Services, Encampment, Military Forces, Easter Sunday, 21st April, 1889		1,500	1,500	3 1 6
Instructions for Military Cooks. With Diagram		100	100	4 7 11
General Instructions for Guards and Sentries		100	100	2 10 6
Rules and Regulations for the Information and Guidance of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Orderlies doing duty at the Garrison Hospital, Victoria Barracks		50	50	4 2 5
United Service Institution, New South Wales. Inaugural Address by the President, Major-General Richardson, C.B., Commanding Military Forces, 3rd January, 1889		700	700	6 5 6
The United Service Institution of New South Wales. Rules, By-Laws, List of Members, &c.		325	325	6 4 2
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture I.—The Defence of the North-Western Provinces of India. By Major MacCarthy, 2nd Battalion, King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment		300	300	6 13 10
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture II.—Modern Infantry Fire. By Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose, R.E., Submarine Miners, New South Wales		300	300	6 19 3
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture III.—Coast Defence by Breech-loading Guns on Hydro-pneumatic Carriages. By Colonel E. G. H. Bingham, Royal Artillery, with Plates		300	300	9 0 11
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture IV.—The Clothing of the Soldier as suitable to the Climate. By Surgeon-Major Williams		300	300	3 14 0
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture V.—The Maxim Gun. By Major-General Strange, R.A.		300	300	1 17 9
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture VI.—Naval Attack on a Protected Harbour. By Commander Egerton, R.N., H.M.S. "Orlando." With diagrams		300	300	6 10 10
Report of the Proceedings of the New South Wales Rifle Association for the year 1888		200	200	1 9 4
Report of the New South Wales Rifle Association for the year 1888		500	500	41 5 11
Rules of the New South Wales Rifle Association		200	200	1 17 8
New South Wales Rifle Association—Programme and Regulations of the Matches for 1889	650		650	36 15 2
Do Time-table, Prize Meeting, 1889		850	850	1 18 10
The Geographical Society of Australasia, New South Wales Branch, 1887-8. Annual Address of Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., F.R.G.S., Vice-President of the Society and President of the New South Wales Branch		1,002	1,002	8 2 0
The Sheep Brands and Marks Directory of New South Wales	685		685	434 18 11
Judge's Notes.—Between Oscar Meyer, Plaintiff, and Charles Cowper, Defendant		17	17	3 2 2
Do Livingstone, Plaintiff, and Sutherland, Defendant		17	17	3 5 0
Do The London Chartered Bank of Australia (Limited), Plaintiff, and William McMillan, Defendant		20	20	1 18 3
Judge's Notes.—Between Robert George Watkins, Plaintiff, and the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, Defendants		20	20	1 14 2
Chief Justice's Notes.—Between Black and another, Plaintiffs, and the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, Defendants		50	50	9 12 2
Arbitration between J. Black and D. Quigley and the Railway Commissioners.—Evidence		24	24	51 6 5
New South Wales Law Almanac for 1889		1,200	1,200	21 14 3
Do 1890		1,250	1,250	44 10 3
Contract Prices for 1889		1,250	1,250	44 12 5
Name Index of Applicants for Certificates of Provisional Protection and Letters Patent.—From 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1888		1,000	1,000	43 10 1
Name Index of Grantees of New South Wales Letters of Registration. From 1854 to July, 1887, inclusive		1,000	1,000	60 8 9
Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education		2,000	2,000	2 5 2
List of Pastoral Leases showing the dates upon which the rents are payable		600	600	34 9 0
Guide to Curator's Agents		100	100	3 18 7

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Fishermen's Licenses	250	250	£ s. d. 4 7 6
Fishermen's and Fishing Boat Licenses issued during the year 1889	300	300	8 18 1
Appointment of a Deputy by the Governor	25	25	2 19 9
Opinions of the Press on History of New South Wales	8,500	8,500	5 7 0
Queen's Fund.—Final Meeting, 12th March, 1889—Appointment of Trustees and Council and Adoption of Bill and By-laws	24	24	2 6 8
Specimens of types received at the Government Printing Office, 1882 to 1888	30	30	4 13 6
Pupil Teachers—Explanation of Duties to Head Teacher	2,000	2,000	3 6 0
Do Explanation of Duties to Pupil Teacher	5,000	5,000	4 16 6
Alphabetical Lists of Names and Addresses of the Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, 27th February, 1889	108	108	4 3 7
The New South Wales Parliamentary Companion, 23rd March, 1889	291	291	6 9 6
Do do 18th April, 1889	50	50	0 13 1
Do do 6th May, 1889	100	100	0 16 0
Do do 11th June, 1889	48	48	0 14 3
Do do 26th June, 1889	50	50	0 12 9
Do do 10th July, 1889	100	100	0 15 11
Do do 16th September, 1889	50	50	0 18 9
Do do 24th October, 1889	100	100	0 15 9

STATEMENT showing the Title or Description of each collection of Photographs or Lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during the year ended 31st December, 1889, with the number of Copies and Total Cost of each set.

Title or Description.	Whether Photographs, Phototypes, Photo-lithographs, or Lithographs.	For what Department done.	No. of Plates.	No. of Copies of each Plate.	Total No. of Copies.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
						£ s. d.	
<i>Photo-lithographic Branch.</i>							
Parish Maps	Photo-lithographs...	Surveyor-General .....	...	...	641	1,530 18 6	
Do	Photographs	do .....	...	...	333	124 17 6	
Plans	Photo-lithographs..	Colonial Architect .....	...	...	25	45 5 6	
Views	Photographs	do .....	...	...	63	35 18 0	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	Observatory .....	...	...	8	16 10 0	
Do	do	Colonial Secretary .....	...	...	5	1 17 6	
Views	Photographs	do .....	...	...	960	91 10 0	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	Public Instruction .....	...	...	10	7 15 0	
Do	do	Harbours and Rivers .....	...	...	17	51 2 6	
Do	do	Mines .....	...	...	37	85 17 6	
Do	do	Railways .....	...	...	75	89 11 6	
Views	Photographs	do .....	...	...	16	1 3 0	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	Roads and Bridges .....	...	...	8	9 5 0	
Do	do	Treasury .....	...	...	1	5 0 0	
Views	Photographs	do .....	...	...	77	10 6 0	
Do	do	Miscellaneous .....	...	...	1,301	166 9 0	
Plans .....	.....	do .....	...	...	25	30 5 0	
<i>Photo-mechanical Branch.</i>							
Miscellaneous Views	Photographs.....	Treasury .....	...	...	236	40 9 0	
Do	do	Colonial Secretary .....	...	...	232	68 8 0	
Miscellaneous Photographs	do	Public Instruction .....	...	...	8	12 0 0	Enlargements.
Do	do	Colonial Architect .....	...	...	95	9 15 6	
Miscellaneous Views	do	Government Printer .....	...	...	210	22 1 0	
Do	do	Miscellaneous .....	...	...	547	103 5 0	
Do	Phototype.....	do	6	1,000	6,000	37 10 0	

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 15th May, 1890.CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDHOLDERS NEAR BYRON BAY.

(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1890.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd July, 1890, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the number of landholders; and the area held by each, “within a radius of 8 miles from Byron Bay.”

(Mr. Hassall.)

RETURN showing number of Landowners, and Area held by each, within a radius of 8 miles from Byron Bay.

Portion.	Name.	Area.	Portion.	Name.	Area.
PARISH BYRON, COUNTY OF ROUS.					
		a. r. p.			a. r. p.
1	T. T. Skelton (C.P. 81-78).....	640 0 0	117	A. H. A. Hammond (C.L. 88-6)	120 0 0
2	Joseph Wright (C.P. 81-96)	100 0 0	118	H. J. Simmons (freehold)	50 0 0
3	Eli Hayter (freehold)	640 0 0	119	Do do	50 0 0
4	James Glisson (C.P. 81-147)	640 0 0	60	Mary M'Gettingen (C.P. 86-19)	200 0 0
5	Frank Johnson (C.P. 83-228)	120 0 0	61	O. B. Wareham (C.P. 83-198)	200 0 0
7	James Temperley (C.P. 82-441)	400 0 0	62	F. V. Wareham (C.P. 83-225)	200 0 0
8	Do (C.P. 82-653)	240 0 0	63	Wm. Graham (C.P. 83-226)	640 0 0
9	F. & C. Wiley (freehold)	640 0 0	64	Jas. M'Gettingen (A.C.P. 87-9)	110 0 0
10	John Dale (C.P. 83-298)	160 0 0	65	Do (C.P. 83-77)	40 0 0
11	R. Cogan (C.P. 83-261)	160 0 0	112	T. Armstrong (C.P. 82-680)	100 0 0
32	Do (C.P. 82-552)	200 0 0	113	Jas. M'Donald (C.P. 84-7)	60 0 0
33	Do (C.P. 82-570)	120 0 0	76	T. Armstrong (C.P. 86-21)	40 0 0
34	Do (C.P. 84-34)	81 3 0	111	N. P. Neilson (C.P. 83-253)	260 0 0
12	C. Freeman (C.P. 82-674, part)	66 0 0	102	Jas. Hogan (C.P. 82-329)	640 0 0
13	Do (C.P. 82-544, part)	160 0 0	103	Eli Ross (C.P. 89-98)	100 0 0
14	Do (C.P. 82-101)	240 0 0	41	Peter Wilson (C.P. 82-626)	40 0 0
15	Do (C.P. 82-110)	100 0 0	42	Do (C.P. 82-615)	40 0 0
17	D. G. Garvan (C.P. 84-60)	392 0 0	43	G. Burney (C.P. 82-614)	40 0 0
25	Do (C.P. 82-332)	248 0 0	16	Do (C.P. 81-320)	100 0 0
18	T. Robinson (C.P. 81-205)	500 0 0	38	Wm. Barby (C.P. 82-28)	201 0 0
20	G. Glissan (C.P. 81-133)	640 0 0	39	J. M'Leod (C.P. 82-613)	79 0 0
21	E. Boyle (C.P. 81-115)	152 2 0	40	A. L. Broadhead (C.P. 82-166)	150 0 0
22	Do (freehold)	200 0 0	120	E. Slattery (C.P. 81-395)	640 0 0
23	J. O'Keefe (C.P. 85-28)	50 0 0	36	J. Beveridge & G. Hughes (C.P. 82-23)	300 0 0
24	John Stock (freehold)	180 0 0	37	R. Broadhead (C.P. 82-145)	640 0 0
26	Geo. Blum (C.P. 81-281)	100 0 0	66	C. Stock (C.P. 84-107)	47 2 0
27	F. J. Squelch (C.P. 82-333)	100 0 0	49	Thomas Leahy (part, C.P. 81-197)	640 0 0
50	Do (C.P. 82-584)	40 0 0	44	H. J. Moffitt (C.P. 83-264)	109 0 0
29	John Johnson (C.P. 82-505)	640 0 0	47	A. French (C.P. 83-31)	200 0 0
30	W. F. Bonnell (C.P. 82-519)	95 0 0	51	G. Brook (C.P. 83-230)	200 0 0
31	Do (C.P. 83-32)	83 0 0	52	B. Brook (C.P. 83-229)	200 0 0
45	J. C. Bonnell (C.P. 82-343)	311 0 0	58	W. Cook (part, C.P. 83-275)	261 0 0
46	Do (C.P. 82-574)	240 0 0	28	H. O'Mara (part, C.P. 83-265)	300 0 0
116	A. H. A. Hammond (C.P. 88-86)	40 0 0	48	D. Buckley (part, freehold)	640 0 0
			19	J. Wiley (freehold)	640 0 0

609—

[870 copies—Approximate cost of printing (labour and material), £5 9s. 3d.]

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PARISH OF BRUNSWICK.			a. r. p.		
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109	Do (C.P. 82-222)	60 0 0	126	E. Erichs (C.P. 82-185)	80 0 0
31	R. Webber (C.P. 81-5)	80 0 0	125	J. Coleman (C.P. 82-49)	100 0 0
32	Do (C.P. 81-28)	40 0 0	7	J. P. Kelly (C.P. 81-59)	640 0 0
33	Do (C.P. 81-8)	80 0 0	11	C. J. McNeil (C.P. 83-157)	96 3 0
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101	R. Webber (C.P. 82-161)	40 0 0	5	A. McKinnon (C.P. 83-144)	506 0 0
102	Do (C.P. 82-38)	40 0 0	8	James Weir (C.P. 88-42)	50 0 0
214	P. Nelson (C.P. 89-37)	200 0 0	10	Do (C.P. 88-42)	50 0 0
215	Do (C.L. 13,555)	134 0 0	147	B. McGettingen (C.P. 87-39)	48 2 0
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25	Do (C.P. 81-58)	40 0 0	148	Do (C.P. 84-2)	40 0 0
26	Do (C.P. 81-84)	80 0 0	12	A. McLeod (C.P. 84-41)	150 0 0
107	Do (C.P. 85-9)	40 1 0	140	G. E. Kelly (C.P. 83-192)	100 0 0
30	Do (C.P. 81-104)	40 0 0	141	Do (C.P. 83-159)	60 0 0
103	W. A. Bassett (C.P. 82-105)	40 0 0	142	Do (C.P. 83-129)	40 0 0
36	J. M'Leod (part, C.P. 81-69)	40 0 0	143	Do (C.P. 84-63)	93 3 0
27	W. A. Bassett (C.P. 81-4)	200 0 0	144	Do (C.P. 84-65)	78 0 0
207	G. Johnson (C.P. 89-13)	100 0 0	PARISH OF NEWRYBAR.		
72	James Anderson (A.C.P. 82-45)	80 0 0	30	L. Jamieson (C.P. 84-173)	50 0 0
73	Do (A.C.P. 82-23)	160 0 0	126	Do (C.P. 84-98)	100 0 0
74	Do (A.C.P. 82-59)	240 0 0	128	Do (C.P. 89-47)	50 0 0
75	Do (A.C.P. 82-220)	160 0 0	42	Do (C.P. 86-65)	54 3 0
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151	J. Yates (C.P. 84-96)	40 0 0	35	E. C. Ross (C.P. 84-177)	100 0 0
110	A. M'Innes (C.P. 82-120)	80 0 0	36	Do (C.P. 89-98)	42 2 0
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39	A. M'Gregor (C.P. 81-126)	160 0 0	71	Do (C.P. 82-469)	120 0 0
79	Do (C.P. 82-58)	40 0 0	72	Do (C.P. 82-484)	160 0 0
73	E. Grindley (C.P. 82-29)	160 0 0	73	Do (C.P. 82-515)	120 0 0
150	J. Dawson (C.P. 89-70)	40 1 0	107	Do (C.P. 82-636)	200 0 0
145	R. J. Gribble (C.P. 83-125)	40 0 0	108	Do (C.P. 82-642)	200 0 0
83	Do (C.P. 82-79)	40 0 0	109	Do (C.P. 82-646)	96 2 0
85	Do (C.P. 83-22)	40 0 0	216	Do (C.P. 83-282)	140 0 0
80	J. Dawson (C.P. 82-52)	50 0 0	106	F. Graham (C.P. 82-625)	140 0 0
81	Do (C.P. 82-124)	50 0 0	82	H. Ainsworth (part, C.P. 81-441)	80 0 0
104	S. Hanna (C.P. 82-25)	40 0 0	83	Do (C.P. 81-444)	40 0 0
105	Do (C.P. 83-90)	40 0 0	84	Do (C.P. 82-453)	40 0 0
106	Do (C.P. 83-32)	40 0 0	104	Do (C.P. 83-71)	40 0 0
135	W. M'Kinnon (C.P. 83-96)	200 0 0	117	Do (C.P. 83-91)	40 0 0
210	T. T. Ewing (C.P. 90-2)	248 3 0	123	Do (C.P. 84-54)	40 0 0
211	Do (C.L. 90-1)	227 2 0	85	J. Albert (part, C.P. 82-619)	40 0 0
86	H. Tyler (part, C.P. 82-56)	240 0 0	14	Virginia Hodgkinson (C.P. 83-354)	40 0 0
93	Do (part, C.P. 82-156)	40 0 0	52	J. Hodgkinson (C.P. 90-23)	80 0 0
82	M. Dawson (C.P. 89-12)	48 1 0	119	James Dooley (C.P. 83-244)	640 0 0
134	P. Peoples (C.P. 83-119)	100 0 0	33	Wm. Hayter (C.P. 81-47)	640 0 0
128	Do (C.P. 83-18)	40 0 0	34	J. Carson (C.P. 81-46)	200 0 0
19	Do (C.P. 81-71)	100 0 0	113	J. Cambridge (C.P. 81-40)	100 0 0
77	Do (C.P. 82-43)	40 0 0	24	J. G. Turner, (part, freehold)	600 0 0
130	M. Dawson (C.P. 89-69)	46 0 0	127	T. Russell (C.P. 83-248)	400 0 0
41	W. McKinnon (C.P. 85-38)	50 0 0	118	Jas. King (part, C.P. 83-247)	300 0 0
138	J. Hocquard (C.P. 89-11)	40 0 0	PARISH OF TERENCE.		
139	Do (C.P. 87-30)	89 2 0	66	W. A. Hutchinson (M.C.P. 81-51)	640 0 0
156	Do (C.P. 84-10)	68 1 0	67	O. G. Hutchinson (M.C.P. 81-48)	640 0 0
111	Do (C.P. 87-30)	40 0 0	212	Wm. Killen (part, M.C.P. 83-210)	116 0 0
131	T. Flitcroft (C.P. 83-112)	100 0 0	68	David Law (M.C.P. 81-40)	250 0 0
84	J. Restall (C.P. 82-51)	50 0 0	63	Samuel Carson (M.C.P. 81-15)	100 0 0
129	Do (C.P. 83-86)	40 0 0	62	Wm. Neill (M.C.P. 81-14)	60 0 0
132	Donald Cameron (C.P. 82-102)	640 0 0	206	S. Bignell (part, M.C.P. 82-407)	100 0 0
121	T. Flitcroft (C.P. 82-170)	200 0 0	84	D. Shannon (part, M.C.P. 81-70)	640 0 0
15	Daw Kennedy (C.P. 86-86)	50 0 0	200	W. Johnston (part, freehold)	640 0 0
123	Do (C.P. 86-14)	80 0 0	PARISH OF CLUNES.		
124	Do (C.P. 86-14)	40 0 0	62	Wm. Stokes (M.C.P. 88-3)	46 0 0
136	Do (C.P. 86-14)	40 0 0	66	F. Nunan (M.C.P. 84-191)	150 0 0
137	Do (C.P. 86-14)	40 0 0	PARISH OF JASPER.		
122	W. C. Andrews	80 0 0	35	E. Hughes (M.C.P. 82-559)	153 0 0
18	J. McSwan (C.P. 81-56)	300 0 0	36	Do (M.C.P. 82-365)	100 0 0
16	Angus McSwan (C.P. 81-48)	245 0 0	43	E. Williams (M.C.P. 89-23)	100 0 0
—	Do (C.P. 81-47) Lismore.	75 0 0	44	Do (C.L. 89-4)	84 1 0
17	Neil McInnes (C.P. 81-49)	300 0 0	£4,519 1 0		
14	Chas. Hall (C.P. 81-54)	85 0 0			
13	A. McGilvray (C.P. 81-50)	60 0 0			
3	M. McMahan (C.P. 81-13)	249 1 0			
6	Do (C.P. 81-55)	171 2 0			
2	N. & A. McAulay (C.P. 81-12)	600 0 0			
206	W. Walmsley (C.P. 89-10)	243 2 0			
146	Do (C.P. 89-10)	80 0 0			
133	E. Williams (C.P. 82-103)	200 0 0			

ALIENATIONS.

Total area of country lands, 39,854 acres 3 roods; total area of town lands, 63 acres 2 roods 33½ perches; total, 39,918 acres 1 rood 33½ perches. Total area of Crown lands, about 14,550 acres, of which about 10,000 acres are reserves.

Section.	Allotment.	Name.	Area.	Section.	Allotment.	Name.	Area.
VILLAGE OF CARRANBA.				TOWN OF BRUNSWICK.			
			a. r. p.				a. r. p.
46	1	D. J. Allen	0 2 0	1	1	J. Newell	0 1 20
	2	T. Winkely	0 2 0		2	R. Marshall	0 1 30
	3	P. Wilkinson	0 2 0		8	Do	0 1 30
	4	M. Hodgkinson	0 2 0		9	Do	0 1 20
	5	Do	0 2 0	2	1	J. M'Leod	0 2 0
	6	Do	0 2 0		2	Do	0 2 0
	7	S. Markins	0 2 0		3	J. Morrison	0 2 0
	8	T. Dickson	0 2 0		4	Do	0 2 0
	9	D. Hartigan	0 2 0		5	Do	0 2 0
	10	Do	0 2 0		6	S. M'Naughton	0 2 0
44	1	J. Bridger	0 2 0		7	G. E. Kelly	0 2 0
	2	P. Casey	0 2 0		8	S. M'Naughton	0 2 0
	3	E. Stone	0 2 0		9	J. Buchanan	0 2 0
	4	P. Winkely	0 2 0		10	Do	0 2 0
	5	D. Allen	0 2 0	3	1	D. Rankin	0 2 0
	6	D. Hartigan	0 2 0		2	Do	0 2 0
	7	Do	0 2 0		3	Do	0 2 0
	8	J. Bridger	0 2 0		4	H. Stone, E. G. Collins	0 2 0
	9	J. Casey	0 2 0		5	H. Stone	0 2 0
	10	J. Bridger	0 2 0		6	Do	0 2 0
47	1	D. Hartigan	0 2 0		7	Do	0 2 0
	2	D. M'Lean	0 2 0		8	Do	0 2 0
	3	J. Bridger	0 2 0		9	Do	0 2 0
	4	J. Barrie	0 2 0		10	Do	0 2 0
	5	Do	0 2 0	4	1	J. Newell	0 2 0
	6	J. M'Intyre	0 2 0		2	Do	0 2 0
	7	R. Wilkinson	0 2 0		3	A. G. Anderson	0 2 0
	8	D. M'Lean	0 2 0		4	Do	0 2 0
	9	T. Lodge	0 2 0		5	H. French	0 2 0
	10	D. Jarman	0 2 0		6	H. Eden	0 2 0
49	1	Thomas Temperly	0 2 0		7	Do	0 2 0
	2	Do	0 2 0		8	Do	0 2 0
	3	T. Dickson	0 2 0		9	J. Newell	0 2 0
	4	D. Hartigan	0 2 0		10	Do	0 2 0
	5	D. Lodge	0 2 0	5	1	D. Gillies	0 2 0
	6	J. J. M'Intyre	0 2 0		2	R. Marshall	0 2 0
	7	E. Stone	0 2 0		3	Do	0 2 0
	8	T. Dickson	0 2 0		4	J. Mills	0 2 0
	9	B. Lodge	0 2 0		5	J. Newell	0 2 0
	10	G. M'Lean	0 2 0		6	H. French	0 2 0
8	1	T. C. Lodge	0 1 0		7	J. Newell	0 2 0
	2	Do	0 1 0		8	H. Eden	0 2 0
	3	Do	0 1 0	8	1	T. Miller	0 2 0
	4	H. R. Owen	0 1 0		2	Do	0 2 0
	5	Do	0 1 0		3	H. Stone	0 2 0
	6	L. Boustend	0 1 0		4	Do	0 2 0
16	1	H. M'Lean	0 1 14		5	H. Eden	0 2 0
	2	Do	0 1 20		6	J. Crabbe	0 2 0
	3	R. Wilkinson	0 2 0		7	D. Jarman	0 2 0
	4	G. M'Lean	0 2 0		8	G. S. Jarrett	0 2 0
	5	James Weir	0 2 0		9	R. J. Stone	0 2 0
	6	R. Wilkinson	0 2 0	14	10	W. Stone	0 2 0
	7	N. J. Simmons	0 1 20		1	P. Nelson	0 2 0
	8	Do	0 0 39½		2	J. Bernstein	0 2 0
18	1	W. Hayter	0 2 0		3	J. Morrison	0 2 0
	2	M. Daniels	0 2 0		4	J. Newell	0 2 0
	3	J. Staggs	0 2 0		5	H. French	0 2 0
	4	O. B. and T. J. Wareham	0 2 0		6	J. Newell	0 2 0
	5	M. Daniels	0 2 0		7	G. E. Kelly	0 2 0
	6	J. Allen	0 2 0		8	J. Morrison	0 2 0
	7	W. Graham	0 2 0		9	L. Bernstein	0 2 0
	10	W. Hayter	0 2 0	15	10	P. Nelson	0 2 0
15	1	A. M'Namara	0 2 0		1	G. E. Kelly	0 1 0
	3	G. M. Nunn	0 2 0		2	A. Banks	0 1 9
	5	T. Monk	0 2 0		3	J. Buchanan	0 1 25
	6	G. M'Lean	0 2 0		4	J. Newell	0 1 16
					5	A. G. Anderson	0 1 31
					6	Do	0 2 4

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

(AMOUNT PAID TO *MAITLAND MERCURY* NEWSPAPER FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 November, 1890.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th October, 1890,
That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A return showing the amount of money paid by the various Government
“ Departments for advertisements inserted in the *Maitland Mercury* since
“ February, 1887, the date when the present Freetrade party came into
“ power.”

(Mr. O'Sullivan.)

RETURN showing amounts paid to Messrs. Tucker, Gillies, and Thompson, by the various Government
Departments for advertising since February, 1887, as far as can be readily ascertained from the
records of this Department:—

	£	s.	d.
Lands	31	6	0
Harbours and Rivers	14	8	3
Water Supply	2	8	0
Architect	9	1	3
Roads	134	8	3
Railways	178	17	7
Forests	1	4	0
Justice	23	18	9
Prisons	0	6	0
Volunteers	10	12	6
Telegraphs	2	7	6
Church and School Lands	2	0	3
Fisheries	0	11	0
Technical Instruction	0	3	0
Total	£411	12	4

E. A. RENNIE,
A.-G.

Department of Audit, 29th October, 1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCKING OF THE DARLING RIVER.

(REPORTS, PLANS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 December, 1890.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13th May, 1890, that there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Minutes, Reports, and Plans, relative to the Locking of the Darling River.”

(Mr. J. P. Abbott.)

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LOCKING OF THE DARLING RIVER.

No. 1.

Extract from Mr. D. Kirkcaldie's Report *re* Darling River.

* * * * "A better time for improving the navigation, now that the river is so low, could not possibly be had, and I strongly recommend that the work be commenced at once. The snags could at least be all removed, and the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers might perhaps consider whether it is not also practicable to further improve the navigation, when the river is low, by cutting a channel off the tops of the rocks, the worst of which are at Jandra, Toorale, Curranyalpa, and Kennedy. I do not mean to say that that would give us continual navigation, but Mr. Byrnes and Captain Pickhills (who has been on the river for twenty-seven years) are of opinion that if it were done we would, in most seasons, have river navigation five or six months out of the twelve, in which case, with the reductions recommended in the rates, I feel strongly of opinion that the great bulk of the trade as far down as Wilcannia would be conducted with Sydney.

"The work, I am informed, will not be a very expensive one, and Mr. Byrnes was to write to Mr. Moriarty on the subject after I saw him.

"In connection with this I have to refer to the report I sent you from Bourke regarding the position of the wharf which is to be erected there. If the wharf is to be of any practical value it should be on or near the Gaol Reserve, and not in the centre of the town, as was intended.

"The latter would necessitate cartage of all traffic between the river and the railway station at a cost of about 3s. 6d. per ton, while by placing it on the Gaol Reserve, and extending the railway to it (a distance of between 950 and 1,000 yards), that expense and the double handling of the traffic would be saved.

"The wharf is not required for the town of Bourke, because there can be no doubt that the whole of the trade of that town will be done through the railway; but for traffic going down or coming up the river it will be a great advantage if placed on the site I have named. This, too, is a work which should be taken in hand and completed as soon as possible, so as to be of advantage when the river is navigable."

I think it will be necessary to send Mr. Halligan to Bourke again to make a survey stake section at the new site.—C.W.D., 10/11/85. Approved, and when finished Mr. Halligan should make a survey of the rocky bars with longitudinal and cross sections, in order that, if practicable, a channel may be cut through them.—E.O.M., 10/11/85. Mr. Halligan to note and proceed to Bourke at once to make the necessary surveys.—C.W.D., 10/11/85. Mr. Halligan leaving for Bourke to-day.—C.W.D., 12/11/85.

No. 2.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Subject:—Improvement of Darling River—Bourke to Wilcannia.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 5 January, 1886.

MR. MORIARTY will please expedite report on the above subject. I should think Mr. Byrnes, who, I understand, is in charge of the district, might give a report in a very short time, which would enable the Minister to decide on the question of railway rates, which are now deferred pending the receipt of this report.

J. GARRARD,

5/1/86.

Mr. Moriarty.—J.R., B.C., 6/1/86.

No. 3.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Darling River Improvements.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 7 January, 1886.

MR. HALLIGAN's report, just received, as to the nature of the principal obstructions to navigation in the Darling from a point about 20 miles above Bourke to 19 miles above Wilcannia, and which embraces the principal obstructions between Brewarrina and Wentworth, is submitted for the Minister's information.

Advantage has been taken of the low state of the river to push on the snagging of the worst places, and the vote which was taken on last year's Estimates is now expended all but about £280, which is just about sufficient to pay off all our liabilities.

As the Darling continues still very low I think advantage should be taken of the season to push on the snagging with the utmost vigour, and would accordingly recommend that a sum of £5,000 be placed on the Estimates for 1886.

I would point out that a decision should be arrived at at once, otherwise we should telegraph to Mr. Superintendent Byrnes to pay off his men—a course which, I suggest, would be very impolitic, in view of the favourable state of the river for snagging and the railway requirements.

E. O. MORIARTY.

Submitted.—

Submitted.—J.R., 12/1/86.

How many men are at present engaged in snagging operations between Wilcannia and Bourke, and is it possible within (say) two weeks from this to have men at these several rocky bars, and what would be the cost (approximately) as per Mr. Halligan's report? Mr. Halligan is to be complimented on the energy and ability he has displayed.—J.G., 12/1/86.

Mr. Moriarty.—J.R., B.C., 13/1/86. I have much pleasure in forwarding the Minister's minute for Mr. Halligan's perusal.—E.O.M., 14/1/86. Noted with many thanks for the Minister's kind appreciation.—G.H.H., 15/1/86.

Mr. Halligan is under the impression that Mr. Byrnes' gang of men could clear away all the worst bars within five or six months if the river keeps low enough. Notice should be taken of Mr. Halligan's remarks about the estimated fall in the river near Curranyalpa. It may be that if the reefs are removed thus the effect will be to lower the water so much higher up as to close navigation altogether.—C.W.D., 18/1/86.

[Enclosure.]

Obstructions in the Darling River.

Harbours and Rivers Department, 31 December, 1885.

Sir,

I have the honor, in carrying out your instructions of the 16th instant, to report having examined the principal obstructions to navigation on the Darling River, from Warmoil's selection, 20 miles above Bourke, to Kennedy Reef, about 19 miles above Wilcannia.

The length of river thus explored is about 500 miles, and in it are all the rocky bars, except four, which seriously impede navigation between Brewarrina and Wentworth. These four have, I believe, been already surveyed or reported on, as they exist on that part of the river of which plans and levels have been taken.

I obtained sketch plans of the places examined on every occasion where practicable, and append them to this report. The distances and measurements are, in every instance, merely estimated; but I think in most cases the small amount of extra accuracy to be gained would not compensate for the expense of detail surveys.

In places where the obstructions extended over a considerable distance, such as at Curranyalpa, &c., I have not attempted a sketch, but the remarks appended will, I presume, give some idea of the nature and extent of the obstacle.

In my trip, I confined myself chiefly to the Rock Bars in the river; but, in several instances, it was evident that the snags formed far more dangerous obstructions in the stream than the rocks, which being fixtures, their position can be noted; but the snags are changing with every flood, and in some cases completely block the channel.

The river, at the time of my visit, was lower than it has ever been known before, being 4 feet below summer level, and falling, in some places, at the rate of half an inch per day. Between Bourke and Wilcannia, at least one-half the bed of the river was dry—the flats varying in length from a few yards to two miles and a half.

In estimating the cost of removing the various obstructions, I have thought it better to give the time that would probably be taken by a certain number of men (say ten) to clear a channel about 60 feet wide at each place, to a depth of 2 feet below summer level. The total cost will be materially influenced by the amount of water in the river at the time, the time of year, and the state of the country. The time most favourable for carrying out the works with regard to the river will be, of course, the most expensive as regards travelling, &c.

I append a detail list of places examined, with remarks on the nature of the rocks, &c.

No. 1 is situated at St. Vincent's Point, about 22 miles (by road) above Bourke. This is a solid bar of argillaceous rock extending for about 160 yards, and from 6 inches to about 1 foot above summer level of river. It was partly covered with debris at the time of my visit, and some very large and dangerous snags were obstructing the channel. I would suggest the removal of the snags; but as the bar is flat, it is not dangerous, and would not, I think, warrant the expense of removal. A gang of ten men should do all that is required in four days.

No. 2 is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below No. 1. These rocks, which are of soft sandstone and coarse conglomerate, are in large boulders, dotted about the river bed for 350 yards. Their height ranges from 1 foot below to 5 feet above summer level, and they form about the most dangerous obstruction to navigation on the river. The boulders could be split by blasting, &c., and levelled to 2 feet below summer level, by a gang of ten men in a month. As the reef exists, the water would require to be at least 9 feet above summer level to allow a vessel drawing 4 feet to thread her way through.

No. 3 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is about 21 miles above Bourke (by road). This is a dangerous place when the river is low, because of the sharp bends and the very narrow channel. The rocks are of very faulty soft sandstone. A good channel could be cleared by ten men in three weeks.

No. 4 (*sketch-plan herewith*). The rock in this case is soft sandstone, and the obstructions are principally small boulders. Ten men employed two weeks would be sufficient at this place.

No. 5 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is about 10 miles below Bourke (by road), and the rocks are hard sandstone. When coming down stream the barges towing behind a steamer are liable to swing on to the sharp rock shown on the west side of the river. The rock in the centre of the channel is also dangerous when the river is low. Ten men in two days should do all that is required here.

No. 6 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is a place where a number of accidents have occurred. The impediments are very hard ironstone boulders from 6 feet to 10 feet above summer level, lying on an apparently solid bed of rock from 2 to 3 feet above summer level. At low water, steamers have to leave through the eastern channel, which is not wide enough to admit any but small craft. In estimating here, a great deal depends on the nature of the bed rock, which will only be found in carrying out the work. Ten men in a month should make a great improvement in the channel, which, I would suggest, should be cut in the middle of the river.

No. 7 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles (by land) above old Toorale Station. The obstructions are small, irregularly shaped, moderately hard conglomerate boulders. About $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile higher up, where the river had evidently washed into a large cave, I found several stalactites and other strong traces of limestone in the vicinity. Ten men employed two weeks would do all that is necessary to secure a good channel.

No. 8 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is about 2 miles below No. 7 (by river). The rocks are of indurated clay with traces of iron, and are in large boulders. Ten men in four days would clear a good channel.

No. 9 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is half a mile below No. 8, and the rocks in this instance are soft sandstone. This is dangerous at low water, and several serious accidents have occurred. A gang of ten men would be employed here two weeks to make the channel good. The fact of the rocks in these last three places being of as many totally different formations in the space of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is worthy the attention of geologists.

No. 10 is an obstruction formed by one large boulder of indurated clay. A charge of powder and a day's work would remove it and much improve the channel. (*See sketch-plan*).

No. 11 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is at the town of Louth, and forms a dangerous bar to vessels coming down stream, and having to stop at the town. The obstructions are large boulders of moderately-hard conglomerate rock, and could be removed by ten men in a week.

No. 12 is locally known as Stony Point. With the exception of about a dozen boulders of very hard sandstone, which could be man-handled, and the removal of two dangerous but small snags, there is nothing required here. Two men in a day would do all that is required.

No. 13 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is 2 miles above Weelong Police Station, and the most northerly of the rocks known as Curranyalpa Reef. A few boulders of very hard sandstone could be moved by a gang of ten men in two days, and would greatly assist navigation.

No. 14 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is 200 yards below No. 13, the interval between the two being a shallow flat, about 4 feet below summer level, thickly strewn with small boulders. This obstruction consists of small boulders of hard sandstone, from a quarter-ton to half-ton weight, and would be removed by ten men in three days at most.

Between

Between the upper end of No. 13 and the lower end of No. 14 there appeared to be, at the time of my visit, a difference of level of the water of about 8 or 9 inches; and I am inclined to think there is a slight rapid at this point. At No. 15, which is a bar of shingle and small boulders, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles lower down, there also appears to be a considerable difference of level of the water at either end; but as the length of the flat was about 250 yards, it was impossible without the aid of a level to make anything like a close estimate.

It is the unanimous opinion of all the masters of steamers whom I conversed with that there is a decided fall or rapid at this place, as well as lower down the river, from a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Curranyalpa Station. The fall is variously estimated at from 3 to 9 feet; but it seems to be a generally accepted fact that if there is sufficient water to float a vessel up to No. 13 she can (unless the stream is falling very rapidly) always make her way to Bourke; and if, on the down trip, she gets below Curranyalpa, there is very little to stop her from making Wentworth with the same river.

There were three steamers lying in the river between No. 15 and No. 16 at the time of my visit, and the masters whom I saw informed me that it would require a 14-foot rise (the river being 4 feet below summer level) to enable their steamers to get to Bourke, whereas an 8-foot rise would take the one below the Curranyalpa Reef to Wentworth.

With these facts in view, I would suggest, in case it is decided to carry out any works for the improvement of the river, that a detail survey be made at this place, extending for about 9 miles, with levels, soundings, &c.

As an instance of the difficulty and expense hitherto experienced in carrying on the Darling River trade, I may here mention that one of the steamers referred to above has been just two and a half years on her voyage from Adelaide, and has yet one quarter of her journey to go, and that the most dangerous, in order to reach Bourke.

No. 17 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is known as Killara Reef. The rocks are coarse conglomerate, in small boulders, from a few pounds to $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton weight. The most dangerous obstructions are the two large snags, shown on the southern end of the reef. Ten men employed one week would clear a good channel.

No. 18 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is 3 miles above Budda Station. The rocks are hard sandstone and conglomerate, and form a dangerous obstruction to navigation. A gang of ten men would be advantageously employed here for two weeks.

No. 19 (*sketch-plan herewith*) is about 2 miles below Budda Station, and is locally known as Ryan's Island Reef. The rocks are indurated clay, in large boulders. Ten men in two weeks would do all that is required.

No. 20 is known as Kennedy Reef. It is about 6 miles south of the "Coach and Horses Hotel," and 19 miles north of Wilcannia. There are three places where the steamers have to keep close to the river bank at low water; but as there is a clear channel of about 50 feet wide when the river is at summer level, I do not think anything need be done at present.

I did not go farther down the river than Kennedy Reef, as I was told by my guide, who has had twenty-four years' experience as master of steamers on this river, that there were no obstructions of a dangerous nature until Christmas Rocks were reached. These have, I believe, been already surveyed.

I would beg to call the Engineer-in-Chief's attention to the number of snags in the river between Wilcannia and Bourke. They are so numerous in places as to cause quite as dangerous an obstruction to navigation as the rocky bars which I have just examined. The timber is much smaller in this district than on the Murray and Murrumbidgee, which I had an opportunity of examining some years ago, and the snags, therefore, would be more easily handled.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.

I have, &c.,

GERALD H. HALLIGAN.

No. 4.

The Council Clerk, Wentworth, to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Wentworth, 16 July, 1888.

I have the honor, instructed by the Municipal Council, to forward you a copy of a letter received by the Mayor of Wentworth from Mr. Bowring, J.P., in reference to the dangerous state of the Darling River from the quantity of snags that have fallen in during the last floods.

And to respectfully beg of you to have the snagging parties, now lying idle at Menindie, at once set to work, as the present low state of the river will allow the work to be done quickly and efficiently; but if the snags are not removed before navigation again commences, they will prove a source of great danger to life and property.

I have, &c.,

F. W. WILKES,

Council Clerk.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Wentworth, 11 July, 1888.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the dangerous condition of the River Darling between Wentworth and Menindie.

During the last floods an immense quantity of timber has slipped into the stream, impedes navigation, and must sooner or later have a disastrous termination.

Owing to the present low state of the river, this is the most favourable time to set the snagging parties (now lying idle at Menindie) to work.

Hoping this matter will receive your most favourable attention, and that representations will be made to the Government on the subject,

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BOWRING.

J. O. Edwards, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Wentworth.

No. 5.

J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Further *re* Snagging the River Darling.

Sir,

Wentworth Court, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 23 July, 1888.

I have the honor to forward to you a letter received by me from the Municipal Council of Wentworth in reference to the snagging of the River Darling.

Having regard to the present state of the river, I would urge that no time should be lost in recommencing the works on this river, as all navigation must be affected by the present dangerous state of the river.

I have, &c.,

J. P. ABBOTT.

Harbours and Rivers.—D.C.M'L., B.C., 15/8/88. This matter is engaging the attention of the Minister now in connection with the locking of the Darling River.—ROBT. HICKSON, 16/8/88. Under Secretary for Public Works.—P.W.O., B.C., 18/8/88. Submitted.—J.B., 18/8/88. Mr. Hickson.—J.B., B.C., 21/8/88. See minute dated 28 August, 1888.—S.S.

I have fully determined to use the greater portion of the money voted upon the permanent work of locking the river. It will be necessary, however, to clear the river of snags, especially in those parts which the locks will affect, taking such parts in the order in which they are dealt with, I wish, therefore,

Mr,

Mr. Hickson to take this matter into immediate consideration with a view of reporting what part of the river should first be snagged; but I must have a very different plan adopted than has hitherto obtained. The work should be done by contract, and under the strictest supervision from the head office. Mr. Hickson will please submit to me as soon as possible a carefully matured plan for my consideration.—
JOHN SUTHERLAND, 20/8/88.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Council Chambers, Wentworth, 16 July, 1888.

I have the honor, by direction from the Municipal Council, to enclose you copies of letters addressed to the Minister for Public Works, Department of Harbours and Rivers, calling attention to the present dangerous condition of the Darling River, owing to the great quantity of snags and fallen timber that was brought down by the last flood, which not only impedes navigation, but as soon as the river rises will be most dangerous to life and property.

We understand that the Government snagging plant is lying idle at Menindie, and the present low state of the river is most opportune for doing the work. The Council would suggest that the work be begun at Menindie and continued to Wentworth.

We would point out that the whole of the electorate is affected by the condition of the river and that it is most important that something be done before the approaching wool season.

Respectfully soliciting your aid in pushing this matter forward,

I have, &c.,

F. W. WILKES,
Council Clerk.

J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.L.A.,
Wentworth Court, Sydney.

No. 6.

G. Gordon, Esq., C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Colonial Chambers, 86, Collins-street West,
Melbourne, 31 July, 1888.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of 25th instant, I have now the honor of forwarding two copies of my Report on the Navigation of the River Darling, dated 5 June, 1883 (of which a copy is appended to the first report of the Royal Commission on Water Conservation), and also a supplementary memorandum on the conservation of water on the Darling, with or without navigation, which formed the subject of my conversation with the Hon. the Minister about three weeks ago. If there is anything not quite clear in the memorandum, and if I can give any explanation or further information, it will give me pleasure to do so, and to be of any assistance to Mr. Sutherland in forwarding his wishes with regard to this matter, which I think is of very great importance to the country, as an easy means of effecting very great improvements.

I have, &c.,

G. GORDON.

Submitted.—J.B., 2/3/88.

[Enclosures.]

To the Provisional Directors of the River Darling Navigation Company.

5 June, 1883.

REPORT on the Navigation of the River Darling by G. Gordon, M.Inst.C.E.

I have given my careful consideration to the subject which the Board did me the honor to refer to me for my opinion, viz., the making of the River Darling permanently navigable from Wilcannia to Wentworth. 6 plans, being Appendices 16 to 21 Character of the river.

2. The river for a distance of 368 miles above Wentworth has a fall of only 92 feet, or an average of 3 inches per mile. This fall is tolerably uniform, but the regularity is somewhat disturbed at low water by the bars of rock which occur here and there. The present condition of the river is not stable; it is in a state of constant gradual change—the banks on the hollow side of the numerous bends are increasing in their convexity. The process going on for long periods of time occasions the formation of the narrow necks between reaches of river separated by miles of distance if measured along its course, and eventually a breakage through of these necks. As the process of the lengthening of the bends by this action is counteracted by the occasional breaking through of the necks, it is probable that the length of the course of the river is not materially altered, and that its régime may be considered generally permanent, though locally unstable.

3. In dry seasons the river, as regards navigation, practically ceases to flow, while the great floods reach the general level of the tops of the banks; and it is chiefly with regard to these two features that the mode of treatment will have to be determined.

4. By the kindness of Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Rivers, I was allowed to have tracings made of the survey of the Darling from Wentworth upwards for a distance of 386 miles. Beyond this the survey is incomplete and the levels are wanting, but for the purpose of a preliminary report it will be sufficient, in view of the similarity of the character of the river above and below this point, to assume the fall to be practically uniform from Wilcannia to Wentworth a distance of 500 miles. I examined the upper portion of the river, but owing to want of depth of water I could not navigate the whole distance to Wentworth, but I examined the river at different points of its course below Menindie. Data.

5. The ends desired to be attained in the improvement of the river are:—1st., Permanent navigation throughout the year, both at low water and during floods; 2nd., The least possible heightening of the flood level; 3rd., The re-establishment of natural navigation—i.e., without the help of locks—at as early a stage of a flood as possible. Object of improvement.

6. There are five principal modes of assisting the navigation of inland rivers:—1st., By dredging the shallows; 2nd., By contracting the channel by longitudinal banks, so as to give greater depth over the shallows; 3rd., By floating—that is, by impounding the water by means of a system of weirs, and opening one of them suddenly so as to produce an artificial flush, on top of which a fleet of boats can be floated down to the next weir, which would then be opened; and so on; 4th., By impounding flood waters in large reservoirs in such quantities as will, when released, maintain a navigable depth in the river throughout the dry season; 5th., By canalisation—i.e., by dividing the river into a series of level ponds of sufficient depth for navigation by means of weirs, furnished with locks for the passage of vessels. In the case of the Darling, the first and second of these methods are inapplicable because of the very small discharge of the river during summer, a condition which would be aggravated by these methods, as the discharge of this small quantity would be made more rapid. The third method could only be advantageously employed on certain portions of the river, because in the very long ponds between some of the weirs, the artificial fresh or wave would be apt to pass down with too great a velocity, this method also involves considerable difficulty in manœuvring the weirs. The fourth cannot be entertained, as there are no sites for large reservoirs. I, therefore, recommend the last-mentioned plan, viz.: Canalisation, combined with the deepening of the said channel in places, so as to be navigable by vessels drawing 6 feet of water. Modes of improvements.

7. Without detail surveys the exact position of the weirs and locks cannot be determined, but they would probably be nearly in the positions chosen in the accompanying diagram, advantage being taken of the cut-offs for the location of the locks (where otherwise desirable), so as to save distance for navigation and gain length for the weirs. The weirs should offer as little obstruction as possible, so that their effect on a flood should disappear as soon as may be. I have, therefore, fixed the lift of the locks generally at from 4 feet to 6 feet 6 inches only, both with the object just mentioned, and also in order to reduce the cost of the weirs, which would increase in a greater ratio than their height; but a few have a greater lift. The locks would be submerged during high floods. When in consequence of a fresh, the river could be maintained at such a depth as to be navigable, a “navigable pass” in the weir would be opened, and the navigation would then follow the course of the river without passing through the locks. This is the system adopted in some of the latest navigation works Kind of works recommended.

See Memo. of
31/7/88.
Dimensions of
locks.

Conserving
water.

on the Continent of Europe and in America, and is very suitable for such a river as the Darling, where permanent weirs and locks of high lift would be inadmissible, not only on account of the great cost of high weirs that would resist the action of high floods, but also because it is undesirable to materially increase the height of the maximum floods.

8. The dimensions I propose for the locks are :—Length, not less than 200 feet ; width, 18 feet ; depth of sills, 6 feet 6 inches ; lift, from 4 feet to 6 feet 6 inches ; when a lock could be placed in a cut-off, the length might be considerably increased, without materially adding to the cost. The lock-chamber should be of sufficient area to take one or more barges as well as the towing steamer, which should also be a cargo boat. The width of the navigable pass should not be less than 50 feet, and it would occupy about half the width of the river, and, as it would always be full open during floods, the effect of the fixed portion of the weir on a high flood would be almost imperceptible. For instance with a 15-foot flood in the river, the fall in the surface of the water in passing over the weir would be only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

9. From my observations on the flow of the river at the time of my inspection, I believe that the summer supply will at all times be sufficient to compensate for the loss by lockage and evaporation, but, as by the means of the weirs, the ana-branches, and the lakes and lagoons, situated back from the river, could be more readily filled, and as the water could, by means of flood gates and sluices, be retained in them until it was required, an abundance of water for navigation could, even in the driest years, be made a certainty, while the supply to the back country would be very greatly improved. Although it does not come within the scope of the inquiry submitted to me, I may be permitted to bring under the notice of the Board the importance of the subject of the water supply, which I have reason to believe could be economically and profitably combined with the navigation project. In the near future, no doubt, irrigation also will have to be undertaken to some extent, but at present the value of an abundant supply of water for stock is alone of great consequence.

10. Inland navigation, after having for some time been almost at a standstill, owing to the rapid extension of the railways, has of late years experienced a revival, both in England, and more especially on the continent ; its numerous advantages, more particularly the low cost of haulage and of maintenance, enabling it to contrast favourably with railway traffic. When a river is canalised, and the navigation is independent of floods and drought, the one great advantage of railway communication, its regularity, disappears, while the carrying capacity of a canal is much greater. The total cost of carriage on a canal or navigable river decrease in a far greater ratio with the increase of traffic than does that by railway. In the *Contemporary Review* for April last, General Hamley writes :—“Fifteen years ago it would scarcely have been disputed that canals must give way to railways. The teaching of to-day is, however, quite different. There is a widespread belief that inland water carriage may compete successfully with railways, and a very general desire to bring the former mode of transit into more extensive use.” It has, in fact, been found advisable, even where railway communication already exists, to construct lines of navigation, or to improve rivers, at a cost of from £7,000 to £11,000 per mile.

11. The following is my estimate of the cost of the works above proposed :—

Locks with weirs and navigable passes—21 at £10,000 and 1 at £20,000.....	£230,000
Deepening shallows	30,500
Clearing banks of trees and snagging	6,500
Works to billabongs, backwaters, &c.	6,500
Wharfs, cranes, &c.	6,000
Contingencies and engineering	30,500
	£ 310,000

The annual expenses may, I think, be stated as follows, exclusive of interest on capital :—

Lock-keepers—22 at £125	£2,750
Repairs and maintenance	3,000
Management	1,500
	£ 7,250

12. By the above described system of lockage, all the steamers now navigating these rivers, except six stern-wheel steamers, would be excluded from the navigation in the low state of the rivers, as they are at present, but thirty of the barges, with a gross tonnage of 1,712 tons, could pass through the locks. By means of the navigable passes, all the vessels now navigating the river, drawing 6 feet, could continue to do so when there was an 8-foot fresh in the river.

13. By reducing the depth so that only vessels drawing not more than 4 feet could navigate the locks, I think the cost could be reduced by about £40,000. To increase the navigable depth in the river and locks, would require a much greater proportionate increase in the cost. I do not think the locks should have a greater width than 18 feet. The navigable depth to be adopted should, however, be regulated in connection with possible improvements in the Murray, but I do not think it should exceed 6 feet. Similar dimensions of locks to those recommended are found equal to a traffic of 1,000,000 tons per annum.

G. GORDON.

To the Hon. The Secretary for Public Works.

MEMORANDUM on the Lower Darling, with reference to Water Conservation and Navigation.

Colonial Chambers, 86, Collins-street, West, Melbourne, July, 1888.

1. THE fall of the river at low-water from a point 30 miles above Pannamaroo Station to Wentworth, a distance of 368 miles, is about 3 inches in a mile ; at flood level it averages a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From Wilcannia to the above point, a distance of 132 miles, it is probably about the same. (See Diagram accompanying my Report to the Provisional Directors of the Darling Navigation Company, dated 5th June, 1883, copy of which is attached.)

2. The existence of flood outflows and ana-branches tends to prove that it would be easy to divert to the back country large volumes of flood water which now flow uselessly to the sea, in consequence of some of these outlets being at a level only reached by the higher floods, from the want of adequate means of impounding the overflow either in the ana-branches and creeks themselves, or in artificial tanks to be reached by canals, and from the general absence of regulating works on the outflows for retaining the flood water and preventing its reflux into the river as the latter falls after floods. I understand that in one case only such regulating works have been constructed.

Water Conservation.

3. In order to effect the desired object of increasing the quantity of water that could be usefully distributed over the plains and conserved in large tanks or natural basins it would be necessary to construct weirs of suitable height near the outflows. There are numerous rocky bars across the river which would form the best sites for the weirs, preferably below the outflows, but if more suitable sites occurred immediately above them they could be utilised by cutting a channel from above the weir to the regulating flood gates to be constructed on the outflow.

4. The height to which it would be best to construct these weirs in each particular case could only be determined by local surveys, as it would be necessary to know the levels of the country for some distance back, and the capacity of the lakes and other natural or artificial reservoirs. The general height of the banks between Wilcannia and Menindie seems to be 30 feet, below Menindie they are lower. Probably a height of 18 feet 6 inches below Menindie, and 21 feet between Menindie and Wilcannia, i.e., the crest to be 6 feet 6 inches and 9 feet respectively below flood level, would sufficiently increase both the volume and the duration of the flow to the back country, while it would also effect the impounding of a considerable supply of water in the river itself, and, if places were selected where the weir crest could have a length of 250 feet, a flood of say 25 feet at Menindie, or 30 feet at Wilcannia, would be raised only 6 inches, while the effect on any higher flood would be less.

Navigation.

Navigation.

5. In order to provide for the navigation a lock of a double lift equal to the height of the weir would be required with flood gates at the upper end. While such a weir and lock would offer more obstruction to the free navigation of the river than would a series of lower weirs with locks of 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet lift, with each of which could be combined a navigable pass so soon as there was an 8-foot fresh in the river (see my Navigation Report, paragraph 7), there would be the compensating advantage that there would be no obstruction to navigation even at low water for a distance of from 70 to 80 miles above each high weir, supposing arrangements were made for supplying the loss by evaporation.

6. Probably not more than three or four high weirs would be required on the river below Wilcannia (I am not acquainted with the upper river); these would overcome from 70 to 80 feet of fall for navigation purposes, equal to about 300 miles, leaving 200 in its present state, or to be improved by the construction of nine or ten single lift locks with low weirs. It would not be practicable to have navigable passes in high weirs except for the highest part of the flood, and I doubt if their very considerable cost would be repaid by their use of a short season only. On the whole I think the navigation would be improved by the high weirs, even if no other canalisation were undertaken for the present.

7. The data for the estimates are not sufficiently exact to enable one to say whether the construction of the higher weirs would or would not add much to the cost of the canalisation of the river, and so far I would desire to modify the last part of paragraph 7, of my former report, and No. 743 of my evidence.

Irrigation.

8. While I am of opinion (as stated in my evidence before the Royal Commission on Water Conservation, pages, 33, 34 Nos. 739, 769, 801) that systematic irrigation on a very extended scale is impossible, owing to the extremely irregular and uncertain volume of water annually discharged by the Darling, varying, by a rough calculation, from (1879) 166 million to (1882) two and a quarter million cubic feet per annum, I believe that if the creeks flowing from the Darling were properly regulated, diverted round the shallow lakes, and made to fill the deep basins, very considerable areas in the neighbourhood of the latter could be irrigated with complete success and great profit. Much water is wasted by being spread over shallow lakes or swamps, the evaporation being estimated at 5 feet per annum, and the evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Water Conservation from owners and managers of stations tends to show that even for stock purposes deep artificial tanks where the soil is suitable are preferable to the natural hollows, some of which if they could be drained would be very suitable for irrigation. The deeper basins could have their capacity increased by embanking.

9. If the high weirs mentioned above were constructed, irrigation by pumping could be carried on along the banks of the river from the ponds above each of them for some distance up the river. It will pay very well to pump water 25 feet for irrigating lucerne where there is a supply of firewood.

10. With regard to recommending a site for an experimental weir, I can only say that, for the sake of economy and security, it is desirable that any high weir should be built on one of the rocky or hard bars crossing the river, and if such favourable site is found immediately below one or more outflows to the south or west the most advantageous conditions would be combined. In view of this I would respectively recommend that an examination (prior to survey) be made of the river:—

- (a) In the neighbourhood of Weerunda and the outlet of the Upper Tallyawalka.
- (b) In the neighbourhood of Menindie.
- (c) At Culpaulin and the lower outlet of the Tallyawalka.

11. I have made a rough estimate of concrete weirs such as I have described above, and I think, taking concrete at 50/- per cubic yard they could be constructed for £7,000 and £8,500 respectively; if on a reef they would be cheaper in concrete than in timber. If not on a reef a considerable amount would have to be added, possibly 30 per cent., but that would depend on the nature and profile of the banks. Locks would cost from £16,000 to £18,000. It is quite possible that the levels would show that a less height than I have assumed would suffice in which case the cost would be reduced, but not quite in the ratio of the height. It is also possible that it would be inconvenient to make the weir so long as 250 feet, and in that case it could not be so high without unduly raising the flood level, and would therefore be less efficient in prolonging the outflow. In any case regulating works would be required to prevent the whole volume of small floods going out of the river.

12. The high weirs sketched on the accompanying diagram are merely illustrative of their effect in backing up the water, and it is not intended to recommend those positions although the lower one might be suitable if it were desired to increase the flow into the great ana-branch.

G. GORDON,
M. Inst. C. E.

No. 7.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Subject :—Locking the Darling River.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 3 August, 1888.

THANK Mr. Gordon for his very valuable reports and plans, and ask him to be so good as to forward his account, for which purpose send the proper forms.

The idea of locking the Darling is not a new one with me, and, for the purpose of giving practical effect to it, I placed a sum on the Estimates for such works many years ago. Parliament has now granted a further sum of £20,000 for improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers, and I wish part at any rate of this sum to be used for the construction, at a suitable place on the Darling, of an experimental weir or lock. I am aware that good results have been achieved in the past in the way of snagging the rivers, but I am anxious that the funds now at disposal shall be used for more permanent works of the kind I have indicated.

I wish, therefore, Mr. Hickson, to take the matter up at once, and, having read over Mr. Gordon's reports, on which I set a high value, to advise with me on the subject, with a view to assist me in giving more definite instructions.

I believe Mr. Williams has had considerable experience in locking and has moreover the advantage of some local knowledge of the Darling. I should, therefore like both gentlemen to consult together, and thereafter see me on the subject. What I do not want is that the proposal be relegated to the regions of dreamland, where so many promising works for the benefit of the country have been permitted to rest.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Write and then forward to Mr. Hickson.—J.B., 4/8/88. G. Gordon, Esq., M.I.C.E., 6/8/88.
Mr. Hickson.—J.B., B.C., 7/8/88. Mr. Williams to see me on this matter as soon as possible.—R.H., 11/8/88. Mr. Williams saw Mr. Hickson.—S.S., 15/8/88. See Minute to Under Secretary, dated 16 Aug., 1888.—S.S.

Dear:

22, Colonial Chambers, 86 Collins-street West, Melbourne, 17 August, 1888.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Gordon is absent from Melbourne but will return to town on the 20th, when your letter will receive his attention.

R. Hickson, Esq., Dept. of Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.

Yours &c.,
ALBERT E. PHILLIPS.

Seen by Mr. Hickson ; put by.—S.S., 20/8/88. *Re* locking the Darling River.

Colonial Chambers, 86, Collins-street West, Melbourne, 20 August, 1888.

Dear Mr. Hickson,

On my return from Adelaide I find your note of the 15th. I have been asked to go to Sydney as a delegate from the Victorian Engineers' Association to the meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, and as the meeting is so soon I think it will be more satisfactory to defer answering your queries till I can have an interview with you. I will bring over my papers *re* the Darling. Hoping that this will meet your views,
I remain, &c.,

Robert Hickson, M. Inst. C.E., Sydney.

G. GORDON.

Seen.—R.H., 21/8/88. Put by.—S.S., 27/8/88.

No. 8.

The Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Locking the Darling River.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 16 August, 1888.

I HAVE gone very fully into this matter, and recommend that, as a preliminary step, Mr. Williams be sent down to choose a site for a lock somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wentworth, after which a survey will have to be made.

In the meanwhile I have written to Mr. Gordon with regard to some of the details of his scheme, and some other particulars it will be necessary to have, in order that working drawings may be made out.

I greatly fear Mr. Gordon's estimate of £10,000 for each lock is much too low.

ROBT. HICKSON,

Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Submitted.—J.B., 17/8/88. Approved, but I should like to see it carried out as quickly as possible.—J.S., 17/8/88. Mr. Hickson.—J.B., B.C., 18/8/88. Noted—As arranged verbally Mr. Williams is to undertake this work as soon as the Parramatta drainage works are finished, which will probably be in six weeks. Under Secretary for Public Works.—R.H., B.C., 21/8/88. P.W.O., 21/8/88. Be sure and resubmit in six weeks.—J.B., 21/8/88. Resubmit 1st October, 1888.—S.S., 14/9/88. Noted.—T.E.B., 2/10/88. Mr. Williams,—When can you start for the Darling?—S.S., 2/10/88.

On Monday the 15th instant. This will give Mr. Halligan time to get down to Wentworth, where we have arranged to meet. I shall require the steamer at Hay, and shall be obliged if instructions are sent to get her ready; also instructions as to the proposed investigations, surveys, &c.—A.W., 3/9/88.

Resubmitted as instructed. Mr. Williams will leave Sydney on 15th instant, and will meet Mr. Halligan at Wentworth.—R.H., 3/10/88. B.C., Under Secretary for Public Works. P.W.O., 4/10/88. Submitted.—J.B., 5/10/88. Seen. Hurry on this work.—J.S., 6/10/88. Mr. Hickson.—J.B., B.C., 9/10/88. Mr. Williams to note.

Instructions have been sent to Mr. Bell at Hay to have the "Enterprise" ready. In selecting a site for a weir Mr. Williams will please bear in mind the conditions required in Mr. Gordon's report. As soon as a site is selected Mr. Halligan can be left to make the necessary survey. All papers and plans herewith.—R.H., 10/10/88. Mr. Williams.

Separate Report and plans herewith.—A.W., 26/11/88.

No. 9.

The Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Snagging the Darling River.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 28 August, 1888.

THE first step to be taken in this matter is to have a careful inspection of the river made by a thoroughly reliable and competent officer, whose duty it will be to examine and report upon the nature and extent of the improvements required; after which I will be in a position to make a definite recommendation on the subject.

I would, with the Minister's approval, send Mr. Halligan to do this work; he is an intelligent and zealous officer, and conversant with river work.

ROBT. HICKSON.

Submitted.—J.B., 30/8/88.

Approved, but I hope while Mr. Halligan is on the Darling it will be so arranged that he will be able to do the surveying required by Mr. Williams in connection with locking that river. I mean to keep a most watchful eye on superintendence and survey expenses. Let me have an accurate return at the proper time, giving this information in reference to this case; and in the future when any work has been completed let the fact be reported to me. The report should be accompanied with a statement of its total cost, the cost of superintendence, travelling expenses, &c., the contract time, and the time actually taken to complete. Send circular to this effect to all the branches.—JOHN SUTHERLAND, 31/8/88.

Send this to Mr. Hickson to note first and then send out the circulars.—J.B., B.C., 1/9/88. Messrs. Williams and Halligan to note, and submit hereafter statement of cost in detail.—R.H., 10/9/88. Mr. Halligan to see me as soon as possible *re* this work.—R.H., 10/9/88. Noted.—G.H.H., 10/9/88. A.W., 20/9/88. Plan and report herewith.—G.H.H., 12/12/88. Just received from Mr. Hickson.—S.S., 2/4/89. Mr. Tillet.—S.S., 2/4/89.

No. 10.

Minute by The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Report by Mr. Williams respecting the Locking of the Darling River.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 28 November, 1888.

WILL the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers be so good as to forward as soon as possible, for the information of the Minister, the report made by Mr. Williams in reference to the locking of the Darling River?

D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C.

Report, plans, and papers herewith, with my minute of this date.—R.H., B.C., 30/11/88. Under Secretary for Public Works.—P.W.O., 1/12/88.

No. 11.

Report by Mr. A. Williams.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Respecting proposed Lock and Weir, Darling River.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 26 November, 1888.

IN compliance with instructions received from the Honourable the Minister for Public Works, to examine the river and select a suitable site for the erection of an experimental lock and weir, I have the honour to report that on my arrival at Wentworth, on the 26th October, I at once proceeded up the river and met Mr. Halligan on his way from Bourke. We then continued up stream for a distance of 45 miles from Wentworth. Above this point the river was not navigable. The river at this place makes a complete horse-shoe bend, and with an old water channel across the intervening narrow neck of land.

This old channel has been scoured out to nearly the width and depth of the river by floods, and I at once selected this site for the survey, for the following reasons :—

The land is high, and much of it above flood level.

The river is a fair average width, and with high and sound banks.

The flood channel across the narrow neck of land is most excellently well adapted for the lock, and only half the amount of excavation is necessary to make it the required width and depth. This will greatly reduce the expenditure of the proposed works.

The formation of the ground is hard, sandy clay, and will be a secure and favourable base for the foundation of the works.

There is a good site for the weir round the bend of the river, and at a distance of 1,166 yards from the lock entrance. This is necessary and important, as there is constant danger of vessels being drawn on to the weir in times of floods when the weirs are built too near to the lock entrance.

To erect a lock and weir in one channel in this river is not practicable, and such a work would be a complete failure. This can only be done on canals or wide rivers that are not subject to heavy floods. Upon all rivers subject to floods, such as the Thames, Avon, Weaver, and the Severn, the locks and weirs are in separate channels, and placed as far apart as possible.

There is no reasonable necessity for the lock and weir being erected nearer to Wentworth, as the river is fairly navigable between these places whenever the steamers can pass on the river Murray, and this section can easily be improved by clearing the channel of timber and reducing the bends.

I should fix the weir sill 10 feet above the present level of the water, which, for practical purposes, can be taken at this place as low summer level. This is just at the termination of the influence of the waters of the Murray when they are backed up the Darling River by a fresh that would make that river fairly navigable. This weir should pen 10 feet of water on the upper lock sill, and the lower sill should be 6 feet below the low summer water level. This would give ample depth of water over the sills for all the steamers and barges that can navigate the river as far and beyond Bourke.

The weir should be placed obliquely in the channel to give the necessary length of at least 200 feet. This was the practice throughout the Severn works, and was proved to work admirably and give the best results for the discharge of flood waters.

The weir should be constructed of two rows of sheet piling, to form its upper and lower sills. These must be 30 feet apart, and the intermediate space filled in with close ballast and concrete; and an apron 10 feet wide, and for its whole length, should be laid in front of the lower sill of the weir. The ends of the weir must be carefully secured by sheet piles and grouted ballast pitching up the slopes of the banks. The suggestion of needle or movable sections in the weir I do not consider practicable, and in this river they are not required. It would be much more economical to construct the lock walls and gates sufficiently high to give a passage through the lock, when there was more than 5 feet of water passing over the top sill of the weir.

These movable passes are very costly to construct, work, and maintain; and in a river like the Darling, where large quantities of timber are always passing down in times of flood with considerable velocity, such work is sure to be displaced and rendered useless. A weir, such as I have described, would pass all the timber without the least fear of injury to the structure in any way. Similar weirs on the Severn pass large flows of ice from 4 to 9 feet thick without injury.

The lock could be built with every possible advantage in this dry channel. Embankments must be formed at each end of the cutting and round the site of the lock to pen out flood waters during the construction of the work. These can easily be removed and the entrance of the lock dredged after the rest of the work is done.

I suggest that the lock, walls, sills, and invert, should be built altogether with concrete and rubble work, faced with cement concrete, with dressed stone hollow quoins for the heel post of the gates to work in, and vertical timber fender pieces every 6 feet, 12 inches \times 12 inches, be built in the faces of the lock chamber to prevent injury to the walls by the gunwales of vessels rubbing up and down, as the lock is filled and emptied.

The length of the lock chamber should be 140 feet and 35 feet wide. This would pass all the steamers and barges that usually navigate the river.

The gates could be built in Sydney of ironbark timber, and marked and taken to pieces for carriage to the work. Lashers, two in each gate, for filling and emptying the lock must be built between the bottom bars of each gate. The heel post should work on cast-iron pivots and shoes, with anchor straps at the top. The gates would be very similar in design to those I have constructed at Parramatta.

I find good and sufficient material in the neighbourhood of Wentworth to meet all the requirements of this work. Timber, brick-clay, sand, and a variety of excellent sand-stone, all to be obtained in any quantity, and at reasonable prices; and I find there is lime-stone that makes lime of good quality, so that the great part of the work can be constructed with lime concrete (the same as was used on the Severn works), and at half the cost of cement concrete. I saw good concrete of this class at Messrs. Chaffey Bros.' irrigation works at Mildura, where large foundations for 800 h.p. engines were constructed with it.

I can see no possible difficulty in the construction of these works. The low and sometimes dry state of the river in dry seasons gives special facilities.

Large works of the same kind were constructed under my superintendence on the River Severn, where high and frequent floods, constant wet weather, high tides coming daily with a tidal wave, were great difficulties to contend with.

These works are shown and referred to in the accompanying photograph and testimonials, which I attach to this report, to show that I can speak from a long experience in the construction of this particular class of work.

The River Darling for its whole length, 1,800 miles, can be made a perfect navigation. By the construction of locks and weirs, a permanent level of water 6 feet deep can at all times be maintained, and the works would also pen back immense bodies of flood water, to be used for irrigation in the ana-branches, creeks, and back lakes, that are filled in times of flood by this river.

I consider it is of the first importance to commence this series of works at this place, so that every work completed shall be a continuous part of the whole design.

The lock would give a permanent pen of water for about 35 miles above, which, together with the 45 miles below, makes a total of 80 miles of river navigable from its source with the Murray.

Revenue could be collected at this lock sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of the work and for the improvement of further sections of this river.

I beg to submit herewith a tracing of Mr. Halligan's survey of the land, together with longitudinal and cross sections of the proposed lock and weir and their channels.

From these plans working drawings can be made and a reliable estimate of the cost of work.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

The Acting Engineer-in-Chief, 26/11/88. See my minute of this date—M.P. 88-8,772.—R.H., 30/11/88.

No. 12.

The Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Proposed Lock and Weir, Darling River.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 30 November, 1888.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of the Minister, Mr. Williams' report on his recent visit to the Darling to select a site for a lock and weir.

The site chosen is very favourable for the proposed works, in which I see no very great engineering difficulties. It would be of immense importance if the local lime could be used to the extent Mr. Williams suggests, as having to use cement would enormously increase the cost. I propose having this lime tested as to its hydraulic qualities.

I recommend that drawings and specifications be made at once, and tenders called for.

Mr. Williams is in favour of doing the work by day labour. No doubt, as this is an experimental work, there might be some advantages in adopting this course; but on the whole I am in favour of contract work. In any case, calling for tenders does not bind me in accepting any.

ROBT. HICKSON.

I approve of Mr. Hickson's suggestions. Test the lime as quickly as possible, for that is a matter of great importance. Plans, &c., in the meantime may be prepared, and an estimate founded thereon submitted to me. I will then bring the matter before the Cabinet.—JOHN SUTHERLAND, 10/12/88.

Harbours and Rivers.—J.B., B.C., 10/12/88. Mr. Williams will please push on with the plans. The lime has been sent for.—R.H., 13/12/88.

No. 13.

Report by Mr. G. H. Halligan.

Darling River Improvements.

Sir,

Harbours and Rivers Department, 12 December, 1888.

I have the honor to report having made an inspection of the Darling River from Wilcannia to Wentworth, in accordance with your instructions on 88-6,161, and beg to submit, for your consideration, the accompanying plans, tracings, and photographic views of the river, to more clearly illustrate the nature of the country.

Appendices 22 to 26.

Having already examined and reported on that part of the river between Bourke and Wilcannia in November, 1885, the report then submitted, with the present one, will cover a length of about 1,100 miles, being the most important, as well as by far the larger part of the navigable channel of this river.

My instructions, in the present case, being to examine the river, with a view to suggesting the best means of removing snags and effecting any other improvements to the navigation, I considered it best to purchase a boat at Wilcannia and endeavour to follow the course of the river to Wentworth, thus seeing everything *en route* as well as being in the best position to judge of the action of flood-waters, &c., and interview the various settlers on the banks.

River Gauges.

The river gauge, at the time of my arrival at Wilcannia, showed the water to be 1 foot 3 inches above summer level; but as this term is somewhat misleading, it may be as well to explain its meaning. Summer level is taken to mean the level of the water when the first sand-bar dries, or, in other words, when the water ceases to run; but as this is not always constant, or adhered to strictly in every case, the gauges on the river between Bourke and Wentworth are quite useless for the purposes of estimating the amount of water passing down the river, and some of them are so far wrong as to mislead captains of steamers, and cause considerable delay and inconvenience. At the time of my visit to Menindie, the zero of the gauge there was 3 feet out of water; but there were no flats quite dry during my trip down. This gauge should have read 4 inches, as that was the least amount of water on the flats a few miles below the town.

In order that these gauges may be useful for scientific purposes, and may be reliable guides to the masters of steamers trading on the river, I would beg to suggest that the zeros be placed at some fixed height, and they should be connected by careful levels with each other. I think the level of the water when the river stops running at each place may be taken as zero, and this might be checked (say) every three years to see if any alteration had taken place in the bed of the river.

If this had been done when the river was first attracting the attention of settlers, most valuable information would be now available, showing the amount of water that could be conserved for irrigation purposes, &c.

Snagging.

For about 60 miles below Wilcannia the river is comparatively straight and free from dangerous snags. The most serious obstacle to navigation is the amount of heavy timber in the bed of the river, which is liable to be moved and heaped up by every flood, and form obstructions which cannot be seen on account of the muddy state of the water, and which are, of course, not marked on the charts carried by the masters of steamers.

When carrying on snagging operations in the future, I would advise the removal of all timber from the bed, not only because of the danger mentioned above, but it is evident that the greater number of sand flats are caused by these snags catching all floating debris and causing lodging places for the sand.

In many places, on the trip down the river, I noticed that some of the worst obstructions were caused by the snags that had been hauled out on the bank and had afterwards been washed in again.

It would be advisable to strongly insist on all snags being landed on the making bank of the river, as this has often been either neglected or overlooked through ignorance on the part of the gangers. In some places, piles of snags have been stacked in positions on the losing side of the river, from which a moment's reflection would convince anyone that they would be dislodged in a very short time.

I took every advantage during my journey down to burn off all these stacks; and if the money is available I would suggest that two men be sent at the first opportunity to finish this work, as it is most important that the money spent in pulling these snags out should not be wasted.

From Billilla Station (66 miles below Wilcannia) to Menindie, the river is free from dangerous snags, but there are thousands of big trees, ranging from 2 ft. to 7 ft. in diameter, on the bank which the next flood will probably convert into obstructions of a more or less serious kind. As the removal of these trees is at present a matter of no difficulty, it would be decidedly economical to spend a few hundreds in removing them, as there are evidences that as much as 20 or 30 feet of a bank have been washed away in one flood.

It will be seen from the accompanying tracing that some parts of the river are free from obstruction, and other parts full of snags and shallows, by far the worst part of the river being at its lower end. From Tarcoola Rocks to Sturt's Billabong the river is remarkably crooked and shallow, and the snags are very plentiful. This is the worst part of the river, and should be attended to first, not only as regards snags and flats, but the overhanging timber is very often a serious trouble to captains of steamers. Very careful and skilful navigation is required to avoid losing a funnel, wheel-house, or paddle-box, when coming down this part of the channel in high flood, for, though the current does not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, the bends are so sharp that it is next to impossible to get round without bumping either bank.

I attach a photograph showing a tree fallen across the river, and which may form a dangerous snag next flood.

In conclusion, I would beg to call your attention to the desirability of at once taking steps to remove all timber from the bed of the river, whether dangerous at present or not. It is by allowing it to remain that the long sand flats are formed, raising the bed of the river and stopping navigation months before it otherwise would be.

I would suggest that all timber overhanging the river and likely to come in next flood, be pulled back and burnt, and that burning parties be sent up the river as soon as money is available to fire the stacks of snags now on the bank.

Permanent Improvements.

In order to permanently improve the river, and prevent future expense in connection with snagging, it would be imperative to clear all timber from the losing bank for a distance of at least 60 feet; but as this would be a work involving a very large sum of money, it may not be thought advisable to entertain it.

For future guidance, however, I have estimated that to cut off all timber 2 feet from the ground, 1 chain back from the losing bank of the river, and burn off stump, shaft, and branches, would cost about £80 per mile. I am presuming that the work would be let to settlers on the bank, who would choose their own time within reason for doing the work.

Mode of carrying out Work.

On account of the special skill and plant required to remove large snags from the bed of the river, where they are often partly embedded in mud and sand, as well as the uncertainty of the number to be lifted, I do not think it would be desirable to let the work by contract till an estimate could be formed of the cost to the Government by well organized and properly superintended gangs, under the control of a thoroughly reliable officer.

When this is obtained, it is evident that the contract system would be, by far, the most economical, as the difficulty of properly superintending the working of scattered gangs in this isolated part of the country adds considerably to the expense of the work.

Snagging Plant.

At Menindie I had an opportunity of examining the snagging plant in the possession of the Department, and found the greater part of it quite useless from the effects of rust and neglect. The steam-winch and boilers were left uncovered, although there were some hundreds of bags stored in the shed, and the punts and boats were moored in the hottest and most exposed part of the river.

As there were two men in charge of the plant, I took upon myself the responsibility of instructing them to at once clean up and repair the steam-winch and boilers, and construct proper covers for them with the bags left over from the dam works. They were also to nail bags round the sides of the punts and boats, and moor them in a shady spot pointed out by me. I have since had word that this has been done.

General Improvements.

Although the snagging of the Darling is of the first importance in any scheme to improve the navigation, it is impossible to travel on the river without seeing that great facilities exist for the permanent improvement of the stream in various ways.

A glance at the map will show that hundreds of lakes, lagoons, and billabongs exist along the whole course, and in nearly every case these depressions are filled by flood waters from the river entering by a narrow channel. A few thousands, and in some cases a few hundred pounds expended in the construction of flood gates at the entrance to these lakes would conserve very large quantities of water to be used for improving the navigation of the river, for irrigation, and for town supplies.

I have noted in my field-book the most suitable of these places for future reference, as they are too numerous to show on the accompanying plan.

As you are aware, the Department has commenced this desirable work by building a dam across the Menindie Creek, which I found on my visit to be a substantial work, backing up about 14 feet of water, with a perfectly dry outer face.

In the original proposal by Mr. Price, and subsequently by Mr. Williams, it was intended to build flood gates on this creek, and the earth dam was simply an expeditious method of preserving the water which the flood of 1886-7 had put into the lake.

I would beg to suggest that these flood gates be carried out, as there is great danger—indeed, almost a certainty—of the earth dam being washed away by the first flood rising over the bank of the creek.

The original proposal to continue the dam to the high land on each side of the creek, should also be carried out to ensure the safety of the creek works. There would thus be conserved a sheet of water 90 square miles in area, and say 9 feet average depth, which, by the judicious use of flood gates, it is probable would keep the river navigable for two or three months longer than at present.

At Pamameroo Lake, 337 miles from Wentworth, similar facilities exist for improving the navigation and conserving water for future irrigation works.

Crown Land.

I have carefully examined the plans in the Survey Department, and find that at least five-sixths of the land along the Darling River is the property of the Crown, and it is worthy of the consideration of the Government if any more land on the frontage should be alienated till some definite action has been approved of, and sites of flood gates, locks, weirs, and cuttings, been selected.

Proposed Lock and Weir.

Near Wentworth I met Mr. Williams, who had been sent up to select a site for the proposed lock and weir, and after careful inspection of several favourable places he finally selected a site 44 miles above Wentworth, and I made the requisite survey, cross sections, &c. Mr. Williams has so fully reported on this matter that it is unnecessary for me to more than mention it, while submitting the plans herewith for your information.

I would beg to call your attention to the necessity of making provision for loss of water by evaporation, lockage, and soakage in connection with this work.

Evaporation

Evaporation.

The evaporation in this part of the Colony, Mr. Russell informs me, cannot be taken at less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet per annum in a dry season, and the average seems to be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. From this it is evident that water penned back by the proposed weir will be nearly all evaporated in twelve months dry weather—a thing not very unusual in these parts. The amount of soakage is of course very difficult to arrive at, but the porous nature of the back country soil, a sample of which I append, is well known.

While speaking to Mr. Russell on the subject of evaporation, he mentioned that if the Department would provide a man to mind and attend to the instruments, he would be glad to fix a self-registering gauge on Menindie Lake, similar to that now in use at Lake George; and I would like to call your attention to this matter, the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

In designing any large works for the improvement of the inland rivers, it will of course be absolutely necessary to have information of the amount of evaporation and absorption taking place; and as the matter is not as simple as is generally supposed, and can only be obtained by some such proposal as Mr. Russell's, I beg to strongly recommend that it be carried out. It will involve an initial outlay of about £200, and an annual vote of £60.

Cuttings.

A method of improving the channel by shortening the numerous bends will be eventually necessary; but as this is a work of the distant future, and will be very expensive, I have not thought it desirable to enter into details, beyond noting in my field-book the most favourable places for such works.

The whole question of improvements to the Darling River is a work that cannot be adequately dealt with in one report, unless made so voluminous as to defeat its primary object.

It is a work that might well occupy the life and the whole energy of one man, as the subject is of the first importance. There are thousands of square miles of land on the river lying idle, and too dry to grow anything but the useless cotton-bush and porcupine-grass, waiting only for judicious irrigation to transform the country into a garden, and wanting only the certainty of communication to ensure its perfect settlement.

In order to avoid making this report too long, though it is difficult to know where to stop on so interesting a subject, I append a short detail list of the rocks and other obstructions on the river in the order of their occurrence.

I have, &c.,

GERALD H. HALLIGAN.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

SHORT detail list of the Rocks and other Obstructions in the Darling River between Wilcannia and Wentworth.

"Ten-mile Rocks," a sketch of which is attached, is situated on the west bank of the river, 486 miles above Wentworth, and is a moderately hard, ferruginous sandstone, with specks of quartzite sand. There is not enough to obtain any very large blocks from the bed of the river. The rocks are no obstruction to navigation, though from 2 to 6 feet above summer level, as a channel exists on the east bank wide enough to allow steamers to pass. [*Sample obtained.*]

"Culpaulin Rocks," 455½ miles from Wentworth, are of soft sandstone, dotted about the bed of the river from 2 feet to 5 feet above summer level. The blocks are not larger than 20 feet x 10 feet at most, and extend over about 200 yards of river. They are not dangerous, though much care is required to thread through them.

"Rocky Waterholes" is the name given to an outcrop of hard compact sandstone rock of greyish-white colour [*sample herewith*], occurring at distance 422½ miles from Wentworth, on the west bank of river. These rocks are at the end of a red sandhill bearing due west for some miles, on which no surface stone is visible. The rocks are from 2 to 10 feet above summer level, and although not positively dangerous, their removal would be a great boon to steamer captains. A fortnight's work for ten men would do all that is immediately required.

"Christmas Rocks," of which I understand the office possesses a detail plan, is situated 408 miles from Wentworth, and is the most dangerous obstruction in the river below Budda Station. The rock is a very hard, close-grained, ferruginous sandstone, and varies from 4 feet to 10 feet above summer level. It occurs on an awkward bend of the river, and a very tortuous course is necessary to get through. Two months' work for ten men would make a considerable difference in the river here. There are no signs of rock on either bank above the level mentioned. [*Photo. and sample obtained.*]

At 229 miles from Wentworth a cliff of red sand appears on the east bank, and rises to a height of 30 feet above flood of 1887. It is underlaid by a band of fine sandy clay, containing lumps of limestone from 1 lb. to 6 lb. weight. [*Sample obtained.*]

About 15 feet above summer level a coarse ferruginous sandstone crops out, but does not impede navigation, as it only extends to the river bank.

One mile below Pooncaira is an outcrop of hard sandstone, with a large quantity of iron oxide in it. This stone appears in the form of small boulders, and is no obstruction to navigation.

"Tarcoola Rocks" are 120 miles from Wentworth, and are of moderately hard, fine-grained, water-worn rock, extending for about 300 yards of river, and from 1 foot to 4 feet above summer level. The bed seems very solid, and as the rocks are not dangerous to navigation, it would not be desirable to spend much money in improving the channel here.

Five miles below Tarcoola Rocks an outcrop of similar stone occurs on the west bank of the river. It is 40 yards long, and extends into the channel about 50 feet. It averages 3 feet above summer level. No obstruction to navigation.

At distance 105¾ miles, some rocks of hard but very faulty sandstone show on east bank, but are of no consequence.

At 103¾ miles the same reef crops out again, still on east bank of the river, and extends about 80 yards. This outcrop is from 2 to 12 feet above summer level, and the rock is very faulty and scattered. These rocks again appear at distance 102½ miles, on west bank of river, and extend 15 feet above summer level. They are, however, no impediment to navigation.

At 101 miles the same reef appears, but it extends quite 20 feet above summer level, and in places has a solid face of from 10 to 12 feet. A quantity of stone was quarried from here to build a church at Wentworth, and seems to stand very well. I obtained a photograph and sample of rock from this place. [*Appended.*]

At

At 99 miles from Wentworth a rock of similar formation to the last-mentioned forms a rough wall 25 feet above summer level. It is no obstruction to navigation.

Some soft sandstone rocks of inferior character crop out on the west bank at 90 miles from Wentworth. They extend for about 150 feet, and are from 1 foot to 4 feet above summer level.

"Middle Yards Rocks" are situated 85½ miles from Wentworth. They are of hard, close sandstone, darker in colour than the last-mentioned, and extend across the stream for about 100 yards, and are from 4 feet below to 2 feet above summer level.

"Burtundy Rocks" occur at 85 miles, and are very hard, close, fine-grained, ferruginous sandstone. They form an inconvenient though not dangerous obstruction to navigation, although from 4 to 7 feet above summer level. These rocks are at intervals for 250 yards; and as they are very solid and close-grained, a large quantity of good stone for ashlar work could be obtained from them.

At 82½ miles, and again at 66¼ miles and 50¼ miles, some small boulders of hard, coarse sandstone appear, but they are not dangerous to navigation.

At 59½ miles from Wentworth there is a red sandbank from 15 to 20 feet above flood-level of 1887, on east bank of river, and underlying this is a bed of hard sandstone of the same formation as Johnstone's Rocks, but a little coarser in the grain. This shows out at 13 feet above summer level, and extends down the river for 400 yards. As they do not extend into the river, these rocks are not dangerous to navigation. I should not estimate that a great quantity of stone could be obtained, except by opening up a quarry at great expense.

There are no rocks between this point and Wentworth, the junction of the Darling with the Murray River.
 The Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers.

GERALD H. HALLIGAN.

EXPENSES in connection with Inspection of Darling River from Wilcannia to Wentworth.

Sir,

Harbours and Rivers Department, 15 December, 1888.

In compliance with the Ministerial instructions on 88-11,102, I beg to forward the following return, showing the cost of my recent trip to the Darling River:—

Railway from Sydney to Bourke	£4	1	6
Petty expenses, including coach and steamer fare, &c.	33	17	0
Travelling allowance	30	15	0
Salary while travelling, preparing report, plans, &c.	74	2	7
Man's wages as guide, &c.	18	0	0

£160 16 1

Less cost of boat, now in possession of the Department 10 0 0

Total £150 16 1

NOTE.—The boat was bought by me at Wilcannia, and left with steamer "Enterprise" for future use. The usual price of these boats is £12.

I have, &c.,

The Acting Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers.

GERALD H. HALLIGAN.

This includes cost of surveying site for lock and weir, and preparing two plans and cross sections of same.—G.H.H.

No. 14.

Memo. by Mr. A. Williams.

Proposed Lock and Weir, River Darling.

4 January, 1889.

I BEG to request that arrangements be made to give me the use of more office room.

The two small rooms I have at present are much too small for the proper management of the works under my care.

The additional work of preparing plans and estimate of the proposed lock and weir cannot be commenced until I have a larger room.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

The Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

I beg to suggest that Mr. Halligan can assist Mr. Williams on the above proposed work. Mr. Williams will then have the room Mr. Halligan occupies added to his present ones.—G.A.T., 9/1/89. Approved, as a temporary arrangement.—R.H., B.C., 9/1/89. Messrs. Williams and Halligan. Noted.—G.H.H., 10/1/89. Mr. Halligan informed plans will be commenced at once.—A.W., 10/1/89. Re-submit in a month.—S.S., 10/1/89.

No. 15.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Locking the Darling River.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 9 January, 1889.

I WISH to know, as quickly as possible, what progress is being made with the preparation of plans and estimates for the proposed work of locking the Darling River. It is a long time now since I issued my first instructions in the matter, and I think it is time some practical result should be placed before me.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Mr.

Mr. Hickson.—J.B., 9/1/89. Urgent. Mr. Williams for report.—S.S. (*pro* Acting Engineer-in-Chief), 25/1/89.

The plans for this lock and weir will be completed in four weeks, together with an estimate of the cost of construction. The room to work in and Mr. Halligan's assistance was only granted on the 10th of this month. A work of this class requires careful consideration, but I will see that there is no unnecessary delay.—A.W., 29/1/89.

For the information of the Minister.—R.H., B.C., 29/1/89. Under Secretary Public Works. Submitted.—J.B., 30/1/89. I concur, and I trust the work will be pushed on with all possible speed.—J.F., 22/2/89. Harbours and Rivers.—J.B., B.C., 23/2/89. Noted. Mr. Williams please report how this matter stands now.—R.H., 26/2/89. I am giving all the time I can to this work, and trust to have the plans and estimate ready to submit to the Engineer-in-Chief directly he returns.—A.W., 27/2/89.

Locking the Darling River.—Submitted for the information of the Minister. On the 29th January Mr. Williams reported that the plans would be ready in four weeks, which time is now up. He now hopes to have them ready to submit to the Engineer-in-Chief when he returns, viz., in four weeks' time.—ROBT. HICKSON, 1/3/89. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works.

Submitted.—J.B., 4/3/89.

No. 16.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

I AM as convinced as my predecessor was of the vast importance of this great national work, and hope the officers of the Department will not allow the matter to slumber. J.F., 5/3/89.

Harbours and Rivers.—J.B., B.C., 5/3/89. Noted; Mr. Williams to note.—R.H., 8/3/89. A.W., 9/3/89. Re-submit end of month.—S.S., 9/3/89. Please submit plans, &c., as soon as possible. B.C., Mr. Williams.—C.W.D., 3/4/89. Plans and estimates herewith.—A.W., 4/4/89. Mr. Tillett, with plans, &c.—S.S., 4/4/89.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 3 April, 1889.
No. 9.

- (12.) LOCKING THE RIVER DARLING:—MR. EDMUNDS *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—
(1.) Has the scheme for the locking of the River Darling, proposed by Mr. Gordon, Civil Engineer, been considered and reported upon by the officers of the Works Department?
(2.) Does the Government intend to bring forward that or any other scheme for the locking of that river?

Mr. Bruce Smith answered,—Mr. Gordon has been consulted in reference to a scheme which has been proposed by the Department for locking the Darling River, and plans for the work are nearly ready.

Will Mr. Darley kindly let me have the plans and estimate for the minutes as quickly as possible.—J.B., 4/4/89.

No. 17.

Memo. from The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 23 April, 1889.

5. MR. WALL to move, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a report should be obtained at an early date by the Works Department on the cost and practicability of locking the River Darling.

Will Mr. Darley kindly say when the plans will be ready.—J.B., 24/4/89.

I have Mr. Williams' plans before me; but the papers, including Mr. Gordon's and Mr. Williams' reports, were all sent away to the Road Superintendent of the district for a report in connection with Capt. Peckhills' suggestion. Till these papers reach me, I am not in a position to deal with the matter. They have been telegraphed for.—C.W.D., B.C., 29/4/89. Under Secretary for Public Works.

Will Mr. Bennett kindly furnish the papers as soon as received.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 30/4/89. Does Mr. Flynn know anything of this?—W.C.B., 1/5/89. Under Secretary.—W.C.B., B.C., 1/5/89. Have the papers been returned?—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 10/5/89. Roads. Papers returned from Harbours and Rivers, 89/1,439, Mr. Coleman, and sent Harbours and Rivers, 6/5/89. Under Secretary, B.C., Harbours and Rivers.—D.C.M'L., (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 11/5/89. Put with papers.—S.S., 13/5/89.

No. 18.

Minute by The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Locking the River Darling (Outline of Proposal).

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 27 June, 1889.

THE locking of the River Darling was reported on by Mr. George Gordon, M. Inst. C.E., in 1883. His proposal was to construct twenty-one locks, with lifts of from 4 feet to 6 feet 6 inches each. These locks were proposed to be constructed within the river banks, with a navigation pass and weir alongside each. The locks were to be low, and, therefore, wholly submerged during flood times, the vessels then using the navigation pass.

Mr. Gordon's estimate of the cost was £310,000 to deal with about 500 miles of the river from Wentworth to Wilcannia. The present proposal is to construct weirs in the river with 10-foot lifts, and thus reduce the number of locks, and not to place locks in the river, but construct them in solid ground,
by

by selecting a narrow neck and cutting a new channel across, thus keeping the locks well away from the weir and the attendant risks of a boat missing the locks and being drawn into the weir and possibly wrecked.

These locks will be kept up above flood-level, and thus they can be made use of for navigation at all states of the river, and avoid the use of navigation passes, which at best are costly and dangerous.

I attach a sketch showing the arrangement proposed.

A thorough examination of the whole river must be made, to select all the best sites to construct them, but at present it is only proposed to construct one at 45 miles above Wentworth. This will lift the river 10 feet, and hold back water to maintain good navigation for at least 35 miles.

I estimate the cost of the lock and weir at £35,000, and only recommend that this one be constructed first, to thoroughly test its fitness, before incurring the expense of dealing with the whole river.

I attach a small sketch showing the proposed position of the lock and weir.

I also attach a copy of Mr. Williams's report on the subject.

C. W. DARLEY.

Submitted.—J.B., 27/6/89. Forward for the information of the Colonial Secretary.—B.S., 27/6/89. B.C., Principal Under Secretary.—J.B., B.C., 27/6/89. Returned by direction of the Colonial Secretary.—C.W., B.C., 2/7/89. The Under Secretary for Public Works. Submitted.—J.B., 3/7/89. Seen. Put with other papers. Forward to Mr. Carleton.—C.W.D., 1/4/90. Mr. Carleton.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 July, 1889.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly respecting locking the River Darling, and to request that you will bring the same under the notice of the Secretary for Public Works.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Mr. Darley.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 2/7/89.

I regret the delay that has taken place in making this investigation and report; but first the flood work, then preparation for the Parliamentary Committee on Public Works, has engaged so much of my time that this report has not yet been completed.—C. W. DARLEY, B.C., 9/7/89. Under Secretary for Public Works.

LOCKING THE RIVER DARLING (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. WALL moved, pursuant to Notice, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a report should be obtained at an early date by the Works Department on the cost and practicability of locking the River Darling.
Question put and passed.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, Thursday, 27 June, 1889. No. 49.

(2.) CONSTRUCTION OF LOCKS, DARLING RIVER:—Mr. WILLIS, for Mr. WADDELL, *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—

(1.) Have the Government yet taken into their consideration the question of constructing locks on the Darling River?

(2.) If so, what steps have they taken in the matter?

Mr. Bruce Smith answered,—

(1.) Yes.

(2.) A plan and survey has been prepared for the first proposed lock, and detail drawings have been completed. The site for this lock is 45 miles above Wentworth; and, if constructed, it will hold back water for navigation 35 miles.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, Friday, 28 June, 1889. No. 50.

7. LOCKING THE RIVER DARLING (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. WALL moved, pursuant to Notice, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a report should be obtained at an early date by the Works Department on the cost and practicability of locking the River Darling.
Question put and passed.

Mr. Darley.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 1/7/89.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, Thursday, 11 July, 1889. No. 57.

(4.) CONSTRUCTION OF LOCKS, DARLING RIVER:—Mr. WILLIS *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—Has the Government taken any steps to have the Darling River surveyed, with a view to locking that river?

Mr. McMillan answered,—A local survey, sufficient for one lock, has been made, and plans prepared. The Department has a survey and levels of the river from Wentworth to Wilcannia.

No. 19.

The Chief Traffic Manager to The Chief Commissioner.

New South Wales Government Railways,

Dear Sir,

Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Sydney, 19 November, 1889.

Permit me to draw your attention to the fact that, *vide* Coghlan's "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales" for 1888-9, page 293, there were, out of 269,739,000 lb. of wool grown in the Colony in 1888, 68,081,000 (over 30,000 tons) exported from Victorian and South Australian ports.

Of

Of that quantity it may be assumed that the bulk was taken to Victoria and South Australia by the Murrumbidgee and Darling Rivers, and there can be no doubt that we would get a great deal of it if the Government were to impose river dues.

During the year ended 30th June last we carried 81,982 tons of wool, from which we derived £249,957 = 60s. 11d. per ton. Assuming that the river dues had the effect of diverting to our railways half of the quantity which now goes to Victoria and South Australia (say 15,000 tons), it would be worth, approximately, £46,000 a year to us, and that is a very low estimate, for instead of the journey being of * * * * * length, as is the case with the wool we now carry, it is needless to point out that all the new traffic that would be secured would be carried a long distance, and, in addition to that, we would get increased rates for the existing traffic, as well as from the general goods traffic.

And not the least important feature is that, even if we could not abolish, we would at least minimise the anomaly that has existed for the last ten years in the shape of competitive rates from and to the districts intersected by the rivers.

Altogether, I should say that river dues would be worth not much short of £100,000 a year to the Department.

I have always regarded this question as one of primary importance to our railways, and one that cannot reasonably be cavilled at by those who, after having clamoured for and obtained a railway and the consequent reduction of rates induced by competition, prefer to trade by river because of the extremely low freights.

I have, &c.,

DAVID KIRKCALDIE.

Government Railways.—Minute Paper.

Subject :—River Dues.

In the course of an interview I had with the Commissioner a few days ago he asked me to submit my views to him upon this question; and as it is one which has long appeared to me to call for action, I take the earliest opportunity in complying with his request.

At the outset I may mention that in a report made by me in February, 1880, upon the Murrumbidgee traffic, I pointed out that at that time (the South-western line from Junee to Narrandera was then only in course of construction) that the rates from Hay to Echuca by river, and thence by rail to Melbourne, were 75s. per ton for greasy and 90s. per ton for scoured wool, exclusive of river insurance, which amounted to 5s. per bale (being at the rate of 25s. per cent.), while from Darlington Point the rates for carriage were 105s. and 120s. per ton respectively, and of course the insurance charges were also proportionately higher.

For stores (other than produce, fencing wire, and such like traffic) the rate from Melbourne to Hay was 90s. per ton, and the insurance charges were 25s. per cent. on unperishable and 50s. per cent. on general cargo.

Even at that time the Victorian Railway Department only charged 5s. 3d. per bale from Echuca to Melbourne upon wool grown in Riverina, although upon the wool grown in their own colony the rate between those stations was 7s. per bale.

On general goods, again, while the residents on the Victorian side of the Murray were charged rates as high as 91s. per ton upon stores conveyed from Melbourne to Echuca those in the Riverina district were only charged 48s.

I intimated then that it was highly probable the Victorian Government would offer further inducements in the shape of reduced rates rather than let the Riverina traffic slip from their grasp, and recommended that, in order to counteract the effect of such a step, power should be obtained to impose sufficiently high river dues both on the registered tonnage of the boats and their cargoes as would keep the trade in the Colony and still leave a margin of profit.

What I predicted was fully realised after our South-western Line was completed to Hay. Not only did the Victorian Railway Department reduce their rates for wool from 5s. 9d. to 3s. and 3s. 6d. per bale (according to weight), and for stores from 48s. to 30s. per ton, while still charging 7s. per bale for wool grown in Victorian territory and 91s. per ton for goods carried to persons living in that territory, but the owners of the river boats and the insurance companies also reduced their charges; and, as a consequence, we had either to follow suit or submit to lose the trade which, in spite of our efforts, I am sorry to say, we are losing to a considerable extent this wool season, owing to further reductions by river; for it is within my knowledge that the wool clips of Uardry, Burrabogie, and Benerambah runs (the latter is just below Darlington), besides others, which have been coming to Sydney for several years, are all going to Melbourne this season.

On the Darling the circumstances are precisely similar. Before the Western Line was opened to Bourke, the rates from there to Melbourne, or Adelaide, by river and rail, were 100s. per ton for greasy, and 120s. per ton for scoured wool, and the charges for river insurance were as high as 47s. 6d. per cent. Our rates by rail from Bourke to Sydney, were originally fixed at 89s. 3d. per ton for greasy, and 111s. 6d. for scoured wool without any insurance; but the river rates have been reduced to such an extent that this season a great deal of the wool has been sent to—and the stores received from—Melbourne, and more would have gone if we had not considerably reduced our rates recently, so as to retain the trade of the district as far as possible within its legitimate channel.

While we are carrying all kinds of traffic by rail to and from those districts at greatly reduced rates, the Government has been expending something like £10,000 a year during the last twenty years in keeping the rivers open for navigation as far as possible, and something should therefore be done not only to counteract the effect of the river competition, but to reimburse the Government for the expenditure so incurred.

I do not say that we should adopt such measures as would compel traders to pay more for their traffic than they required to pay before they were able to take advantage of the railway, but I am equally of opinion that the Government should not on the other hand be looked to to maintain at great expense the rivers in a state of navigation, and allow the public to make use of them free of charge as competitors with the railways.

I propose, therefore, that such tolls be charged on the rivers as will force the rates up to something like what they were before the lines were constructed, and with that view I submit the following scale.

912—C

River

This was to compete for the traffic with South Australia.

River Darling.

Traffic of all kinds (except wool) up stream:—

From the Murray to Menindie inclusive, 5s. per ton on the measurement tonnage of the boats, and 5s. per ton on their maximum carrying capacities.

From Menindie to Wilcannia inclusive, 5s. extra carrying capacities.

From Wilcannia upwards 10s. extra do.

Total to Bourke 20s. do.

The plain meaning of this can best be shown in the following example:—

Steamer, 78 tons measurement and 100 tons maximum carrying capacity.

Barge	120	"	"	250	"	"	"
Do	80	"	"	150	"	"	"

	<u>278</u>	"		<u>500</u>	"		
	500	"					

	<u>778</u>	"	=	£778.
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but as there can only be 500 tons of cargo, it follows that the gross charge would be equal to 28s. 3d. per ton on that cargo.

The charge proposed seems high, but then it must be remembered that the average rebate allowed on the Victorian lines between Melbourne and Echuca, on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class traffic is 41s. per ton.

Upon wool going down the river, I propose to charge 4s. per bale for all wool from the North of Wilcannia, 2s. per bale for all wool from Wilcannia to Menindie, and 6d. from the South of Menindie.

Even 4s. per bale will only be 1 per cent. of the value of the wool.

On the Murrumbidgee I think the charges should be:—

On traffic of all kinds (except wool), up stream:—

From the Murray to Balranald inclusive, 1s. 6d. per ton on the measurement tonnage of the boats and per ton on their maximum carrying capacities.

From Balranald to Maude inclusive, 5s. Do do do

From Maude upwards 15s. Do do do

On wool down stream:—

4s. per bale from the East of Hay.

3s. 6d. " " for all wool from Maude to Hay inclusive.

1s. " " " below Maude to Balranald.

6d. " " " below Balranald.

All empty barges to be exempt from dues.

We should also have power to exempt either by rebate or otherwise all cargoes (and the boats used in their conveyance) which have been conveyed by or are to be taken direct to the New South Wales railway trucks for railway transit.

In order to prevent fraud as far as possible it should be compulsory to have all boats surveyed and their tonnage as well as their maximum carrying capacity legibly marked thereon in such a place that they can be readily seen.

I would point out in recommending the imposition of river dues upon traffic to and from places south of Wilcannia on the Darling, and west from Maude on the Murrumbidgee, that we shall most likely cause those rates to be higher by the extent of the proposed dues than they ever have been, for those districts are practically beyond the range of our railways. Still there appears to be no reason why dues should not be charged in return for the money expended upon the rivers. Moreover, if we were to make no charge at all or even a very nominal charge as far as Wilcannia. Storekeepers and others would be able to take advantage of the cheap transit of stores from Melbourne and Adelaide, and undersell the Bourke storekeepers in a large portion of what is looked upon as the Bourke district.

If powers are obtained to charge the tolls named, or something like them, we shall be able to increase our present competitive rates without making them higher upon the traffic of the Bourke and Hay districts than were charged before the railways were constructed into those districts.

DAVID KIRKCALDIE.

11/10/87.

Obtain actual expenditure upon the rivers, each stream separately.

Also amount of traffic and tonnage of vessels engaged upon each stream.

Minute Paper.

Subject.—Darling River Improvements.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 25 November, 1889.

I WANT as much information as possible collected on the following points, so that a preliminary report on the feasibility of locking the Darling may be prepared:—

Distance from Bourke to Wentworth; and Bourke to Louth, Wilcannia, Menindie, Pooncarie, and Wentworth.

Height of summer level on high-water mark at Sydney, at each place.

Average level of banks on summer level on high-water mark at Sydney, at each place.

Height of maximum flow on summer level on high-water mark at Sydney, at each place.

How much of the river have we surveyed of?

Mr. Halligan, who knows the river well, had better look up the above information. I am sure he can obtain some of it from the Railway Department.

To Mr. G. A. Tillett.

C. DARLEY.

I thought Mr. Moore could have supplied the information asked for from plans in the office. I now find he cannot. Will Mr. Halligan please supply.—G. A. TILLETT, 12/12/89. Information herewith.—G. H. H., 19/12/89. Submitted.—G. A. T., 20/12/89.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 18 December, 1889, No. 11.

(6.) Locking of Darling River:—MR. WILLIS asked the COLONIAL SECRETARY,—Will the Government take steps to lock the Darling River, and thereby conserve the waters?
 Sir Henry Parkes answered,—The expediency of locking the River Darling has been under the consideration of the Government for some time, and some steps have been taken towards it.

Mr. Darley.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 19/12/89. Seen.—C.D., 21/12/89. Put with papers,—C.D.

Darling River Improvements.

Sir, Harbours and Rivers, 20 December, 1889.

I attach, in tabular form all the available information concerning the Darling River, asked for in your minute of 25th instant.

The distances are taken from Mr. McCabe's survey in 1863, and the levels have been obtained, partly from plans and books in this department, and partly from the Railway Department.

I would like to call your attention to a paragraph on page 2 of my report on "Darling River Obstructions," 12 December, 1888, with reference to the unreliability of the summer-level gauge readings. From this it will be seen that the heights given above, referring to summer-level are approximate only, and a margin of at least 3 feet should be allowed.

I attribute the low flood levels at Pooncarie and Wentworth to the fact that the great ana-branch takes a large portion of the flood water 100 miles above Pooncarie, and discharges into the Murray below Wentworth.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. I have, &c., GERALD H. HALLIGAN.

Distances and Levels on Darling River.

Distance from Bourke to		Height of Summer-level of River above High-water mark, Sydney.		Average Height of Flood-level above Summer-level.		Height of Flood-level above Summer-level.		Relative Value of Summer-level.	
	Miles.		feet.		feet.		feet.		
Bourke .....	...	Bourke	306½	Bourke	32	Bourke	40½	Bourke ..	...
Louth	127	Louth .....	...	Louth	28	Louth	40	Louth .....	...
Wilcannia	394	Wilcannia	207	Wilcannia	30	Wilcannia	40	Wilcannia .....	...
Menindie	580	Menindie .....	...	Menindie	30	Menindie	40	Menindie	121·50
Pooncarie	755	Pooncarie .....	...	Pooncarie	30	Pooncarie	35	Pooncarie ..	77·05
Wentworth	899	Wentworth .....	...	Wentworth	20	Wentworth	14	Wentworth	42·61

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. GERALD H. HALLIGAN, 19 December, 1889.

No. 20.

Report by Mr. H. R. Carleton.

Darling River Canalisation.—Report upon locking the Darling from Wentworth to Bourke, and approximate estimate of cost.

THE only useful information available for the purposes of this report is a survey of the river from Wentworth to Bourke; the distance from Wentworth to Bourke by river; the total rise in that distance; the mean width of the river at summer level; the height reached by the floods at various places along the river; the position of most, if not all, the rocky bars; the velocity of the current at high flood, and ordinary freshes, at different points on the river; a few cross-sections of the river; a longitudinal section showing the right bank, summer level, and the bottom of the river for about one-third of the distance from Wentworth to Bourke; a report by Mr. Gordon on locking the river from Wentworth to 368 miles above that town; a report by Mr. Halligan on Darling River improvements, and a design for a lock and weir by Mr. Alfred Williams.

22 plans, being Appendices 28 to 49.

The basis laid down by the Engineer-in-Chief upon which to work was that the locks should be placed in a "cut through" at a bend in the river, and that the lift in the locks should average 10 feet. The Darling is an extremely winding river, which greatly increases the distance by water between the towns along its banks. Thus the distance from Bourke to Wilcannia by river is 394 miles, and 180 miles in a straight line; Wilcannia to Menindie, 186 miles by river, and 88 miles in a straight line; Menindie to Wentworth 319 miles by river, and 125 miles in a straight line.

This large augmentation in the actual length to be traversed, however, through placing the inland navigation at a disadvantage in this respect, as compared with railways, has the effect of reducing the fall of the river, which makes the river more stable, diminishes the velocity of the current, and renders the canalisation of the river easier. Like most rivers the Darling in its natural state consists of a series of shallows and pools, causing irregularities in the current which are always unfavourable to up stream navigation, whilst in times of drought shoals bar the passage. The only improvements hitherto effected on the Darling consist of the partial snagging of the river.

The distance from Bourke to Wentworth by river is 899 miles, and the difference in height between summer level at each place is 221 feet, which gives a fall of a little less than 3 inches per mile. That it is a fairly even grade will be seen from the following figures:—

Wentworth to Pooncarie	144 miles; rise, 34·44 = 2·87 per mile.
Pooncarie to Menindie	175 " 44·45 = 2·88 "
Menindie to Wilcannia	186 " 42·60 = 2·75 "
Wilcannia to Bourke	394 " 99·50 = 3·03 "

The proposed work will consist of the construction of twenty-three locks and weirs, at about an average distance of 40 miles apart. (See section.) Throughout the whole course of the river there exist bars of rock at frequent intervals; these afford excellent sites for weirs, and the construction of such works is rendered still more practicable by the presence of abundance of building materials at many points on the river.

Before

Before making a more exact estimate of the cost of locking the Darling from Wentworth to Bourke it would be necessary to have a section of the river showing the highest and lowest water, the level of both banks, and the bottom of the river, along the line of deepest water, and also detail surveys, cross-sections and borings, at each of the proposed lock and weir sites.

Locks.

The locks proposed are as follows. They are to be constructed of concrete rubble, and of the following dimensions—they should be capable of admitting a boat 125 feet in length, 34 feet 6 inches beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draught. This lock would exclude 3 per cent. of the boats now running on the river until the weirs became navigable, and to admit these few boats (8) would increase the cost of the lock very much, besides the great waste of water in locking all the 97 per cent. of smaller boats.

The lift at each weir will be 10 feet, but the locks should be capable of taking in boats until there is 8 feet of water on the crest of the weir, after this it is proposed to let the locks become "drowned" and the flood waters to pass over them. The boats will then pass over the weir.

The lock is to be placed in a channel, cut across one of the numerous narrow necks of land formed by the sharp bends in the river, and not in the main channel, as, if placed there, they would diminish too much the area of the waterway and prevent the rapid discharge of flood waters.

The lower cills of the locks are to be placed 18 feet below the crest of the weir and 6 feet below summer level of the river, although it is not expected that the whole depth on the cill (8 feet) will be available until the natural obstructions in the river, in the upper end of each pond, have been dredged to that depth (*see* drawing No. 2). The maximum draught expected should be provided for in the first instance, as it would be a difficult and costly matter to lower the cills of the locks hereafter should an increase in draught become necessary.

Weirs.

It is proposed to erect transverse fixed overfall weirs with an average lift of 10 feet of the types shown on drawing No. 1.

In some cases of inland navigation works, fixed weirs have been placed obliquely to the stream, and, in the case of the Severn River, the weirs were made three times as long as the width of the stream, with the avowed object of increasing the rate of discharge, and thereby diminishing floods.

The oblique position was chosen so that the length of the overfall, and consequently the discharge, might be increased, and it is evident that an advantage is thereby gained, over a weir placed directly across the stream, especially when the velocity of approach and depth on the cill is small, but the merit claimed for these weirs, of actually increasing the rate of discharge and diminishing damage by floods, is inadmissible.

In rivers where a good foundation can be obtained, there is very little objection to oblique weirs, but in rivers like the Darling, with sandy beds and difficult foundations, they are very objectionable. 1st. They induce currents parallel to the weir. 2nd. They cause a deepening of the channel above the weir, on the up stream side, which is often dangerous. The efficacy of oblique weirs is therefore doubtful, as observation shows that the particles of water going over the oblique weir follow directions which are apparently parallel to the axis of the stream, and then it is difficult to see how the advantages of oblique weirs can be great.

In any kind of orifice the discharging area must be measured normally to the direction of flow.

The relative merits, as regards discharge of transverse and oblique weirs, is a matter which could be decided experimentally on a small scale, and I would suggest its being done.

Floods will not be greatly increased in the Darling, by putting in twenty-three fixed weirs, because as a set off against these weirs a large number of natural weirs and shoals, over which there is only a few inches of water, will have to be removed by dredging.

With a rise of 40 feet, such as occurs at Bourke during the highest floods, the actual rise in the surface of the water, due to one of these proposed weirs, will be a little under 3 inches.

On the whole then I think it advisable that the weirs should be placed at right angles to the stream, but especially so on account of the great saving in cost.

Movable weirs ought not be erected in the Darling, on account of their liability to being damaged by timber and débris brought down in flood time.

I estimate the cost of the work as follows:—

	£
Survey	5,000
23 locks, at £21,000 each	483,000
10 weirs, at £5,100 each	51,000
13 weirs, at £4,400 each	57,200
Snagging	18,000
Dredging	250,000
Works to ana-branches	36,000
Wharfs and cranes	20,000
Lock-keepers' houses, 23 at £300	6,900
Engineering and contingencies	47,900
Total	£975,000

If it be decided to erect timber weirs of the type shown on drawing No. 1, the cost of these works could be diminished by about £40,000.

The probable condition of the river, when all these works shall have been fully completed, is shown on the section. The river is divided into twenty-three reaches, in which the depth is reckoned, on the assumption that the water may, at times stand perfectly level, so that the chance of an insufficiency of depth, owing to the absence of fall in a dry season, is eliminated, and the only possibility of a reduction in depth, below the assigned limit of 8 feet, will be if the loss of water by leakage, evaporation, and lockage should ever in times of drought exceed the discharge, and to meet this case it is proposed to impound

impound water in the dry lakes and ana-branches to make good the loss. On the completion of the above works the Darling will afford a very commodious waterway for inland navigation, and ought, I should say, to satisfy every aspiration.

In France every year something is done to improve the depth and capabilities of canals and rivers, and a number of works have been executed within the last twenty-five years, so that the advance of railways in France has not at all stopped inland navigation works, as it has to a great extent in England, although there is now a marked improvement in canal property in England.

The chief advantage that France has is that inland navigation works are under the control of the Government, and their expenses are paid out of the taxes, and unless such a system be introduced here it will be impossible thoroughly to improve the system of inland water communication.

In the United States also, the same system prevails, the improvements of the rivers and some of the canals, being executed at the expense of the nation.

In the preparation of this estimate I am indebted to Mr. G. H. Halligan for much valuable information and assistance.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers Department.

H. R. CARLETON,
1/5/90.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 May, 1890.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of an order of the Legislative Assembly for certain information respecting locking of the Darling River, and to request that you will bring the same under the notice of the Secretary for Public Works.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Put with papers—C.D. Mr. Darley.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 16/5/90.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, No. 7, dated May 13, 1890.

6. LOCKING OF DARLING RIVER (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. J. P. ABBOTT moved, pursuant to Notice, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, all minutes, reports, and plans, relative to the locking of the Darling River.
Question put and passed.

Mr. Darley,—Please furnish copies of all papers, &c., in regard to the above in possession of your Department.

D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.),
14/5/90.

Memorandum.

[Confidential.]

Custom House, Sydney, 31 July, 1890.

HEREWITH I forward a note from the Department of Works, requesting information, which please furnish (to me) to the best of your ability, and complete the Returns enclosed.

You will see by Mr. McKenny's replies to my questions (1887) that he includes the tonnage of barges with the general tonnage inward and outward.

It would be more satisfactory to know how many steamers and how many barges are represented, with the tonnage for each class of vessel.

The object in view is to ascertain as nearly as possible data for rates to cover outlay for such improvements in the navigation of the Darling as may be considered desirable.

I shall be glad if you can let me have the particulars within three weeks from this date.

The Sub-Collector, Wentworth.

JAS. P.

Sir,

Carlton House, Wentworth, 12 August, 1890.

Herewith I beg to hand you the information with regard to the Darling River trade required by the Department of Public Works. I should say, on an average, the Darling is navigable six months in the year. The maximum time during which navigation as far as Wilcannia has been suspended was, so far as I can learn, not more than twelve months.

I am now keeping the records of inward and outward tonnage in such a way as at any time to be able to give the total tonnage of steamers and barges separately.

I have given you a list of steamers and barges afloat on both rivers, with the fullest possible information respecting each class of vessel.

I do not think that in any one year was the actual inward tonnage more than one-half of the registered net tonnage. The outward tonnage may be more correctly ascertained by dividing the number of bales of wool by six for tons, and adding to the dividend 10 per cent. as the weight of all other cargo.

The Darling River trade is certainly decreasing year by year; the causes are several, the principal of which are:—The competition of the Broken Hill and Bourke Railways, the injury done to pastoral lands by rabbits and the decrease in the labour employed on stations owing to the fact that station improvements are almost completed; it is possible, however, that the mineral discoveries in the country back from Wilcannia may create a revival in the river trade.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD MOONEY,
Sub-Collector of Customs.

WENTWORTH

WENTWORTH.

RETURN showing number of bales Wool exported from Wentworth to South Australia and Victoria from 1874 to 1889 inclusive.

Year.	South Australia.	Victoria.	Total.	Remarks.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	
1874	13,273	11,089	24,362	D. navigable.
1875	15,379	9,993	25,372	D. "
1876	24,770	8,812	33,582	D. "
1877	5,706	2,744	8,450	D. very low.
1878	39,282	11,924	51,206	D. navigable.
1879	24,936	13,553	38,489	D. navigable short period.
1880	25,432	13,238	38,670	D. "
1881	14,198	6,011	20,209	D. navigable very short period.
1882	50,798	7,828	58,626	D. rose twice in season.
1883	38,075	2,992	41,167	D. navigable whole season.
1884	45,937	13,478	59,415	D. navigable all the season.
1885	10,871	761	11,632	D. very low.
1886	44,893	12,344	57,237	D. navigable part of season.
1887	47,142	16,995	64,137	D. "
1888	5,050	2,692	7,742	D. low.
1889	42,496	23,034	65,530	D. high all the season.

1890.	} South Australia.	Victoria.	Total.	} Darling expected to be navigable from Bourke down until middle of 1891.
Jan. 1st to		bales.	bales.	
Aug. 8.		3,622	38		3,660

RICHARD MOONEY, S.C.,
Wentworth, 8/8/90.

MEMO. of present ruling rates of freight on the rivers Murray and Darling per ton, dead weight or measurement—

From	To				
	Wentworth.	Menindie.	Wilcannia	Bourke.	Brewarrina.
Goolwa	30s. to 40s.	40s. to 50s.	40s. to 50s.	Cargoes, 30s. to 60s.	50s. to 70s.
Murray Bridge	20s. to 30s.	40s. to 50s.	40s. to 50s.	„ 30s. to 60s.	50s. to 70s.
Morgan	20s. to 30s.	35s. to 50s.	40s. to 50s.	„ 30s. to 60s.	30s. to 60s.

From	To		
	Morgan.	Murray Bridge.	Goolwa.
Brewarrina	60s. to 70s.	60s. to 70s.	60s. to 70s.
Bourke	40s. to 60s.	40s. to 60s.	40s. to 60s.
Wilcannia	40s. to 50s.	40s. to 50s.	40s. to 50s.
Menindie	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.
Wentworth	20s.	20s.	20s.

Customs, Wentworth, 8 August, 1890,

RICHARD MOONEY, S.C.

No. 21.

The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Mr. Barling,

Custom House, Sydney, 18 August, 1890.

I herewith forward statistical information of trade on the Darling River which will, I hope, meet the requirements of your Department.

Mr. Mooney (Sub-collector, Wentworth) has taken pains to give complete answers to the questions put. You will see by his letter that the inward (or carried tonnage) is not one-half of the registered or carrying capacity tonnage. The reverse probably holds good for the outward trade.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,

Collector of Customs.

Will Mr. Darley kindly refer these returns to Mr. Carleton for his report on their bearing on the proposed canal scheme.—J.B., 18/8/90. Mr. Carleton to see.—C.D., 20/8/90.

PORT

PORT OF WENTWORTH.

RETURN showing Value of Imports and Exports, Arrivals and Departures of Steamers and Barges, with their net tonnage, for the years 1875 to 1889 inclusive.

Year.	Inward.										Outward.										
	South Australia.			Victoria.			Coastwise.		Totals.		South Australia.			Victoria.			Coastwise.		Totals.		
	Value.	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Value.	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Value.	Departures.	Tonnage.	Value.	Departures.	Tonnage.	Departures.	Tonnage.	Departures.	Tonnage.	
1875	265,622	93	11,732	73,555	30	7,302	9	1,550	132	20,584	1875	504,213	98	12,598	230,666	22	5,626	14	2,186	134	20,410
1876	417,421	97	15,349	72,560	31	6,763	6	1,478	134	23,590	1876	552,812	90	14,415	163,846	25	5,602	13	2,655	123	22,672
1877	253,838	92	16,549	40,860	37	8,013	13	2,636	142	27,298	1877	299,914	93	17,540	50,953	28	5,879	12	1,842	133	25,061
1878	387,180	157	26,973	102,771	63	15,367	10	1,566	230	43,906	1878	954,754	159	26,510	201,155	57	14,664	14	2,403	230	43,577
1879	289,306	178	26,200	83,378	61	15,390	6	804	245	42,394	1879	629,465	176	27,006	247,031	66	17,037	5	533	247	44,576
1880	238,157	185	26,930	92,482	57	12,577	5	1,021	247	40,528	1880	637,152	186	26,936	214,093	58	12,238	4	374	248	39,698
1881	234,897	140	17,118	90,459	52	10,630	16	2,667	203	30,415	1881	298,004	130	16,133	111,453	54	10,155	12	1,953	196	28,241
1882	410,127	191	28,035	89,035	43	11,297	17	2,349	251	41,681	1882	921,427	189	27,947	150,021	43	10,003	18	2,875	250	40,635
1883	404,322	199	32,005	54,241	51	13,093	19	2,969	269	48,067	1883	771,010	192	30,417	71,122	50	12,309	15	2,192	257	44,919
1884	213,937	157	17,781	39,752	36	8,389	27	4,096	220	30,266	1884	1,029,134	167	21,665	330,652	56	12,969	15	1,455	238	36,090
1885	141,929	143	17,058	14,084	26	5,008	16	2,002	135	24,968	1885	268,608	151	18,654	11,425	33	7,905	16	1,308	200	23,467
1886	164,159	129	18,841	27,230	29	6,525	8	700	166	26,066	1886	783,647	123	17,704	231,984	37	8,380	4	378	164	26,552
1887	230,764	163	23,453	52,623	49	11,939	6	778	218	36,170	1887	786,949	165	24,550	311,596	49	11,767	8	696	222	37,013
1888	138,993	123	16,443	10,221	41	5,984	6	1,531	170	23,958	1888	92,596	119	15,183	41,162	46	6,746	8	789	173	22,718
1889	147,802	163	21,760	16,687	190	15,982	11	2,115	264	39,857	1889	609,293	170	23,398	340,703	155	10,860	3	594	328	34,852

Custom House, Wentworth, 8th August, 1890.

RICHARD MOONEY.

LIST OF VESSELS TRADING ON THE RIVERS MURRAY AND DARLING.

Names.	H.-P.	Registered Dimensions.					Registered Tonnage.		Names.	Registered Dimensions.					Registered Tonnage.
		L.	B.	D.	G.	N.	L.	B.		D.					
Adelaide*	36	75.9	17.0	5.0	106	77	77	Ada Bell*	62.2	15.5	5.0	33			
Agnes	18	82.0	16.4	5.8	110	85	85	Advance	108.0	20.0	5.0	130			
Albury	50	120.0	16.0	6.0	137	96	96	Albemarle	...	...	...	57
Alfred	14	92.3	13.4	5.0	116	79	79	Alice	75.0	14.0	6.0	60			
Alert	20	74.0	15.3	6.0	95	60	60	Alice	120.0	24.0	4.0	147			
Ariel	14	92.7	15.4	5.2	83	78	78	Annie	...	...	...	97
Avoca	30	111.2	21.3	6.0	157	126	126	Barwon	101.0	13.0	6.6	50			
Bantum	...	...	...	...	...	89	89	Belubla	107.4	20.9	7.4	122
Blanche*	20	94.1	13.3	5.1	48	36	36	Benduck	77.0	15.7	4.9	74			
Bogan*	15	101.0	12.2	5.8	53	35	35	Blue Bells	105.0	23.3	7.11	198			
Bourke	30	107.5	20.5	7.0	153	114	114	Border Chief	104.0	21.1	6.1	196			
Brewarrina	10	57.2	12.6	5.0	28	22	22	Bourke	102.8	17.7	5.5	77			
Bunyip	8	46.3	10.4	3.6	14	10	10	Cobar	...	...	...	147
Burrabogie	30	105.8	16.4	6.4	95	81	81	Confidence	115.0	26.0	8.2	266			
Britannia*	...	...	...	...	...	186	186	Croupier	119.9	20.1	3.8	87
Cadell*	45	122.3	20.3	8.0	163	83	83	Cutty Sark	73.0	17.0	5.2	89			
Cato	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	Darling	110.0	20.2	7.0	204
Corowa	50	94.8	19.9	6.0	210	159	159	Darling	103.3	14.7	6.2	63			
Corrong	30	95.5	17.5	6.3	87	73	73	Dart	...	...	...	58
Cumberland	60	108.4	20.6	5.5	...	...	...	Diamantina	101.8	21.0	5.6	82
Decoy	40	115.0	18.1	6.4	104	66	66	Duck	63.3	14.4	5.0	37			
Dora	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	Eagle	108.0	24.6	7.6	185
Edwards	12	82.8	16.0	5.2	78	57	57	Echuca	90.0	16.0	5.0	109			
Elizabeth	35	88.7	16.0	6.0	66	52	52	Echuca	...	...	...	230
Ellen	50	120.0	18.9	7.5	134	85	85	Eclipse	109.0	20.9	5.7	85			
Emily Jane	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	Elfie	74.8	15.8	5.5	42
Emu	3	60.6	9.0	4.4	19	14	14	Elsie	94.3	15.1	6.1	65			
Emily	...	...	...	...	...	170	170	Emily Jane	70.9	16.2	4.8	58
Emma	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	Empress	107.0	17.6	6.6	100
Endeavour*	6	55.0	12.9	4.0	31	23	23	Energetic	95.0	20.4	5.6	115			
Enterprise	12	56.8	15.0	5.2	55	43	43	Federation	114.0	20.0	6.0	213			
Enterprise	10	65.9	12.7	4.3	25	22	22	Florist	...	...	...	...
Ethel Jackson	62	115.2	22.0	8.4	266	206	206	Gertrude	63.9	10.7	5.2	34			
Excelsior	24	117.6	16.9	6.3	142	120	120	Golconda	90.0	17.0	5.5	121			
Express*	8	70.9	7.5	3.9	17	13	13	Goolwa	60.0	12.4	9.0	21			
Fairy	6	42.6	14.2	3.8	36	26	26	Goulburn	101.8	21.6	6.6	194			
Ferret	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	Gunbower	111.6	27.0	8.9	291
Florence Annie*	28	77.5	25.6	6.2	187	137	137	Gwydir	114.1	22.1	8.0	167			
Frettrader	100	96.8	18.7	6.0	93	80	80	Hartley	122.0	22.9	4.7	83			
Gem	40	93.4	20.4	6.7	143	101	101	Horace	100.0	19.0	7.0	95			
Golconda	14	75.8	16.5	5.8	97	79	79	Howlong	90.5	17.0	5.0	53			
Goldsborough	16	82.6	15.6	5.3	99	77	77	Hume	97.0	16.4	6.5	83			
Goolwa*	8	70.0	12.1	5.2	39	28	28	Industry	60.0	12.0	4.0	39			
Hero	28	92.2	17.0	6.3	82	63	63	Isabel	110.0	22.6	7.0	130			
Industry	15	98.8	15.3	5.9	91	71	71	J. H. P.	82.6	11.6	4.3	33			
Invincible	...	...	...	...	...	95	95	J. and M.	85.3	16.2	4.3	46
Jane Eliza	80	106.4	21.1	6.9	120	97	97	Jessie	107.0	22.4	8.4	236			
Jolly Miller	16	90.7	18.5	5.7	93	83	83	John Campbell*	117.0	29.0	7.6	300			
Julia	25	74.2	14.8	5.1	40	32	32	John Hart*	44.6	11.1	4.3	15			
Jupiter	30	110.0	19.5	6.0	119	99	99	Jessie	...	...	...	128
Kelpie	8	82.6	12.5	3.8	45	39	39	Kulnine	119.0	14.2	4.4	58			
Kennedy	30	109.0	16.0	6.3	114	82	82	Lachlan	61.0	13.0	4.1	43			
Kingfisher	8	61.2	15.4	4.0	47	38	38	Lady Daly*	112.6	25.6	5.0	300			

* Ceased running. † Wrecked.

Steamers							Barges.				
Names.	H.P.	Registered Dimensions.			Registered Tonnage		Names.	Registered Dimensions.			Registered Tonnage.
		L	B	D	G.	N.		L.	B.	D.	
Lady of the Lake	6	60.3	20.5	4.1	40	35	Lancashire Witch	94.5	18.9	6.5	96
Lady Darling* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	6	Laurel	95.3	14.1	5.6	60
Lancashire Lass	16	90.6	17.2	6.0	70	58	Leviathan	101.0	23.3	7.8	189
Little Wonder	12	62.9	10.3	5.0	32	26	Livingstone	95.7	19.3	6.4	78
Maggie	10	72.5	20.4	4.7	55	47	Macintyre	114.8	22.8	8.8	167
May Flower . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	14	Maid of the Murray	87.4	17.7	5.0	64
Maranoa	30	117.6	15.8	5.5	104	84	Mannum	102.0	15.4	5.4	54
Milang	18	72.4	13.6	4.6	43	33	Mary Ann	103.7	21.6	5.3	78
Menndie	30	108.6	16.6	6.0	99	66	Mary Ann	101.3	21.8	5.8	86
Moura	15	83.4	17.3	4.4	90	69	Mary Ann	45.8	11.3	4.9	13
Murrumbidgee	14	83.2	16.6	4.2	108	77	Menndie	80.0	17.5	5.7	66
Mundoo	8	69.3	12.3	4.0	29	17	Mildura	80.0	17.0	5.8	107
Nellie	10	79.8	20.4	4.6	67	58	Miriam	101.2	17.6	7.6	99
Nil Desperandum	30	110.0	16.5	5.5	106	82	Mitta Mitta	60.0	12.4	5.0	21
Nile . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	39	Monarch	123.0	25.8	7.9	191
Paringa*	34	106.6	20.4	6.2	148	99	Morning Star	102.8	15.0	5.9	65
Pearl	30	77.0	15.6	5.0	118	98	Moolgevankee	100.0	12.0	4.9	60
Pride of the Murray	17	81.7	15.6	5.2	142	95	Moulamein	73.0	17.6	5.0	89
Prince Alfred	10	86.4	12.6	4.0	43	34	Murrumbidgee	100.0	14.7	6.1	67
Princess*	53	116.7	19.0	7.5	210	175	Nagambie . . . . .	..	..	..	33
Princess Royal	20	88.9	12.5	4.9	61	49	Namoi	121.6	26.1	8.0	246
Pilot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	32	Native Companion	82.0	20.8	7.0	148
Pioneer	10	82.5	16.3	4.0	63	55	Nelson	107.7	22.7	7.8	160
Platypus	6	40.5	9.7	3.0	6	4	Nonpariel	120.0	28.0	6.0	250
Queen	16	103.3	18.5	5.7	128	92	Paika	90.0	14.8	5.4	68
Resolute	33	92.0	18.8	6.1	138	93	Paragon . . . . .	..	..	..	240
Riverina	10	72.0	14.4	5.0	66	49	Paroo	107.5	21.4	7.1	123
Rodney	70	106.6	21.2	7.4	131	106	Pelican	109.1	23.2	7.8	140
Rob Roy	25	90.8	18.5	6.0	196	133	Pimpampa	94.0	17.0	6.8	120
Roma*	14	..	..	..	..	..	Pocahontas	86.0	17.0	5.4	43
Ruby	14	82.0	18.7	4.9	117	96	Queen	101.0	21.3	7.4	185
Saddlei	35	70.5	15.8	6.0	92	58	Rabbie Burns	84.0	18.9	5.9	98
Shamrock* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	20	Reliance	99.7	21.9	6.1	184
Shannon	21	109.4	18.3	6.3	122	94	Reliance	120.5	25.0	5.2	251
South Australian	60	106.3	19.1	6.0	152	99	Result . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Sturt	20	93.3	17.9	6.2	96	61	Sarah Jane	110.0	17.0	6.0	153
Success	25	82.7	16.5	6.0	129	97	Satellite*	66.5	11.6	4.9	29
Thistle	40	98.8	19.2	7.2	151	88	Sarah Francis . . . . .	..	..	..	58
Tolarno	16	90.5	16.5	6.3	79	47	Scottish Chief	108.0	20.0	8.0	157
Trafalger	60	105.7	18.9	7.9	228	158	Shamrock	112.0	28.0	8.0	300
Tyro	25	106.8	15.2	5.7	72	52	Stanley	115.9	23.6	7.0	137
Undaunted	11	62.7	13.5	4.2	28	23	Sprite . . . . .	..	..	..	74
Vesta	8	72.4	11.0	4.2	29	2.2	Susan . . . . .	..	..	..	94
Victor	16	93.4	14.3	5.5	77	64	Swan	107.4	25.4	7.3	239
Victoria	40	85.2	14.6	4.9	114	84	Swallow	105.0	22.5	7.0	215
Wagga Wagga	10	68.0	16.0	5.4	86	76	Tam O'Shanter	73.0	16.6	5.2	81
Waiadgery	40	86.1	16.7	4.8	150	125	Telegraph	87.1	17.5	4.9	58
Wave . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	10	Tocumwal	62.0	16.0	3.7	24
Wentworth	70	100.0	19.6	7.6	123	85	Tongo	114.1	23.0	8.0	171
Wilcanna	25	107.3	18.2	7.5	144	100	Trader	91.3	19.7	6.9	138
							Unknown	93.9	12.8	6.6	55
							Union	98.8	18.5	6.7	98
							Uranus . . . . .	..	..	..	92
							Vanguard	100.0	20.0	5.0	110
							Venus	110.5	19.4	6.5	98
							Victor	49.4	10.8	4.3	16
							Victory	107.0	26.0	8.7	298
							Walgett	58.0	12.9	4.6	30
							Wangaratta	86.0	17.6	5.6	50
							Water Witch	77.0	13.7	4.6	32
							Waverley	71.5	15.5	4.0	25
							Warrego	60.0	12.5	4.2	19
							White Rose* . . . . .	..	..	..	40
							Willandra	91.0	18.0	6.6	137
							Woorooma	90.0	18.0	5.4	134
							Wyuna	106.0	24.5	8.0	275

* Ceased running

Abbreviations.

D, depth; G, gross; HP, horse-power; B, breadth; L, length; N, net.

Total number of steamers	103
Total number of barges	119

Total number of vessels	222
-----------------------------------	-----

Total registered tonnage, steamers gross, 8,459; net, 7,046
Total registered tonnage, barges net, 13,312

Total net tonnage, steamers and barges	20,358
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Largest steamer	266 tons gross, 206 tons net
Smallest steamer	6 " " 4 " "
Largest barges	" " 300 " "
Smallest barges	13 " "

Maximum dead weight carried in any one vessel	375 tons.
Maximum draught of vessel loaded	7 ft. 6 in.

Maximum.

Maximum.

	L.	B.	D.	Gross tons.	Net tons.	Max. H.P.	Min. H.P.
	ft.	ft.	ft.				
Steamer	122·3	25·6	8·4	266	206	100	3
Barge	123·0	29·0	8·9	.....	300	.....	.....
Any vessel	123·0	29·0	8·9	.....	300	.....	.....

Minimum.

Steamer	40·5	7·5	3·0	6	4	.....	.....
Barge	45·8	10·8	3·7	.....	13	.....	.....
Any vessel	40·5	7·5	3·0	6	4	.....	.....

No. 22.

The Secretary for Railways to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Locking of the River Darling.

Government Railways of New South Wales, Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 6 August, 1890.

Sir,

In compliance with the request of the Honorable the Minister for Works, I am directed by the Railway Commissioners to say that the proposed locking of the River Darling, if carried out, would have considerable influence upon the railway at Bourke, and also at Wilcannia, if the line is constructed to that point.

The practical effect upon the railways will depend, however, on the system of river dues which may be introduced. If it is decided to levy such dues upon all river traffic from or to places outside the Colony as will be sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of the work and maintenance, leaving the navigation free for traffic to or from the railway, there can be no doubt the railway system would be largely benefited by the carrying out of the proposed work. We would probably gain a large portion of the traffic that is now diverted to the other Colonies, and we would be to a large extent relieved of the necessity to keep up the differential scale of charges that now exist in the far Western District.

If, however, the work were done, and the navigation made free to all, we should probably lose a great deal of the traffic that we now carry, unless indeed we were to quote such rates as would leave little profit, and this would accentuate the differential rates difficulty.

I may add, the Commissioners would be very glad to see the river locked, if such dues were charged upon all traffic from outside the Colony as would cover interest on the cost of construction and maintenance.

I have, &c.,

H. M'LACHLAN,

Secretary.

Seen.—B.S., 7/8/90. Let Mr. Darley see.—J.B., 14/8/90. Mr. Carleton to see and re-submit with papers and plans.—C.W.D.

No. 23.

Minute by The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Locking the Darling River.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 July, 1890.

MR. DARLEY has given me the advantage of Mr. Carleton's advance report in connection with the above matter. Mr. Carleton proposes to deal with the river from Wentworth to Bourke, a distance of 900 miles. He suggests the construction of twenty-three locks and weirs, at an average distance of 40 miles. This will have the effect of giving a depth of 8 feet of water, or an available depth for shipping of 7 ft. 6 in., which is the maximum draught at present required, and will be sufficient for boats 125 ft. in length, and 34 ft. 6 in. beam, thus excluding only about 3 per cent. of those now navigating the river. The cost of the whole work is estimated at £975,000, giving about £21,000 per lock, and £5,000 per weir. The balance will be required for dredging, wharfs, and cranes, lock-keepers' cottages, and contingencies. The distance from Bourke to Wilcannia by river is 394 miles, in a direct line 180 miles. The fall in this distance is 97½ ft., or 3·03 in. per mile. From Wilcannia to Menindie the distance is 186 miles; in a direct line, 88 miles; the fall 42 ft. 6 in., or 2¾ in. per mile. Menindie to Wentworth is 319 miles, or 125 by a direct line; the fall 79 ft., or an average of 2·88 in. per mile. Mr. Carleton estimates the working expenses of the scheme at £8,000 per annum, added to which 4 per cent. on the capital to meet depreciation and interest, or about £39,000, will make a total of £47,000 per annum. The average tonnage of the barges on the rivers is 120 tons. They range from 80 to 160 tons. To meet this annual charge, viz., £47,000, a tonnage amounting to 24,000 would be required at ½d. per ton per mile, or, say, £2 per ton for the whole distance.

With regard to the extension of the canalization above Bourke, the following are the distances :—

	River.	Direct.
Bourke to Brewarrina	130 miles.	55 miles.
Brewarrina to Walgett	160 "	80 "

The difference in level between Bourke and Walgett is 78 ft., or an average of 3·23 in. per mile. The cost, based on the estimate for the other portion, would be about £320,000. The freight between Bourke and Wilcannia would be, at the above rate, about 18s. per ton.

Let Mr. Darley see this.—J.B. Seen.—C.W.D., 22/7/90.

I should like the Railway Commissioners to see this, and if they will to give me their views as to the probable effect of the carrying out of such a scheme on the traffic of existing and contemplated railways.—B.S., 24/7/90. B.C., Commissioners.—J.B., 24/7/90.

Will Mr. Conley please prepare statement, ten years expenditure to 31st December, 1888, also total expenditure to that date.—S.S., 17/9/89. Statement herewith.—J.C., 17/9/89.

Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Improvements.

Expenditure during ten years ending 31st December, 1888 :—

	£	s.	d.
Murray	Nil.		
Murrumbidgee	24,200	16	1
Darling	38,240	4	9
	£62,441	0	10

Total expended to 31st December, 1888 :—

Murray	36,545	1	7
Murrumbidgee	84,608	11	5
Darling	79,989	10	11
	£201,143	3	11

J.C., 17/9/89.

Forwarded to Mr. Eddy, with my compliments.—C. W. DARLEY, 18/9/89.

[Urgent.]

Memo. to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sir,

23 October, 1890.

Your attention is called to motions Nos. 6 and 7 (on 13th May and 2nd September last).

See "the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly," with regard to (6) Locking the Darling (motion by Mr. Abbott for papers, &c., 13/5/90); (7) Dismissal of J. Cullen from the Dredge Service (Mr. Ewing's motion).

Please state when the abovenamed returns will be ready, with the least possible delay.

A.W.
(Pro Chief Clerk).

No. 24.

Particulars of Canals, &c., in different parts of the World.

The Erie Canal.

THE "Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States" (Commerce and Navigation), by J. Nimmo (Washington, 1885), contains an appendix on canals, especially the Erie Canal, with full particulars about its trade, tolls, tonnage, expenses, revenue, &c. (pages 403 to 500). The book may be seen on application at the office of the Colonial Treasurer.

The Erie Canal extends from the Lakes to the Hudson River, 350 miles, and 500 miles from New York. It is said to have done more to advance the population, wealth, and enterprise of the Western States than all other causes combined, besides having greatly enhanced the value of public lands, and contributed to the rapidity of their sale. The canal is now free to the world's commerce. Even previously, however, to the abolition of tolls it was found far cheaper to send goods by the canal than by rail.

Page 427. Thus, in 1866, the average charge per ton per mile was 1.00 (one ½d.); in 1868, 0.88; in 1870, 0.83; and in 1871, 1.02; or less than half the price received by the New York Central Railway, which runs parallel to the canal.

Page 432. The average charge for the transportation of wheat from Buffalo to New York, 500 miles, during 1883, was, in the season, "about 5 cents. per bushel, or 8½ cents. per 100 lb., being 1.67 cents. per ton for 500 miles, or .0334 per ton per mile."

During the summer the average charge from Buffalo to New York for merchandise was 75 cents. per ton, amounting to 1 cent. per ton for 6½ miles, or about ½d. per ton for 3 miles.

Page 415. The following table gives the average freights on wheat (60 lb.), and corn (56 lb.), on the Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York (500 miles) during various years (tolls included).

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Year.	Wheat.	Corn.
1857	15.39	12.14	1870	11.22	10.35
1860	14.94	13.43	1875	8.01	7.23
1864	13.78	16.55	1880	6.58	6.01
1869	16.31	13.86	1883	4.90	4.40

Tolls

Tolls on the Grand Junction Canal, England, in 1853.

In the year 1853, a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to consider and take evidence on various matters in connection with proposed legislation on railways and canals. The third report of this Committee contains some statements in regard to the rates prevailing on the Grand Junction Canal at that date. It appears, from the evidence of Mr. G. Melleish, a witness representing the Grand Junction Canal Company, that the thoroughfare tolls were "partly a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a ton per mile, and partly a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a ton per mile." The canal had suffered considerably from the competition of railways, and from the amalgamation of certain canals which charged exorbitant rates for the right of use—thus, while the maximum rates paid to independent canals were but a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a ton per mile, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, "on earthenware, which is the great trade of the district through the potteries, we have to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a ton per mile, and on goods 1d. a ton per mile. There were other canals from which the company suffered as much. We pay for iron on other canals . . . less than one $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a ton per mile, but when we get on the Birmingham Canal it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ d a ton per mile." Mr. Melleish quoted 2d. per ton per mile as the maximum rate of toll capable of being charged on the Grand Junction Canal; this charge was on merchandise.

Page 14.
Page 15.
Page 18.
Page 15.

English and American Canals.—Authorities Consulted.

Legal:—

- Butterworth. "Practice of the Railway and Canal Commission." London, 1889.* (Volume herewith.)
- Chitty's "Statutes," Volume I.
- Illinois—Revised Statutes of the State of. Chicago, 1881. (Volume lent for a few days by the Parliamentary Draftsman).

General:—

- Whitaker's Almanack, 1890. (Herewith).
- Reports of Caledonian Canal Commissioners.
- Annual Report on the Canals of the State. Albany, 1881.
- Parliamentary Papers, &c., &c. England.
- New American Cyclopædia, &c., &c. 1872.
- Annual Report, Part IV, Canals, 1876. Harrisburg, 1877.

Perhaps this may be useful to Mr. Carleton.—J.B., 8/9/90. Mr. Darley. Mr. Carleton.—C.W.D., 10/9/90.

English and American Canals.

The only canal for which information respecting tolls and traffic rates is available is the Caledonian, in Scotland. The years dealt with are 1821 to 1827, and 1882 (see "23rd and 77th Reports of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal, 1827 and 1882," in the Parliamentary Library). In 1821 a small tonnage rate of 6d. per ton inwards and 6d. per ton outwards was imposed. In 1882, on the completion of the canal, a tonnage rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton per mile was next established, which, until May, 1824, produced about £130 per month. In July, 1825, the tonnage rates were increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton per mile. In the year 1826-7, the receipts amounted to about £230 per month. In the year ending April, 1882, £8,207 was collected. The other reports are not in the Library.

Rates.
The Caledonian
Canal. 1821-7.

The Hudson Canal, with a capacity for boats of 50 tons, transported freight at a cost of 1 dollar per ton for 108 miles. The engineer of the canal estimated that, enlarged to the capacity of boats of 100 tons, the charge would be reduced to 65 cents, or $5\frac{1}{10}$ mills† (about $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) per ton per mile; and of boats of 136 tons to 50 cents., or $4\frac{1}{10}$ mills† (a little less than a $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) per ton per mile.

Rates.
The Hudson
Canal.

The enlargement to the greatest capacity named was commenced in 1848, and the actual cost of transportation in boats of 115 to 141 tons sustains the correctness of the estimated saving. (New American Cyclopædia, 1872.)

Rates.
The Hudson
Canal. 1872.

In 1861 the tolls on wheat on the Erie Canal were about 6 cents. a bushel, while in 1880 the charge was only 1 cent. (Annual Report on Canals. Albany, 1881).

Rates.
The Erie Canal.
1861 and 1880.

The Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois herewith contain various Acts on canals and canal companies (see pages 171 to 179). (N.B.—The book has been borrowed for a short time from the office of the Parliamentary Draftsman).

Statutes.
Illinois, U.S.

The following is a list of statutes relating to canals contained in Chitty (Vol. I, page 505):—

Statutes.
Great Britain.
Chitty.

- 3 and 4 Vic., c. 50. Appointment of constables. 1840.
- 8 and 9 Vic., c. 28. Empowering Company to vary Tolls. 1845.
- 8 and 9 Vic., c. 42. Empowering Company to act as Carriers. 1845.
- 10 and 11 Vic., c. 94. Empowering Company to raise money to act as Carriers. 1847.
- 40 and 41 Vic., c. 60. Canal Boats Act. 1877.
- 17 and 18 Vic., c. 31. Railway and Canal Traffic Act. 1854.
- 36 and 37 Vic., c. 48. Regulation of Railways Act. 1873.

(Chitty, Vol. I, pages 505 *et seq.*)

The

* The Treatise on the "Law relating to Rates and Traffic" (Butterworth) cannot be obtained here.
† Mill equals the tenth part of a cent, or about one-fifth of a farthing.

Statutes.
Butterworth.

The full text of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, &c., is given in "The Practice of the Railway and Canal Commission" (A. Kaye Butterworth, 1889). (See Appendix A, pages 12 *et seq.*)

Whittaker.

There is also a brief summary of the legislation on the subject in "Whittaker's Almanack, 1890, pp. 684, 685.

Regulations of
Board of Trade
Returns.

In "Accounts and Papers (24) Railways, Vol. 88, 1888," in the Parliamentary Library, are four papers, containing the Rules of the Board of Trade with regard to the Classification of Merchandise, Traffic, and Forms of Returns by canal companies.

A. W., 25/7/90.

In the United States, water carriage averages 4s. per ton per 100 miles, and in France 18s.—(Mulhall.)

For rates on some of the canals in America, see "Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pennsylvania, 1876," pages 881, 885, 889, 892, 905, giving full details; passages marked.

The total length of canals in the United Kingdom is 3,124 miles; in France, 3,150 miles; in Germany, 1,320 miles; in Europe, 11,235 miles; in the United States, 3,330 miles; in India, 2,240 miles; and in China, 5,270 miles.

The average yearly traffic (in tons) is, per mile:—Germany, 6,000; France, 6,400; England, 8,800; Russia, 9,000; United States, 10,000.

The average cost of making canals has been £9,600 in the United Kingdom, £10,000 in France, £9,800 in the United States, and £15,500 in Canada per mile.

The Erie and Cincinnati (363 and 306 miles) are the longest canals in the United States.

The canals of the United Kingdom carry 30,000,000 tons per annum, and earn 2s. per ton net over expenses.—(Mulhall, Dictionary, 1886, pages 66-70.)

ANNUAL Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pennsylvania, 1876, Harrisburg, 1877, pages 877 to 911. (Volume from Library herewith.)

This report contains full particulars as to the cost, characteristics, financial condition, amount of transported freight, and actual current expenses, &c., during the year 1876, on various canals in Pennsylvania. In some cases the rates of toll charged on various classes of merchandise are also given.

The most complete returns are those from the Pennsylvania Canal Company (*see folio . . .*). On their canal a graduated scale of charges, according to distance, is enforced, all rates being per ton of 2,000 lb., except coal, which is per ton of 2,240 lb. The table is given in English money, a cent being reckoned as equal to one $\frac{1}{4}$ d. It may be mentioned that in the year in question (1876) the freight (in tons of 2,000 lb.) was (pp. 904, 905):—

	tons.
Lumber	238,591·25
Anthracite coal	551,318·88
Bituminous coal	11,042·08
Other articles	79,700·50
	880,652·71

(See table on separate folio, "Toll-rates on the Pennsylvania Canal.")

AMERICAN Canal Rates, 1876 (*Report, Penna.*)

ON the Delaware and Hudson canal the rates charged per mile were, in 1876:—

- Lumber, per 1,000 feet board measure (hemlock), $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent ($\frac{3}{4}$ d.) per mile.
- Lumber, per 1,000 feet board measure (pine and other lumber), $1\frac{3}{4}$ cent per mile.
- Coal (anthracite), $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per mile.
- Coal (bituminous), 1 cent per mile.
- Shingles, per 1,000, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per mile (p. 881).

On the Lehigh Canal the rates were:—

- Lumber, per 1,000 feet board measure (hemlock), 1 cent per mile.
- Shingles, per 1,000, 4 mills per mile.
- Coal (anthracite), per ton (2,240 lb.), $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent.
- Coal (bituminous), per ton (2,000 lb.), 8 mills (p. 885).

On the Monongahela Canal the rates were:—

- Lumber, per 1,000 feet board measure, 8 cents per 1,000 for 10 miles.
- Shingles, per 1,000, 3 to 4 mills per mile.
- Coal (bituminous), per ton, $7\frac{7}{10}$ cents per ton of 2,000 lb. for 56 miles. Toll is charged by the pool and not by the mile, and by the bushel and not by the ton. (P. 889.)

On the Muncy Canal the rates charged per mile were:—

- Lumber, per 1,000 feet board measure (hemlock), 7 mills.
- Shingles, per 1,000, 6 mills.
- Coal (anthracite), per ton, 3 mills (p. 892).

TOLL

TOLL Rates on the Pennsylvania Canal, 1876 (Page 905).
(Penna. Report—1876.)

From Annual Report of Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pennsylvania, 1876.

Classes of Merchandise.	Distances in Miles																																										
	5 or less.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100																							
1st Class.—Wool, agricultural implements, butter, drugs, dry goods, eggs, fine groceries, feathers, furniture, hardware, leather, liquors, machinery, paper, spices, teas, and articles not enumerated.	s. 0	d. 11	s. 1	d. 2	s. 1	d. 5	s. 1	d. 8	s. 1	d. 11	s. 2	d. 2	s. 2	d. 4	s. 2	d. 7	s. 2	d. 9	s. 3	d. 3	s. 3	d. 3	s. 3	d. 6	s. 3	d. 9	s. 3	d. 11	s. 4	d. 2	s. 4	d. 4	s. 4	d. 5	s. 4	d. 6	s. 4	d. 8	s. 4	d. 9			
2nd Class.—Bark (ground and rossed), earthen and queen's ware, hides, marble (manufactured), provisions, rags, seeds, slate, sumac, tobacco, trenails, window glass.	0	8	0	10	1	0	1	2	1	4	1	6	1	7	1	9	1	10	1	2	0	2	2	4	2	6	2	8	2	10	3	0	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	
3rd Class.—Ashes (pot, pearl, and soda), bark (unground), bones and bone dust, burr blocks, car-wheels and axles, cement, charcoal, clay cylinders, copper ore, cotton, crude chemicals, feed, flour, fire clay and fire bricks, fish, fork and shovel handles, fruit and vegetables, grain, grindstones, heavy groceries, ground flint, guano, hay and straw, horns, iron (all kinds), meal, millstones, nails and spikes, oils, oysters, phosphates, pitch, rosin, tar, salt soapstone, staves, bolts, railroad ties, telegraph poles.	0	6	0	7	0	9	0	10	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	9	1	10	1	11	2	0	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	3
4th Class.—Ashes (leached), bricks, cinders, clay, cordwood, earth, hoop poles, ice, iron ore, lime, kelp, manure, plaster, post and rails (split), sand, saw-dust, and stone (wrought and unwrought).	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	7			
Gunpowder.....	1	0	1	4	1	8	2	1	2	7	3	1	3	8	4	2	4	8	5	2	5	7	6	0	6	5	6	10	7	3	7	8	8	1	8	4	8	6	3	9			
Mineral coal, per ton of 2,240 lb. ; but where otherwise specified in special toll-sheet, the latter governs.	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10	0	11	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	5	1	7	1	8	1	9	1	10	1	11	2	0	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	2	6	2	7		
Sawed lumber and timber of all kinds, in boats, including laths, shingles, staves, headings, &c., per ton. Where otherwise specified in special toll sheet, the latter governs.	0	7	0	8	0	10	1	0	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	10	1	11	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	5	2	7	2	8	2	10	2	11				
Saw-logs, 16-feet long, or less, for each log.....	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6			
All other logs and timber, round or hewed, singly or in rafts, per 1,000 feet, B.M.	0	10	1	3	1	8	2	1	2	3	2	6	2	8	2	10	2	11	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	4	3	6	3	6	3	7			

No. 25.

Telegram from The Sub-Collector of Customs, Wilcannia, to The Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers Department.

14 November, 1890.

STEAMER freights to Wilcannia from Echuca, Murray Bridge, or Goolwa, 40s. per ton ; Sydney to Port Victor, thence Goolwa to Wilcannia, cheapest route for heavy goods.

M. J. DARCY,
Sub-Collector of Customs.

No. 26.

Messrs. Wright, Heaton, & Co. to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Dear Sir,

241, Pitt-street, 18 November, 1890.

Referring to your inquiry *re* carriage, our Bourke branch quotes as follows :—

Bourke to Echuca, 100/-	.....	Morgan, 80/-	.....	Goolwa, 90/-
Wilcannia	„ 60/-	.....	„ 50/-	.....
Menindie	„ 50/-	.....	„ 40/-	.....
Wentworth	„ 40/-	.....	„ 20/-	.....

For larger quantities, no doubt a considerable reduction could be obtained.

Yours faithfully,
(WRIGHT, HEATON, & CO., LTD.),

C. H. GREATREX,
Secretary.

Submitted.—S.S., 19/11/90.

Bourke to Morgan	...	80/-	...	...	To Echuca, 100/-
Wentworth to Morgan	...	20/-	...	...	„ 40/-
Bourke to Wentworth	60/-	...	...	...	„ 60/-

C.W.D., 19/11/90.

No. 27.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Locking the River Darling.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 27 November, 1890.

THE proposal to improve the navigation of the Darling River by locking was first reported on by Mr. George Gordon, M. Inst. C.E., of Melbourne, his report dated the 5th June, 1883, being addressed to the "Provisional Directors of the River Darling Navigation Company."

This report dealt with the river from Wentworth to Wilcannia, a distance of about 505 miles only.

Mr. Gordon suggested the construction of twenty-one locks, each 200 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, with a 6 ft. 6 in. depth on the sills, and with lifts of from 4 ft. to 6 ft. 6 in. each. The cost he estimated at £310,000, or say £614 per mile.

The proposal was to place the locks in the river channel, with a navigation pass and weir alongside.

In a narrow river with steep banks, such as the Darling, this system is, in my opinion, unsuitable; the weir, pass, and lock would be crowded up together. During a low river the navigation might be safe enough, but when the river would be in part fresh, say with 2 or more feet of water passing over the weir, it would hardly be safe for a vessel to approach the lock, owing to the risk of being drawn against or over the weir.

Navigation passes, with their complicated folding weirs, which require a good deal of attendance and maintenance, I consider objectionable in such a river as the Darling, where they are liable to injury by floating logs and snags, and being in such far distant positions, their repairs would be most difficult to provide for. In any case, very little would be gained by their introduction when locks are provided; and seeing the locks will be some 40 miles apart, the loss of time in passing them will not be a serious matter.

No action was taken on Mr. Gordon's report.

In the year 1888 the matter was again revived, and Mr. Williams was sent down to examine the river, and report. His report, dated the 26th November, 1888, recommended the construction of one lock as a test of the locking system, 40 miles above Wentworth, up to which point there is always open navigation. He proposed selecting a bend in the river, where a new channel, forming a cut off, could be excavated, and the lock placed in it, and constructing the weir in the old river course, some distance away from the entrance to the new cut.

The locks to be 140 ft. long by 35 ft. wide, and the weir to be 10 ft. high, which would throw the water back some 40 miles.

This system is, I am satisfied, the only one which will prove effective in opening the navigation of the Darling.

With this in view, I instructed one of my officers (Mr. Carleton) to collect all information at the disposal of the Department, and report on the feasibility of opening the Darling on this system all the way from Bourke to Wentworth, a distance of (say) 900 miles by river.

To investigate this subject to the extent that its importance seems to demand, a continuous survey and levels of the river should be carried out the whole distance. At present we only have a small scale survey, made some twenty-five years ago, and continuous levels for less than half the distance. The remainder of the distance the levels have only been compiled from various railway and other surveys, but they are sufficient for this preliminary investigation.

The fall in the river from Bourke to Wentworth is about 221 feet, giving an average fall of a fraction under 3 inches per mile. Dividing the river into four sections, at Pooncarie, Menindie, and Wilcannia, the maximum fall is between Bourke and Wilcannia, and is only some 5 per cent. more than at the lower end, between Pooncarie and Wentworth; so, for all practical purposes, the fall may be considered uniform.

Adopting 10 ft. lifts at the weirs, which I think will be found the most convenient and workable lift, some twenty-three locks will be required, and their average distance apart will be 40 miles. The distance between some of the locks may be much greater, and between others less, as it will be necessary to select suitable bends in the river to form cut-offs for the locks, and as far as practicable to select rock bars, which in places are numerous enough, whereon to construct the weirs.

The size of lock suggested by Mr. Carleton is 132 ft. long and 36 ft. wide. Since he reported, however, a return, compiled by the Sub-collector of Customs at Wentworth, of all the steamers and barges trading on the river has reached me, and I find the largest vessel on the river is a barge 123 ft. long, 29 ft. beam, 8 ft. 9 in. deep, registered 300 tons burden. The largest steamer is 122 ft. 3 in. long, 25 ft. 6 in. beam, 8 ft. 4 in. deep, registered 206 tons.

With this information before me, I think a less width than that proposed by either Messrs. Williams or Carleton should be adopted.

The size of lock which I recommend is 132 feet long, 33 feet wide. Such a lock would comfortably pass the largest vessel on the river—indeed, would admit of an increase in the beam, and it would affect a saving in lockage water of 11 per cent. on that proposed by Mr. Williams, and $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on that proposed by Mr. Carleton. This is an important consideration on such a river as the Darling, which has frequently almost ceased to flow.

A considerable amount of dredging will be necessary at the upper end of each 40-mile section below the locks. The next lock below will throw water back this distance, but without increasing the depth at upper end; this can only be accomplished by dredging. In the estimate, I am allowing a quarter of a million sterling for this work.

The whole cost I estimate at £1,200 per mile, or (say) one million and eighty thousand sterling.

To

To secure permanent navigation through such an extent of country, this certainly is not a large sum; yet, until settlement increases, it will probably not directly pay interest on the outlay, but if it acts as a feeder to our railways, and secures all the wool and other traffic to and from the north-western district for our railways, the indirect benefit will be very great.

The weirs will also assist in conserving water for irrigation, which in the near future must be turned to profitable account all along our western rivers, as nothing tends to increase settlement so much as irrigation where there is good communication. It is not at all improbable if this work be undertaken that it will be found that settlement, and the traffic consequent thereupon, will increase rapidly as the work progresses.

The annual working expenses, such as lock-keepers, dredging, repairs, &c., &c., might be put down at £9,000 per year; 4 per cent. interest on £1,080,000 = £43,200; total, £52,200.

To meet this, the earnings would have to amount to £58 per mile, or 27,840 tons per annum, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton per mile for the whole distance.

For short distances, goods might be able to pay this rate of toll, over and above ordinary freight charges; but for long distances, such a rate would be prohibition; so that probably an average of 40,000 to 50,000 tons per mile per annum would be required.

I find, however, from the returns sent in by the Sub-collector of Customs of Wentworth, that the largest quantity of wool that ever passed through Wentworth from the Darling in one year was in 1888, when 65,530 bales passed, the river being open for navigation nearly the whole year. This, with allowance for general cargo, represents a tonnage of 12,000 for the year, or one-fourth the estimated quantity necessary to pay interest. It must further be borne in mind that a great quantity of this wool must have been collected along the river, and therefore the total must be considerably reduced to arrive at an average number of mile tons.

It is, therefore, clear that no immediate direct return for the expenditure can be counted upon; but I think a prospective and indirect return may fairly be counted upon as sufficient, I have no doubt, to warrant the expenditure being incurred.

If the rates could be so arranged to divert the traffic without increasing the cost to the station-owners, the 65,000 bales of wool which passed through the adjoining Colonies in 1888 might be secured for our railways and for export from Sydney.

I find that the present charge for carriage of goods by river between Bourke and Wentworth is about £3 per ton. Were lock tolls of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton per mile imposed, this would amount to an apparently additional charge of £1 17s. 6d., or 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the whole distance; but it must be borne in mind that were the river open to free and constant navigation, the steamer-owners could afford to carry at a greatly-reduced rate. At present the river is free of tolls, but the steamers have to be laid up idle for fully two-thirds of every year on an average, and sometimes for two and three years at a time, waiting for a fresh to come down and open navigation.

With an improved river it is possible carriers could pay the high tolls named without increasing the present rates of freight, but I think a considerable reduction in tolls should be made for long-distance goods; indeed, I can see no reason whatever why the rates should not be differential, and thus work the traffic in conjunction with the railways, to the mutual advantage of each system of transport.

Were the Darling opened to permanent navigation in the manner proposed, few countries could show such a stretch of inland navigation acquired at so small a cost. In England it is estimated that there are 3,000 miles of canals constructed at an original cost of £20,000,000, or £6,600 per mile—exactly five and a half times the estimated cost of opening the Darling.

While the average size of locks on the English canals is only about 80 feet by 14 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, and on a large number of important English canals the locks are but 72 feet by 7 feet by 4 feet, those proposed on the Darling are 132 feet by 33 feet by 8 feet, which would freely pass vessels of fully 300 tons burden.

Canals in Europe were, in the first instance, naturally made between manufacturing centres where improved communication was required. Along the same routes the railways were afterwards constructed, and thus entering into direct competition with the canals, which they very soon superseded.

Mr. Grierson, in his work on railway rates, points out that “when a large traffic can be conveyed in full boat-loads; where the country is flat, and there are consequently few locks; where large vessels propelled by steam can be used; when works are so situated that the cost of collection or delivery can be saved. . . . Where such conditions exist, canals may compete successfully for heavy traffic with railways.”

As all these conditions are satisfied on the Darling to the fullest extent, there can be no doubt but that very cheap carriage would be the result of permanently opening the navigation. In this case, however, unlike most cases in Europe, we have no direct railway competition to fear, as the river traffic, if properly worked, would feed the railway, collecting wool and produce from, and delivering stores to, districts quite out of reach by railway, and likely to remain so almost for all time.

In France the importance of inland navigation is fully recognized by the State, and every river capable of being made navigable has been improved.

The waterways at present consist of navigable rivers 4,627 miles, made so at an outlay of £2,930 per mile; canals, 2,967 miles, constructed at a cost of £11,034 per mile;—in all, some forty-six and a quarter millions sterling has been expended on inland navigation, while the yearly maintenance costs some £336,000 or (say) £44 5s. per mile.

(In

In my estimate I have put down the maintenance of the Darling navigation at £10 per mile. This figure, although less than one-fourth the cost in France, may seem low, but is really high in proportion, when it is borne in mind that in France canal locks are on an average less than 2 miles apart, as compared with 40 miles on the Darling.

The maintenance of canals, with the numerous large embankments, over and under bridges, aqueducts, tow-paths, and other works to maintain, &c., is very costly, and besides in many cases pumping on a very large scale has to be resorted to to keep up the supply at the head of the canal. All this is taken into account in the sum I have named as cost of maintenance at £44 5s. per mile.

On some important canals, such as the Rhine-Marne canal, 193 miles long, there are 177 locks, or one every $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and over seven (7) million gallons of water has to be pumped daily to keep up the supply.

In England, on 2,240 miles of canal, there are some 1,901 locks, or one every $1\frac{1}{3}$ mile; so, compared with European canals, the Darling will be an inexpensive water-way to keep open.

Every opportunity should be availed of to conserve water along the Darling in the numerous lakes and ana branches, by constructing proper dams with self-acting sluice gates, so that they may be filled during floods, and the water impounded. With regulating outlet sluices the water could be let off as required to replenish that lost by evaporation, lockage, &c., and thus secure the permanence of the navigation. I have put down the sum of £50,000 in my estimate for this purpose.

I estimate the cost of the whole undertaking as follows:—

To 23 locks complete, at £23,000 each, average	...	...	...	...	£529,000
To 23 weirs, average cost at, say, £5,000	...	...	...	...	115,000
To 23 lock-keepers' houses at, say, £400	...	...	...	...	9,200
To dams and sluices in lakes and ana branches, say	...	...	...	...	50,000
To wharfs and cranes	...	...	...	...	20,000
To snagging and clearing river banks	...	...	...	...	25,000
To dredging in river	...	...	...	...	250,000
To preliminary surveys	...	...	...	...	6,000
To engineering, supervision, contingencies, say, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	75,800
Total	...	...	...	...	£1,080,000

So far I have only dealt with the question of opening permanent navigation between Wentworth and Bourke, a distance of 900 miles. There is no reason why the same improvement should not be continued up past Brewarrina to Walgett, a further distance of 290 miles, with an equally beneficial result to the country passed through. The fall in the river and other conditions generally are almost identical; so that the cost may fairly be put down at the same rate, viz., £1,200 per mile, making this length cost £348,000.

It will thus be seen that for less than 1,500,000 sterling, permanent navigation, and consequently cheap carriage, would be secured along 1,200 miles of river, lying wholly within the interior of this Colony.

I would recommend that one lock be first constructed at the lower end of the river (say) about 40 miles above Wentworth. Experience would be gained in carrying out this work that would ensure economy in designing and carrying out the remainder of the locks required up the river.

In the meantime, a proper survey of the whole river should be put in hand, with detail surveys, soundings, borings, &c., taken at each site, where it would be suitable to construct a lock.

C. W. DARLEY.

[Fifty-three plans.]

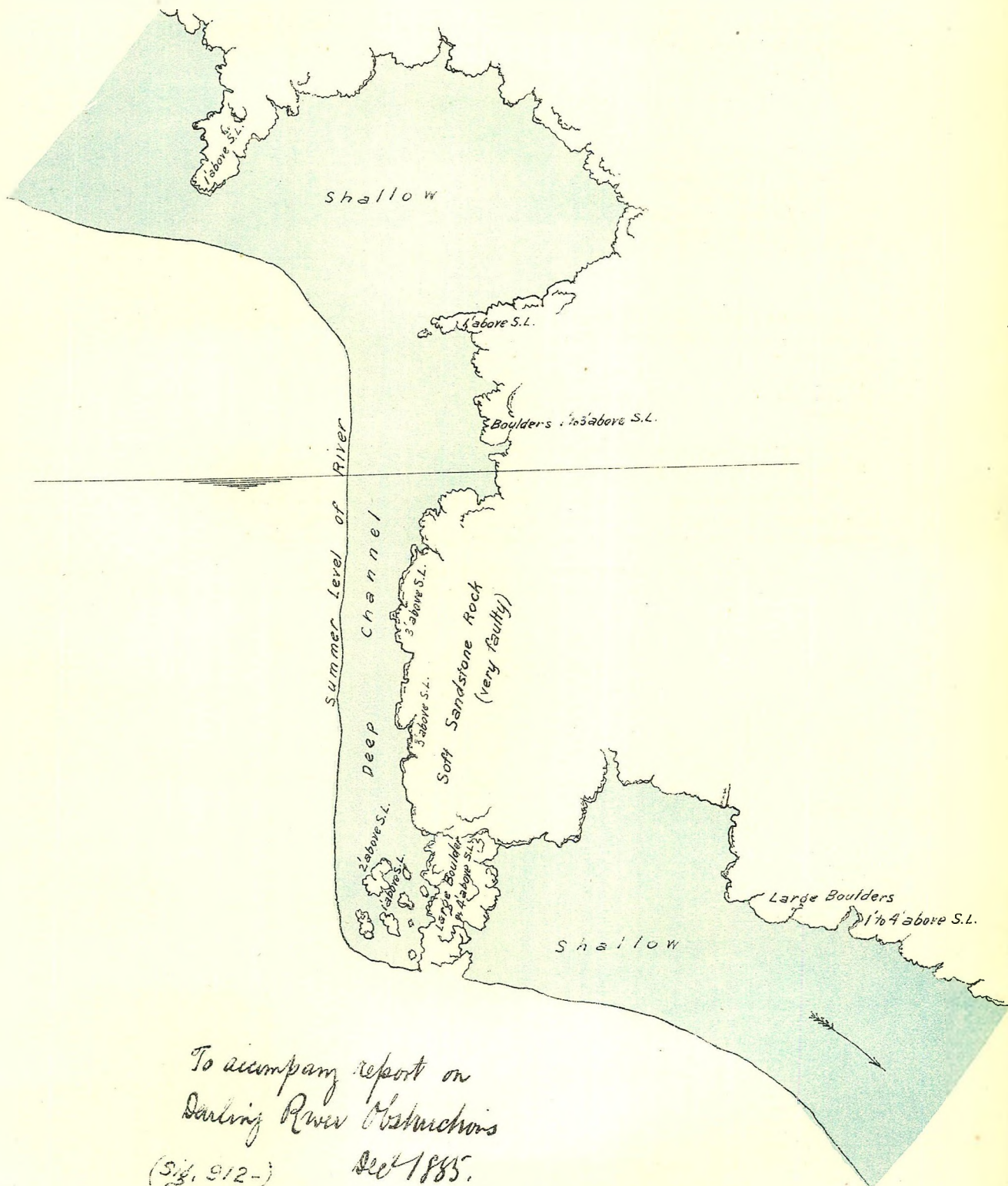
Sketch Plan of Rocks

DARLING RIVER

3 miles above Warmoll's Selection

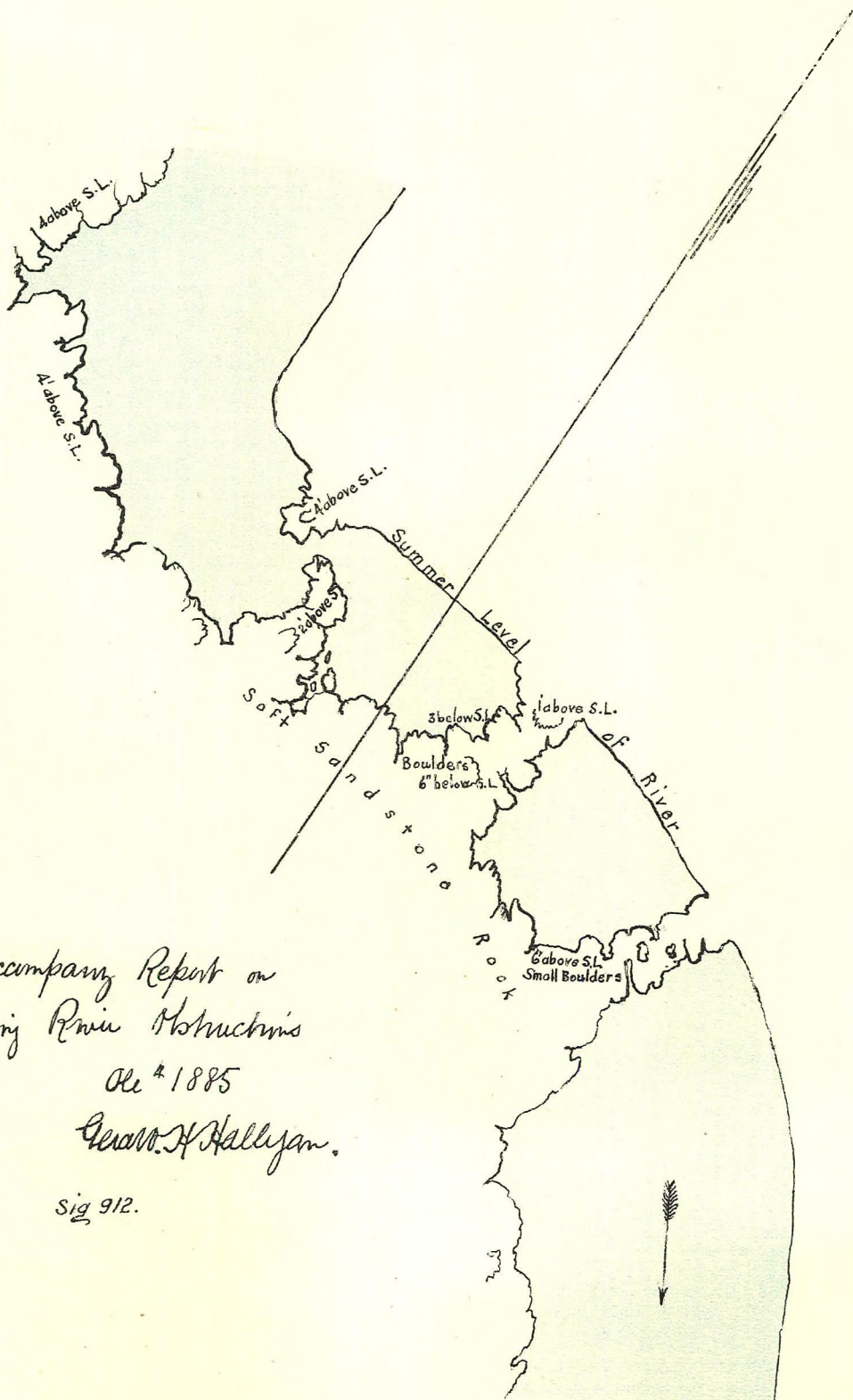
21 miles above Bourke.

Scale (approx) = 80 FT to 1 inch



To accompany report on
 Darling River Obstructions
 (Sigs. 912-) Dec 1885.
 Geo. D. Halligan.

Sketch Plan of Rocks
— DARLING RIVER —
2½ miles above Warmolls Selection
— 21 miles above Bourke —
— Scale (approx) = 80 FT. TO INCH —

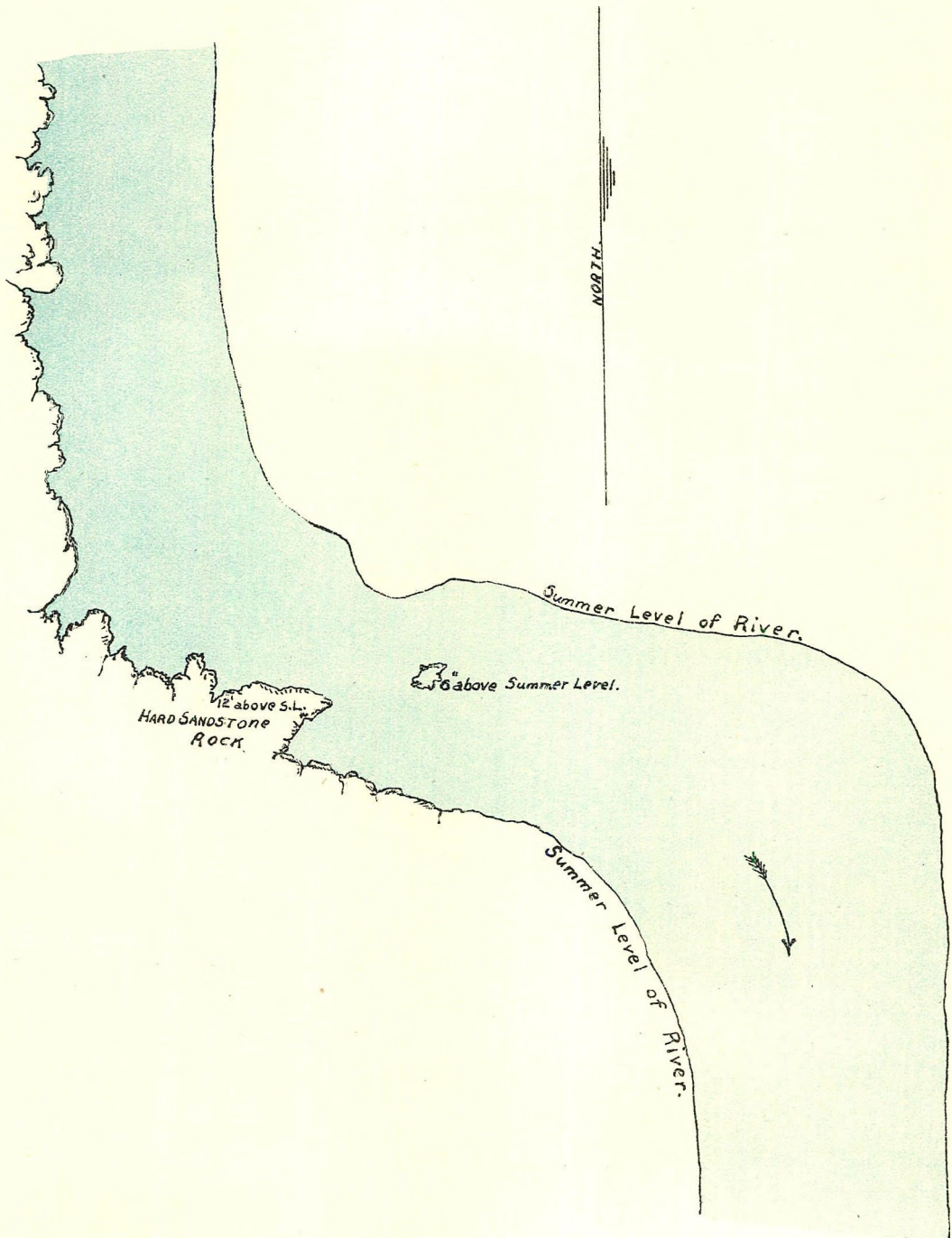


To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstructions
Dec 1885
Geo. H. Halliday.

Sig 912.

Sketch Plan of Rocks.
— DARLING RIVER —
— 1½ miles above "JANDRA" Station —
— 10 miles below Bourke —
— SCALE (approx) = 80^{ft} to 1 inch. —

5



To accompany report in
Darling River Obstructions
Dec 2 1885
(sig 912) - Gerald H. Halligan.

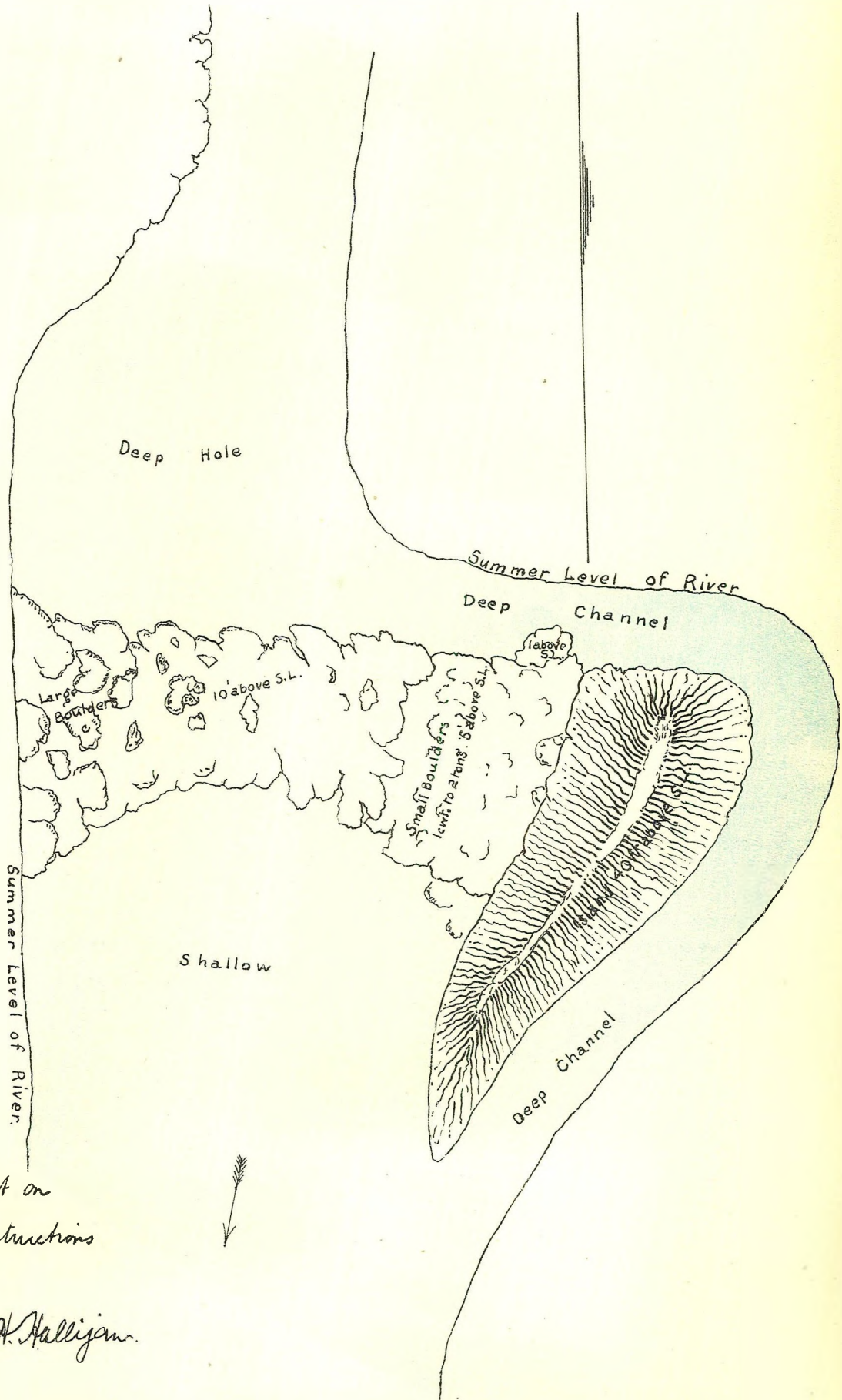
Sketch Plan of Rocks.

— DARLING RIVER —

12 miles below "YANDA" Station (by water)
6 do do do (by land)

— 31 miles below Bourke —

— Scale (approx) = 80 FT to inch —



To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstructions
Dec 27 1885

Geo W. H. Halligan.

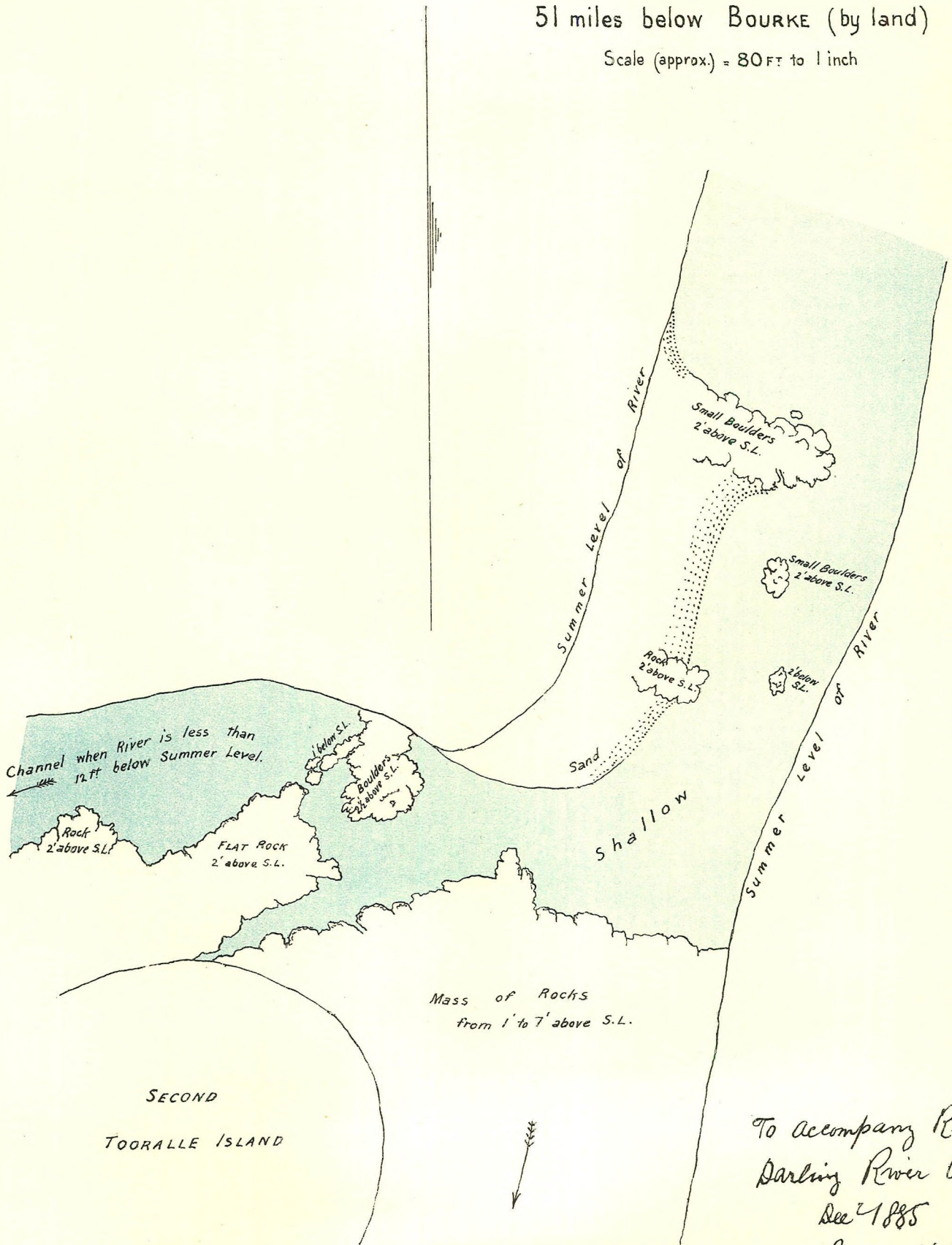
(sig 9/12)

APPENDIX 5.

Sketch Plan of Rocks DARLING RIVER

3½ miles above 'OLD TOORALLE' Station
51 miles below BOURKE (by land)

Scale (approx.) = 80 FT to 1 inch



To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstruction
Dec 1885
Gerard H. Halligan

(Sig. 912-)

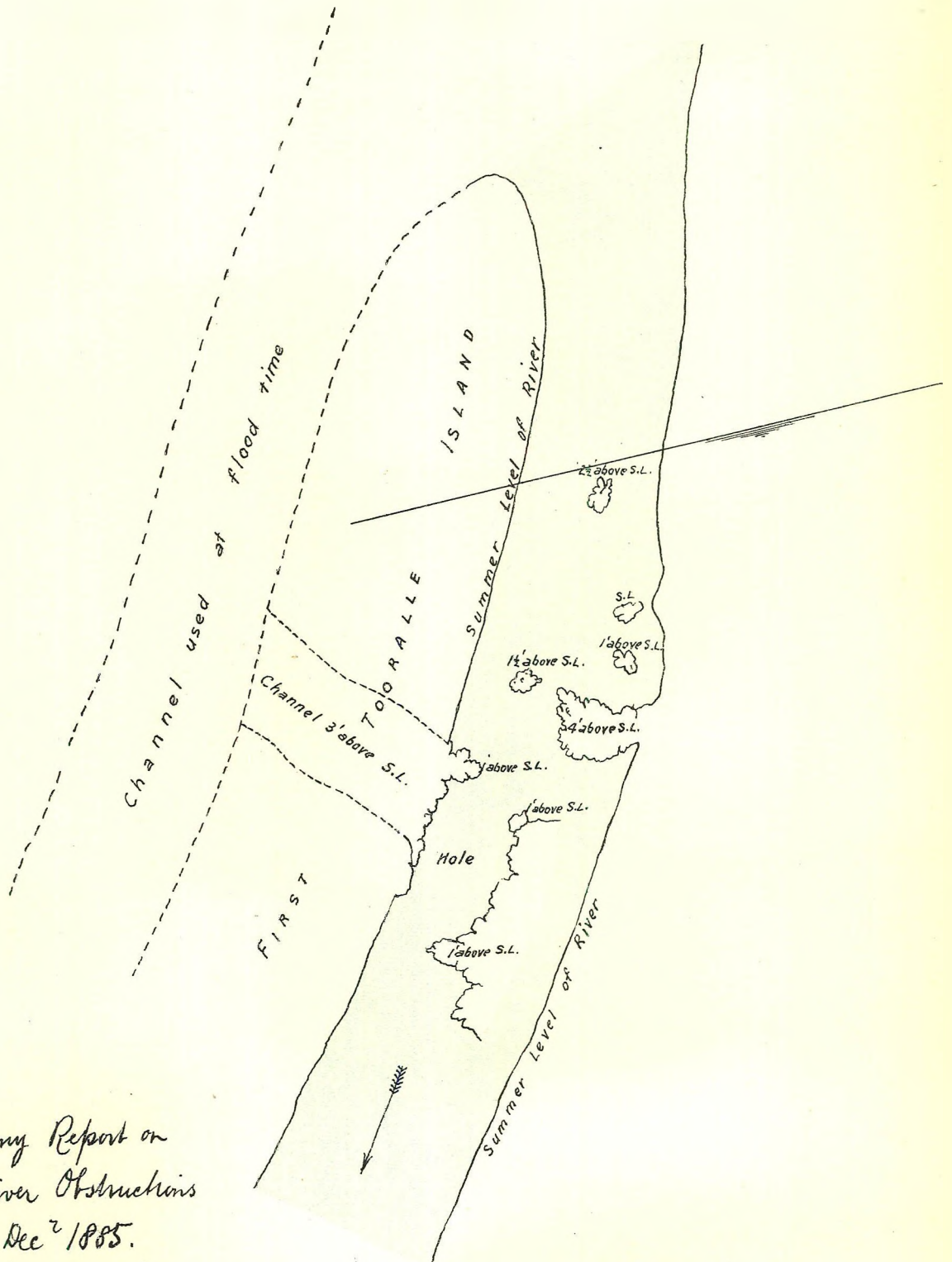
APPENDIX 6.

Sketch Plan of Rocks
DARLING RIVER

8

1½ miles above "OLD TOORALLE" Station
53 miles below BOURKE (by land)

Scale (approx.) = 80 FT to 1 inch.



To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstructions
Dec^r 1885.

Gerard H. Halligan

(Sig. 912-)

APPENDIX 7.

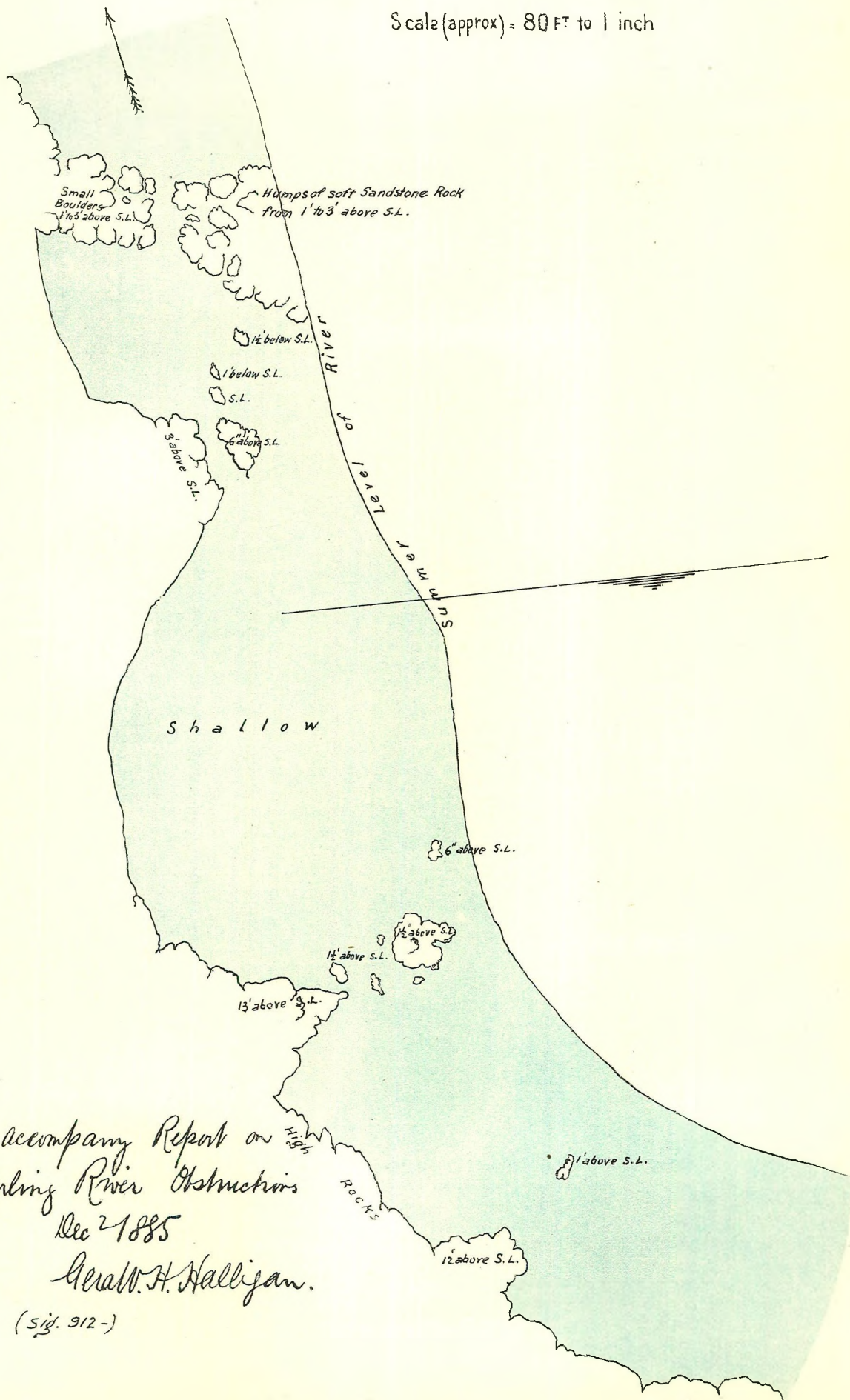
Sketch Plan of Rocks

9

DARLING RIVER

1 mile above "OLD TOORALLE" Station
53 miles below BOURKE. (by land)

Scale (approx) = 80 FT to 1 inch



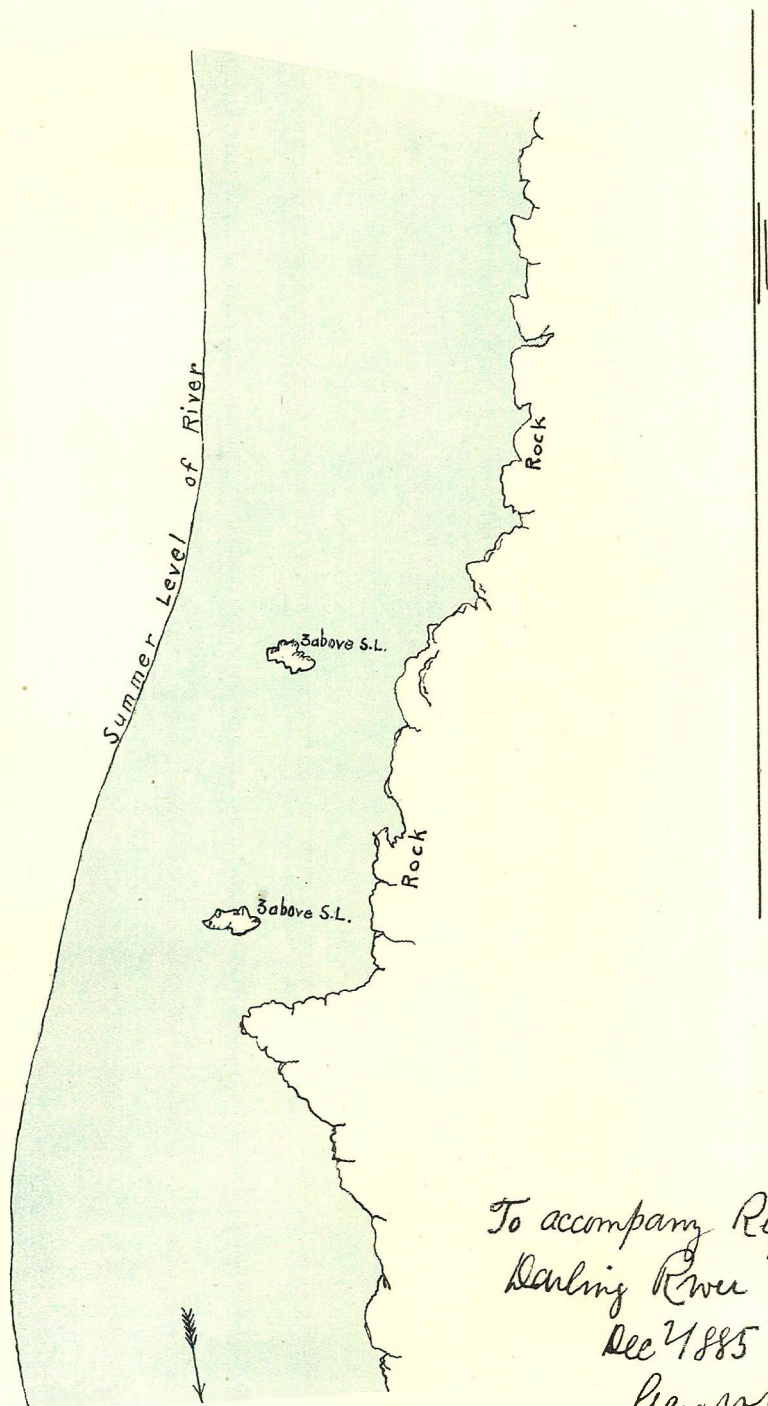
To accompany Report on ^{High} Darling River Obstructions
Dec 2 1885
Gerald H. Halligan.

(Sig. 912-)

Sketch Plan of Rocks DARLING RIVER

½ miles above "MACKAYS" Station (by land)
14 miles above Louth (by land)
60 miles below Bourke (by land)

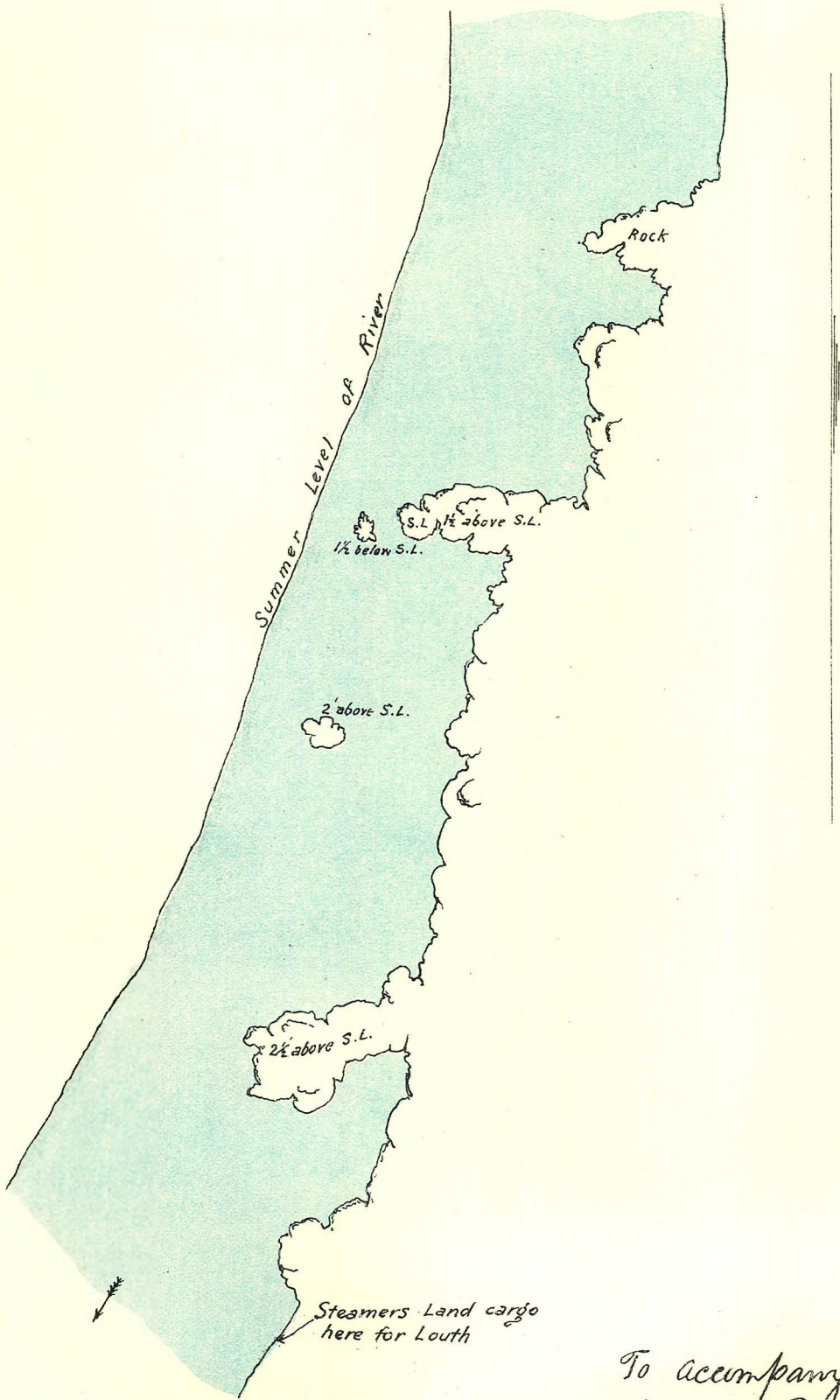
— Scale (approx.) = 80 FT. TO 1 INCH. —



Sig 912.

To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstructions
Dec 1885
Geo W. H. Halligan.

Sketch Plan of Rocks
 DARLING RIVER
 at "LOUTH"
 75 miles below BOURKE (by land)
 Scale (approx) = 80 FT to 1 inch



(Sig. 912-)

To accompany Report on
 Darling River Obstructions
 Dec 21 1885.

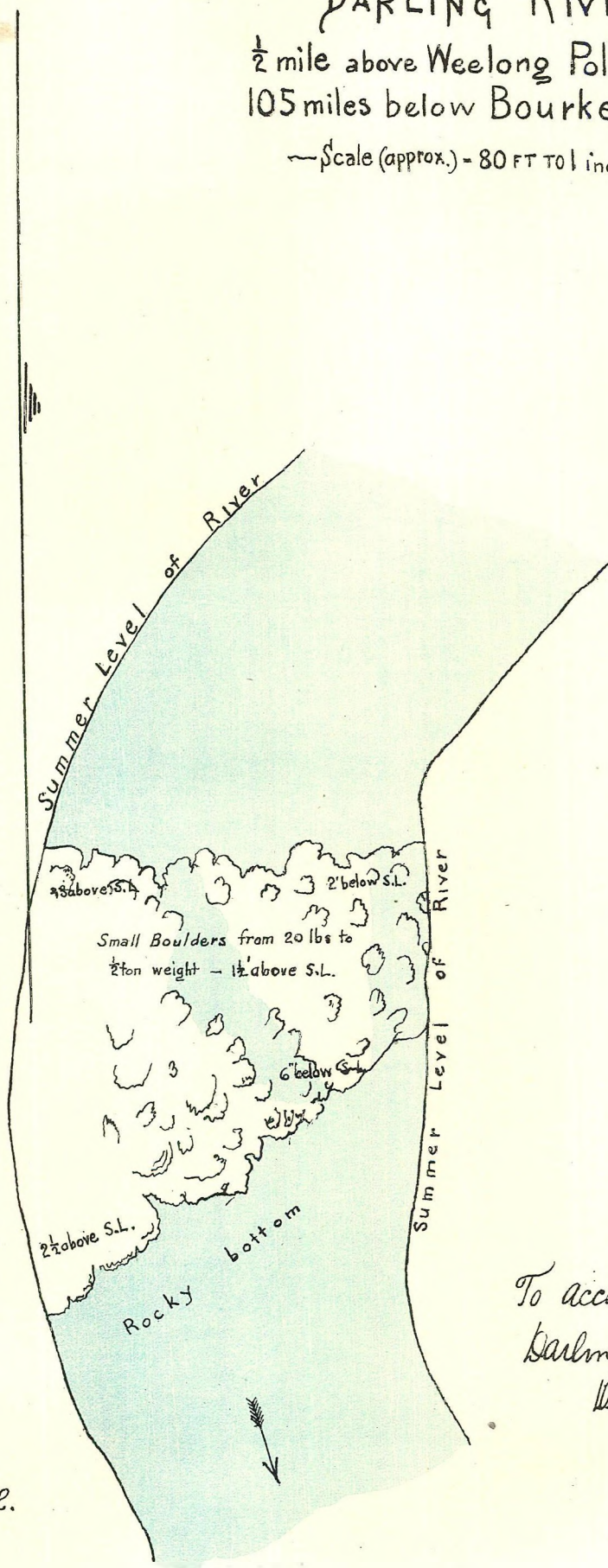
Gerard H. Halligan.

APPENDIX 10.

Sketch Plan of Rocks DARLING RIVER

1/2 mile above Weelong Police Station
105 miles below Bourke (by land)

— Scale (approx.) - 80 FT TO 1 inch. —



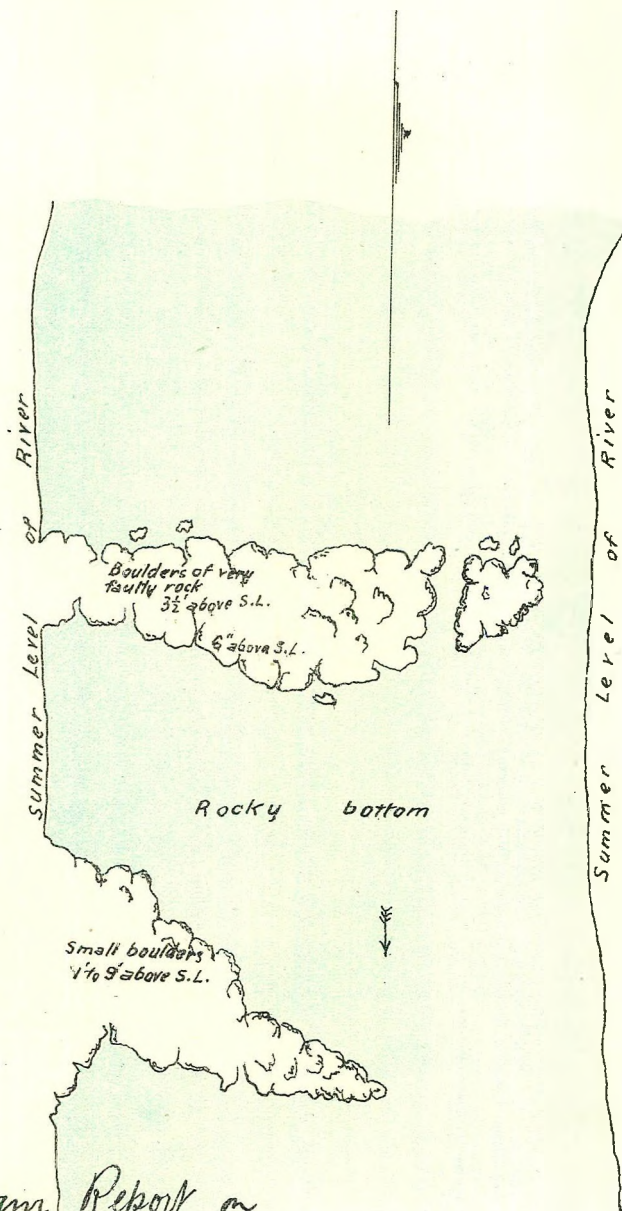
To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstructions
Dec 21 1885
Genl. H. Halligan.

Sig 912.

Sketch Plan of Rocks DARLING RIVER

$\frac{1}{3}$ mile above Weelong Police Station
105 miles below BOURKE (by land)

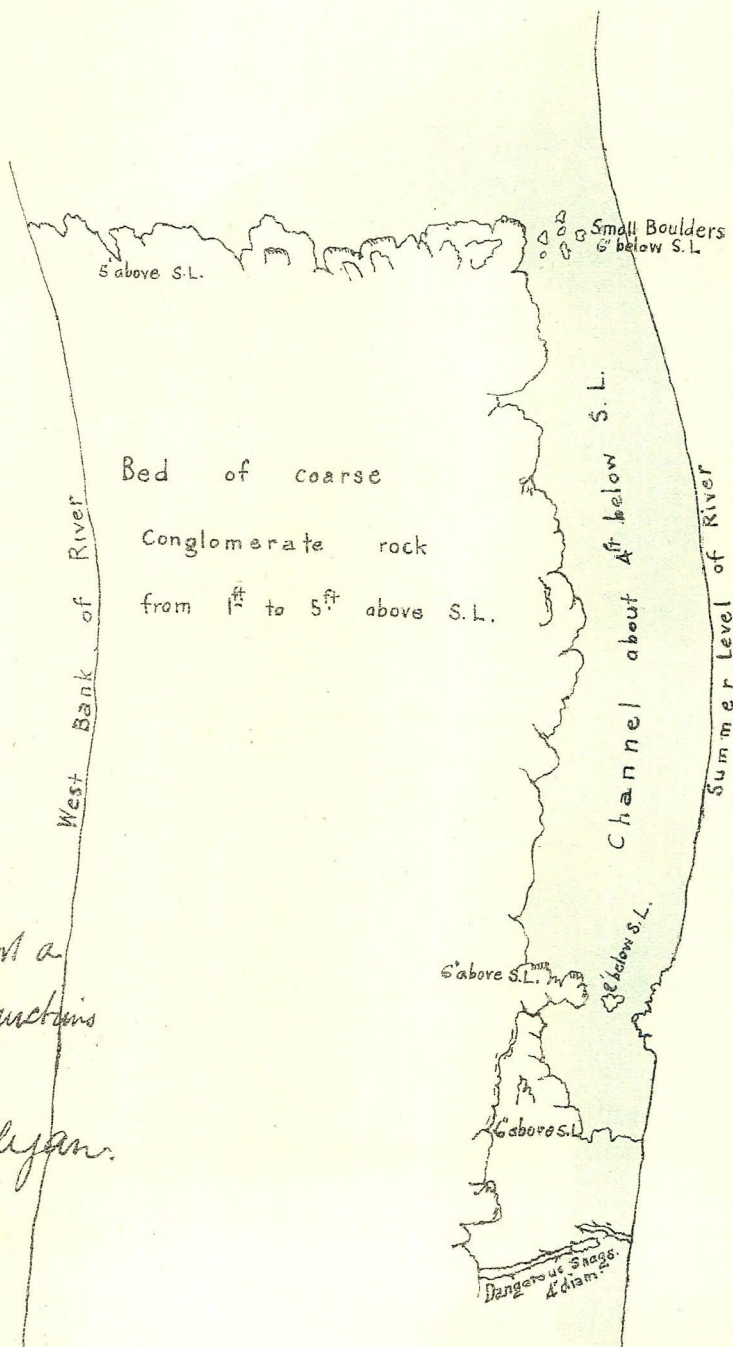
Scale (approx.) = 80 FT to 1 inch



To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstructions
Dec 2 1885

(Sig 912-) Geratt H. Halligan

Sketch Plan of Rocks
 — DARLING RIVER —
 4 miles below "Killara" Station
 123 miles below Bourke (by land)
 — Scale (approx) = 80 F.T. to 1 inch —



To Accompany Report on
 Darling River Obstructions
 Dec 2 1885.
 Genl. H. Halloran.

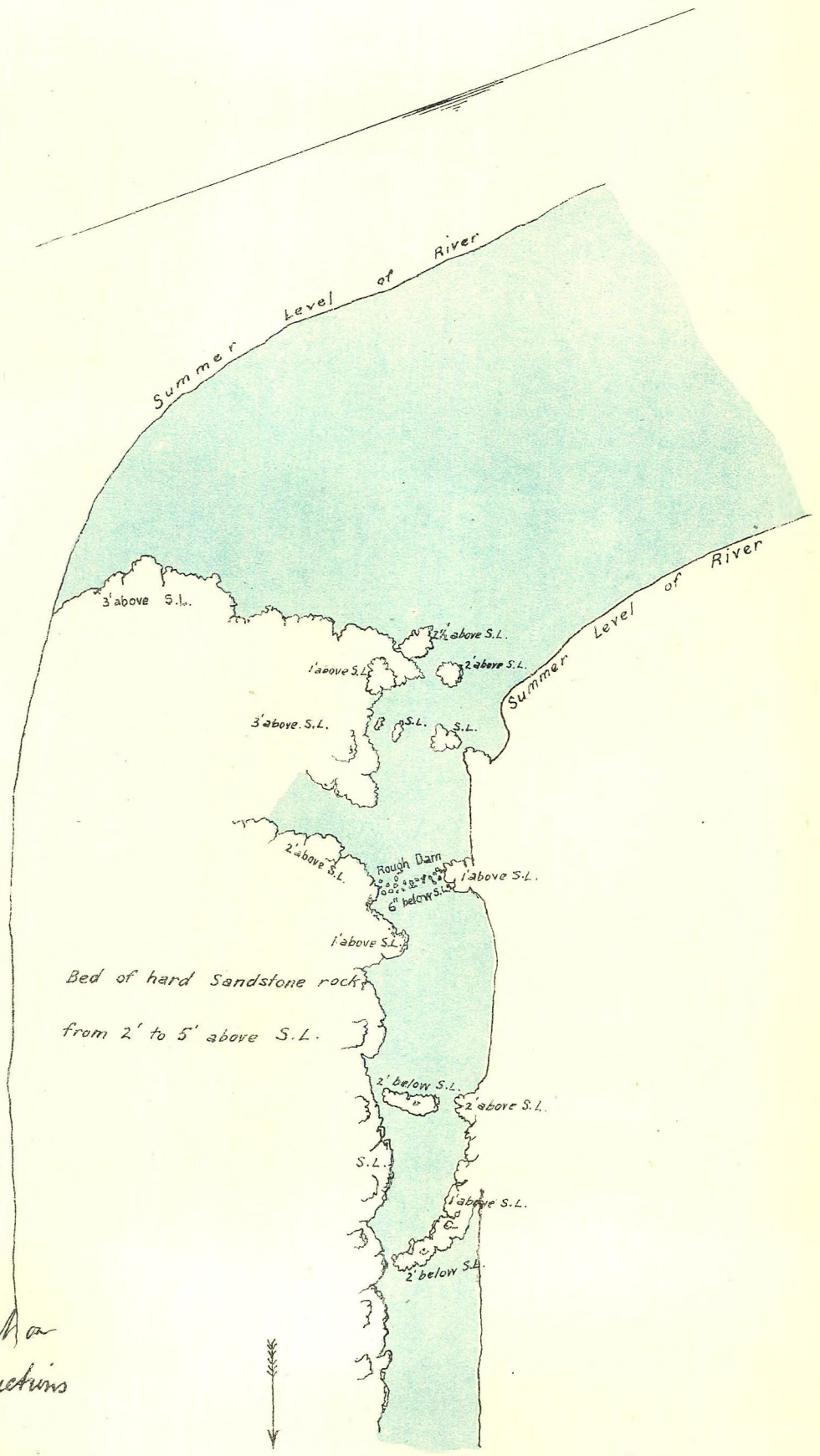
(Sig 9/2)

APPENDIX 13.

Sketch Plan of Rocks DARLING RIVER

3 miles above "BUDDA" Station
15 1/2 miles below Bourke (by land)

Scale (approx) = 80 FT to 1 inch.



To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstructions
Dec 1885.

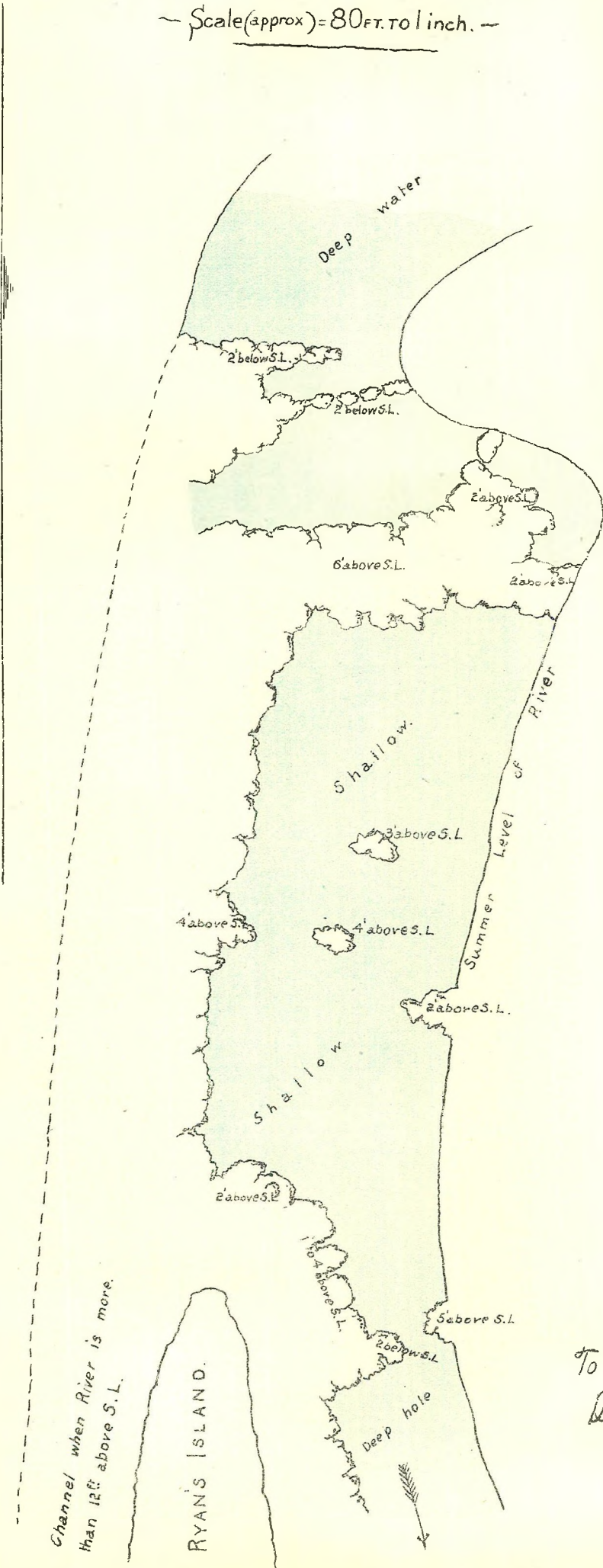
Geo. W. H. Halligan.
(Sig. 912-)

Sketch Plan of Rocks

- DARLING RIVER -

2 miles below "BUDDA" Station.
156 miles below Bourke (byland)

- Scale (approx) = 80 FT. TO 1 INCH. -

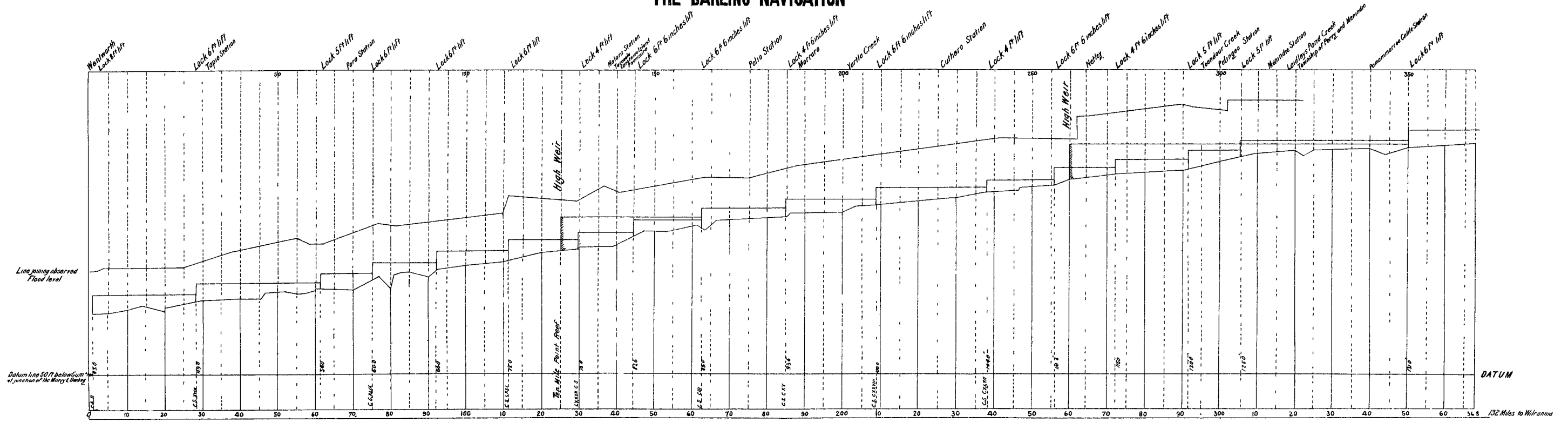


To accompany Report on
Darling River Obstructions
Dec 1885

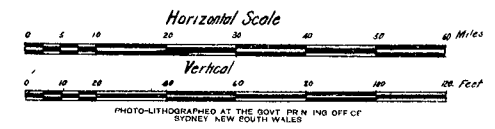
Charles Halliday.

THE DARLING NAVIGATION

Section from Wentworth to 368 Miles



(Sig 912)



THE DARLING NAVIGATION

SKETCH PLAN OF LOCK 6 Feet Lift

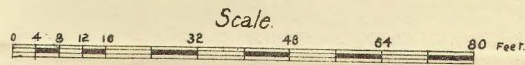
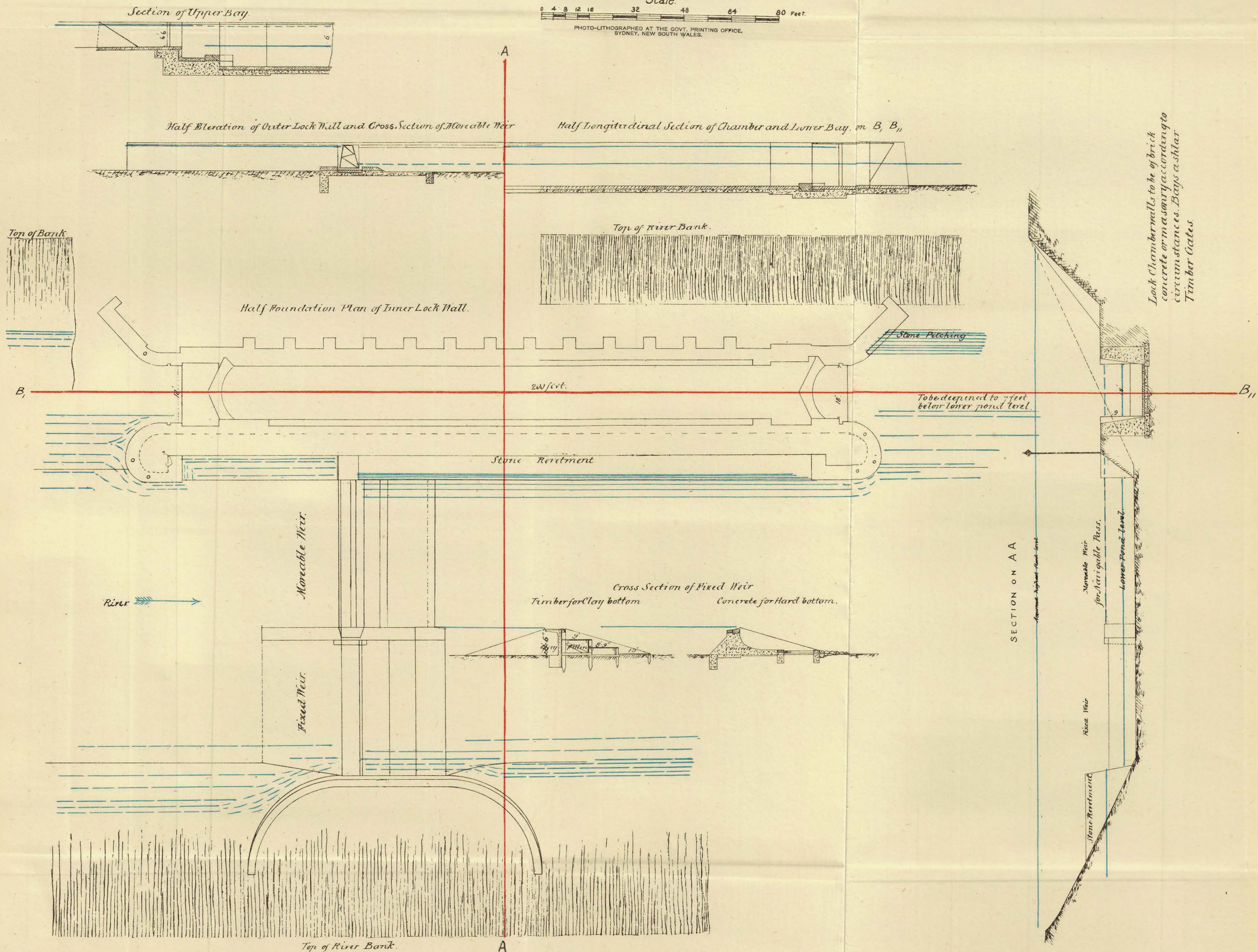


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



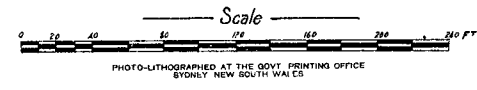
Lock Chamber walls to be of brick concrete or masonry according to circumstances. Bays a similar Timber Gates

(Sig 912.)

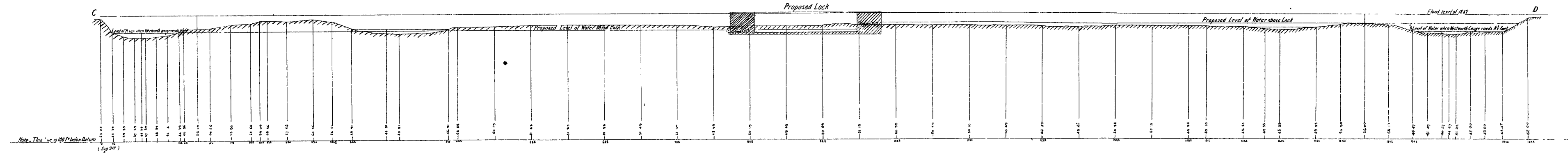
APPENDIX 18

DARLING RIVER PROPOSED LOCK

LONGITUDINAL SECTION ON CENTRE OF FLOOD CUT



Auth. 29/12/28

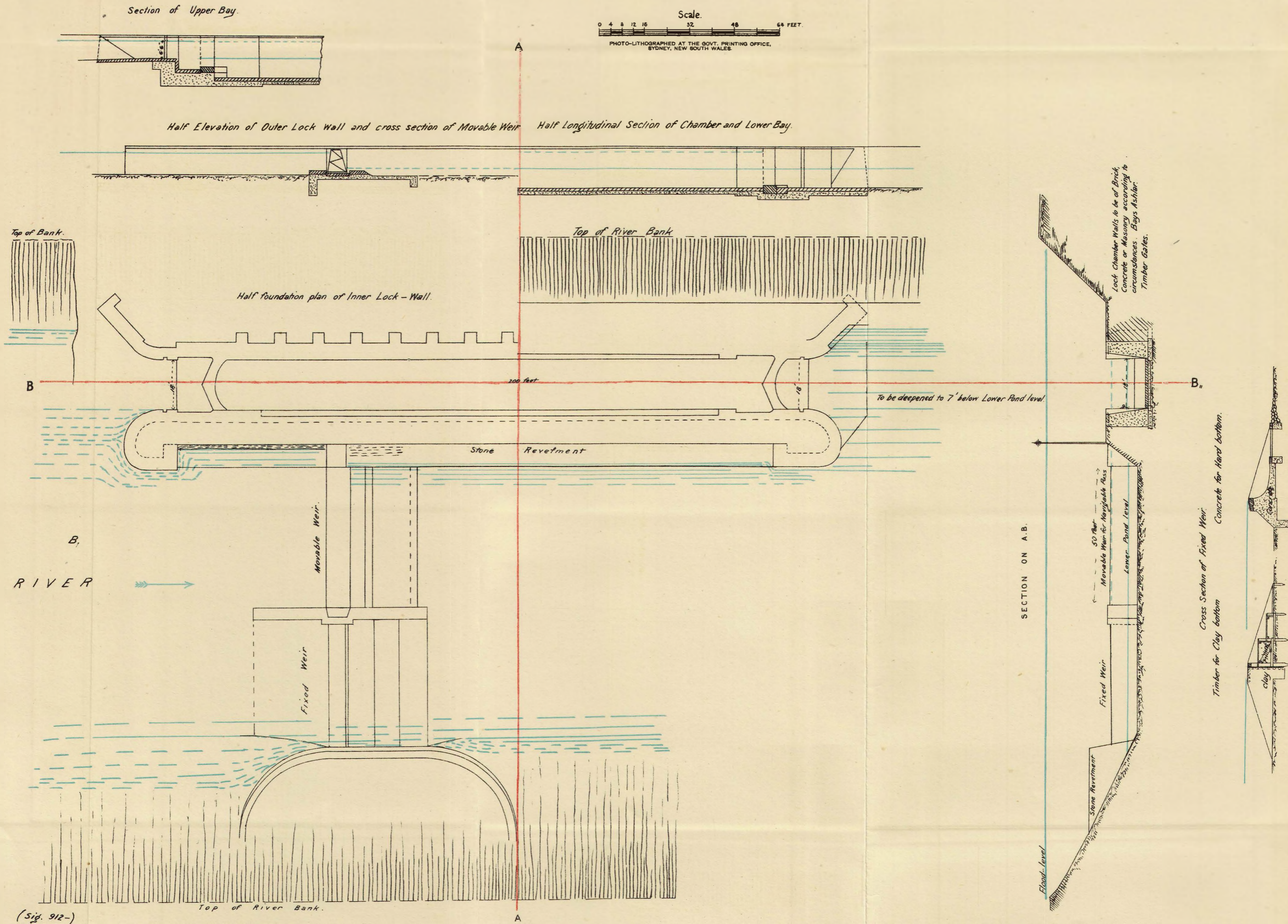


Note - This is 100 ft below datum

(See 910)

RIVER DARLING NAVIGATION

SKETCH PLAN OF A LOCK.



Scale.
0 4 8 12 16 32 48 64 FEET.
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECTION ON A.B.

Cross Section of Fixed Weir.
Concrete for Hard bottom
Timber for Clay bottom

Lock Chamber Walls to be of Brick,
Concrete or Masonry, according to
circumstances. Bays Ashlar,
Timber Gates.

To be deepened to 7' below Lower Pond level.

Half foundation plan of Inner Lock-Wall.

Half Longitudinal Section of Chamber and Lower Bay.

Section of Upper Bay.

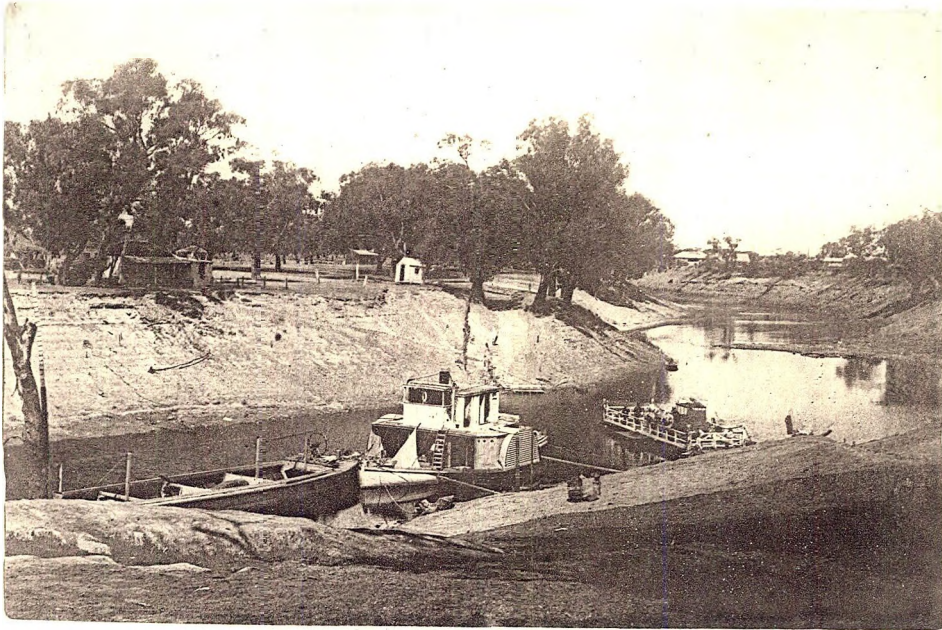
Half Elevation of Outer Lock Wall and cross section of Movable Weir.

Top of Bank.

Top of River Bank.

Top of River Bank.

(Sig. 912-)



WILCANNIA CROSSING.



STEAMER "ENTERPRISE" AT ENTRANCE TO PROPOSED LOCK.



Fig. 912.

A "BIG SNAG"



101 MILES ABOVE WENTWORTH.



CHRISTMAS ROCKS.





"FLOOD TIME."



WILCANNIA ROCKS.



Fig. 912.

WOOL BARGE.

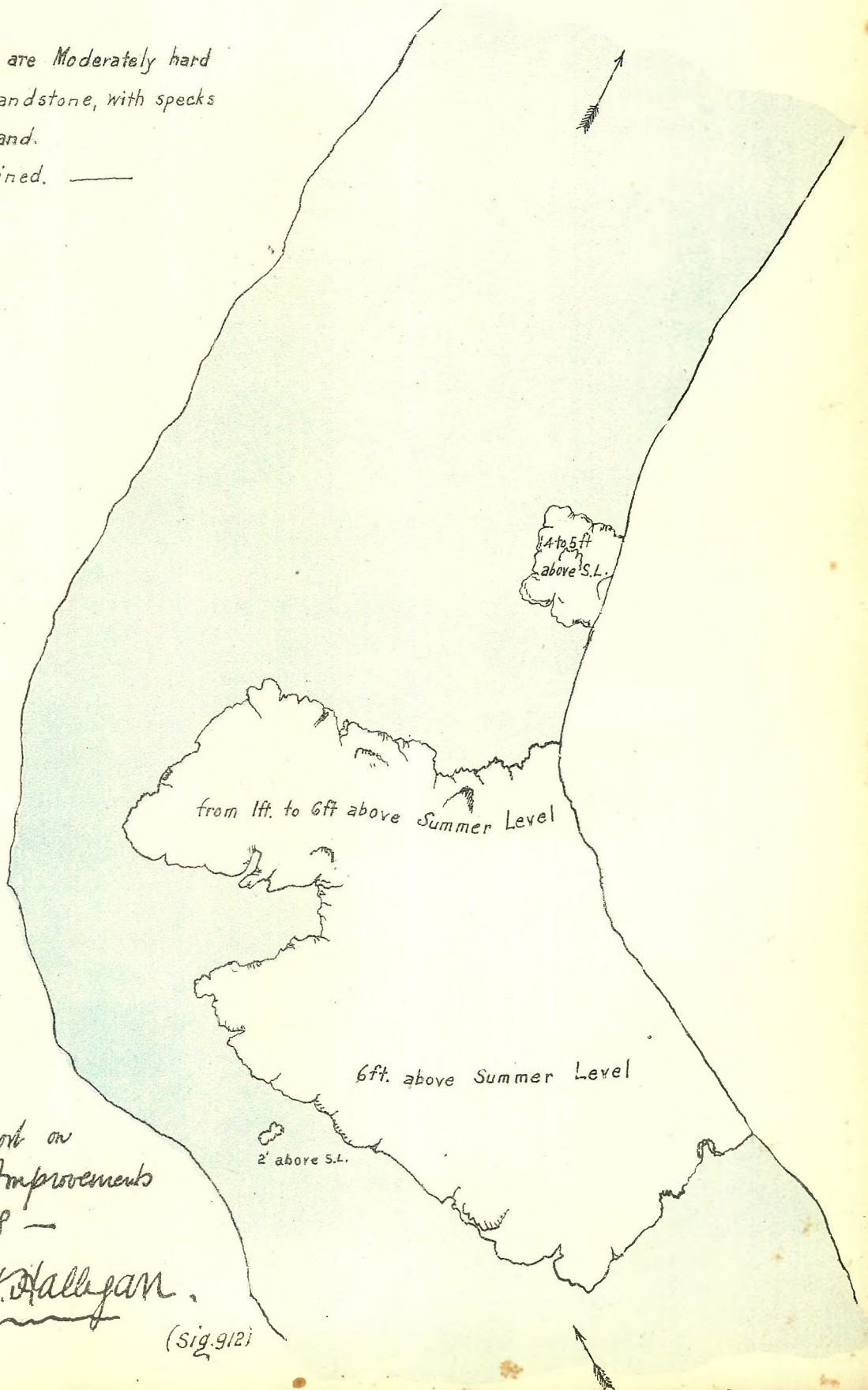
Sketch Plan TEN MILE POINT ROCKS

DARLING RIVER

486 miles from Wentworth

Scale (approx) 80 ft to 1 Inch

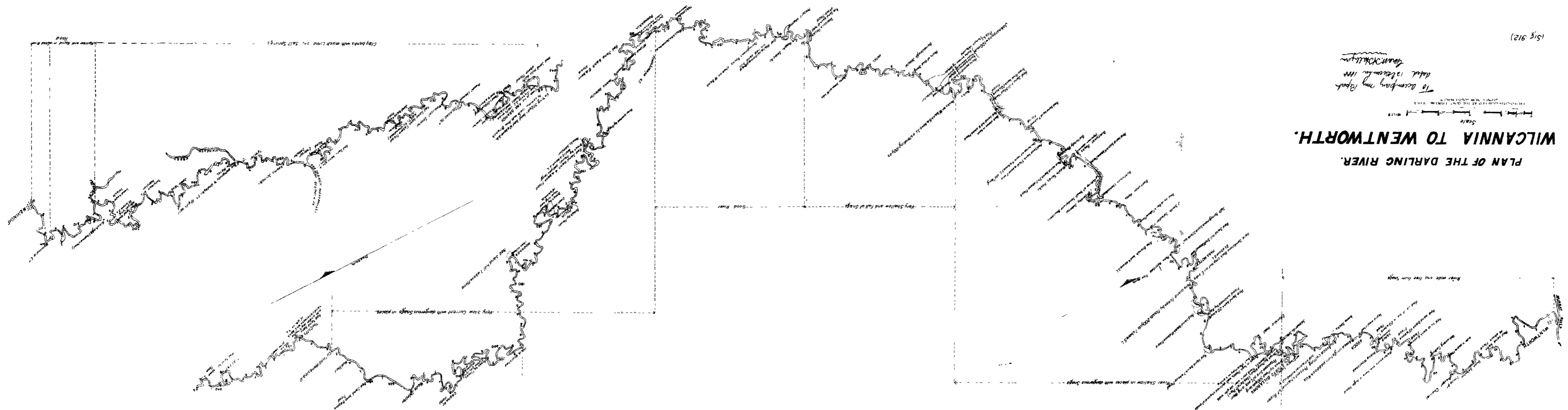
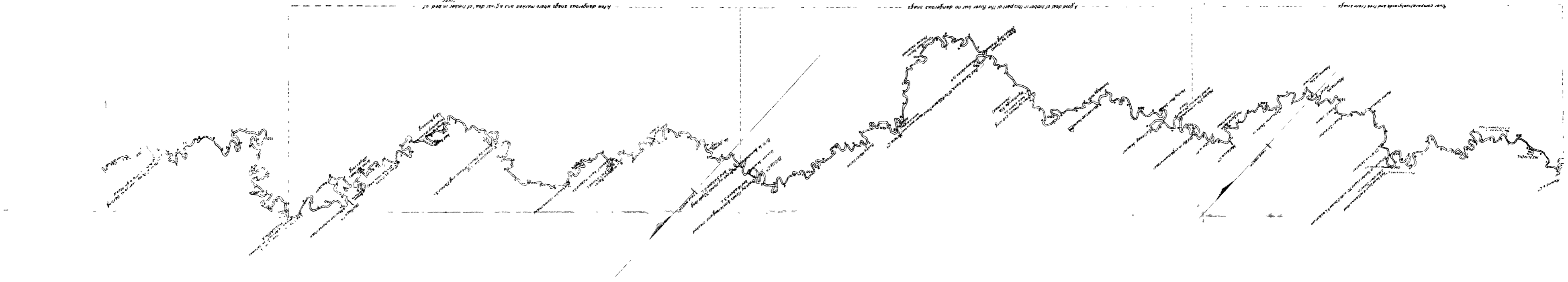
Note:- These Rocks are Moderately hard
ferruginous Sandstone, with specks
of quartzite Sand.
Sample obtained. —



To accompany Report on
Darling River Improvements
12th Dec^r 1888 —

Geo. W. Halligan.

(Sig. 912)



WILCANNIA TO WENTWORTH.
PLAN OF THE DARLING RIVER.

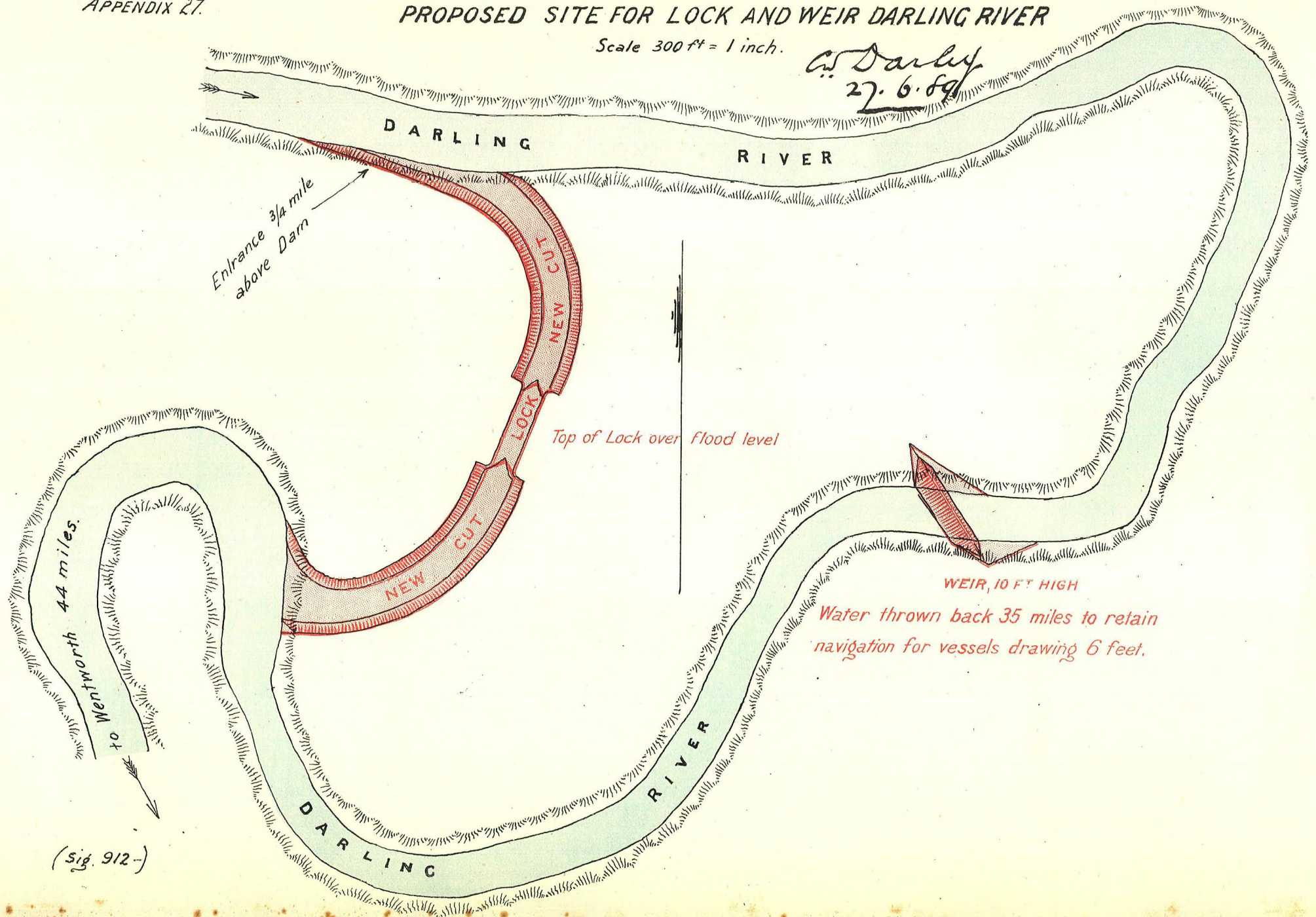
1516 9121

APPENDIX 26

PLAN OF
PROPOSED SITE FOR LOCK AND WEIR DARLING RIVER

Scale 300 ft = 1 inch.

C. Darby
27. 6. 89



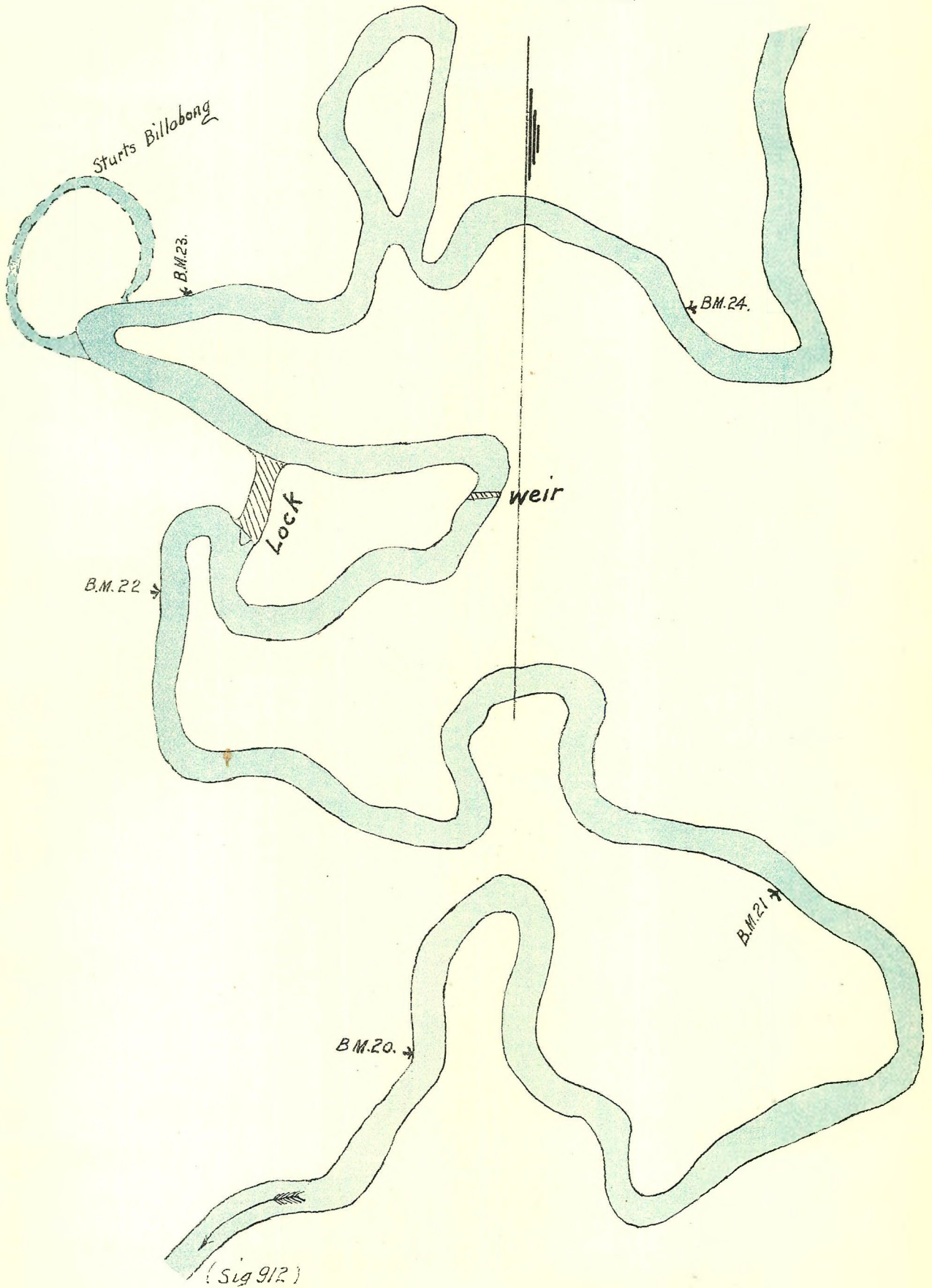
(Sig. 912-)

APPENDIX 28.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.

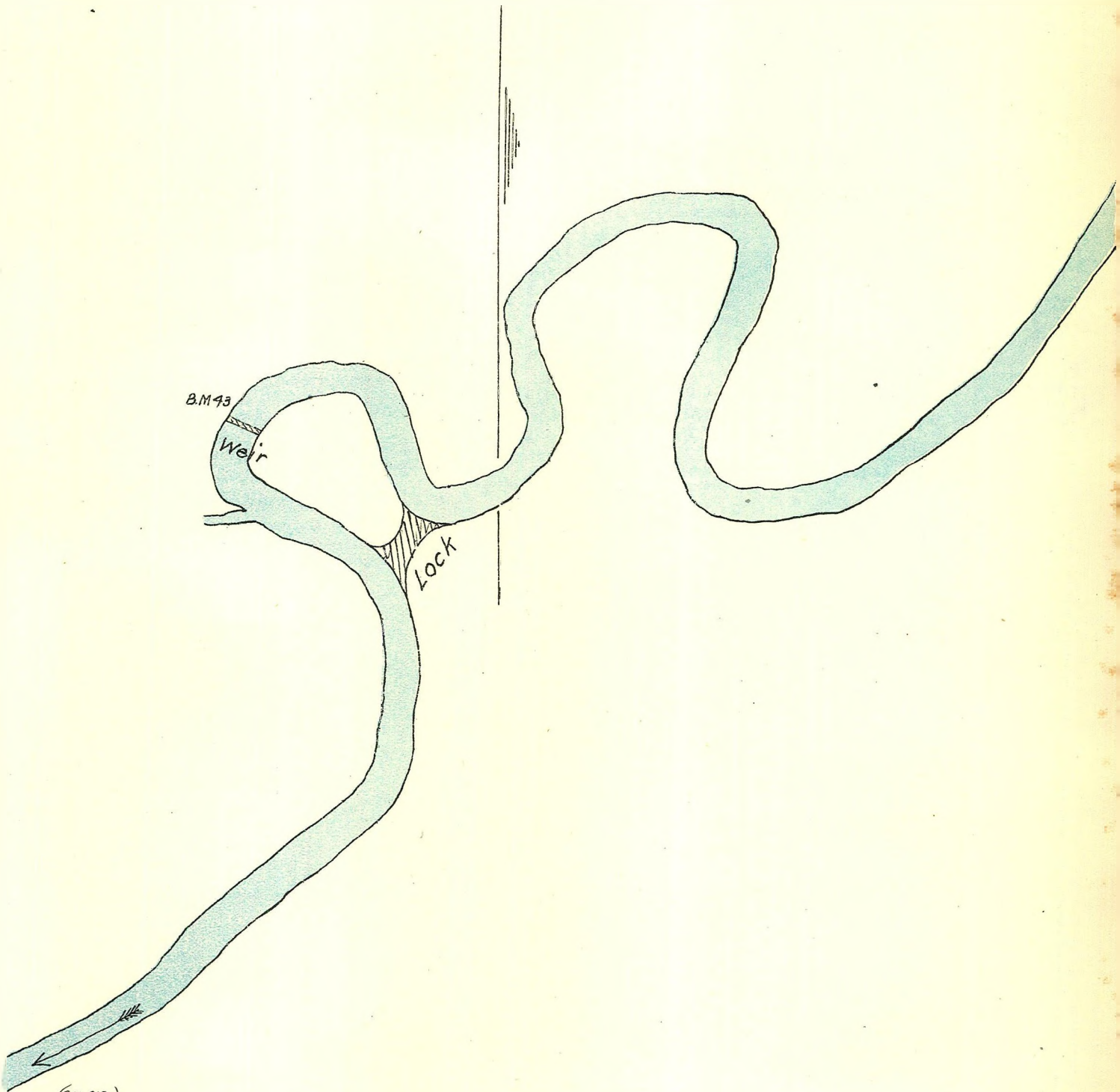
Proposed site of Lock and Weir
at 44 miles from Wentworth

Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.



APPENDIX 29.

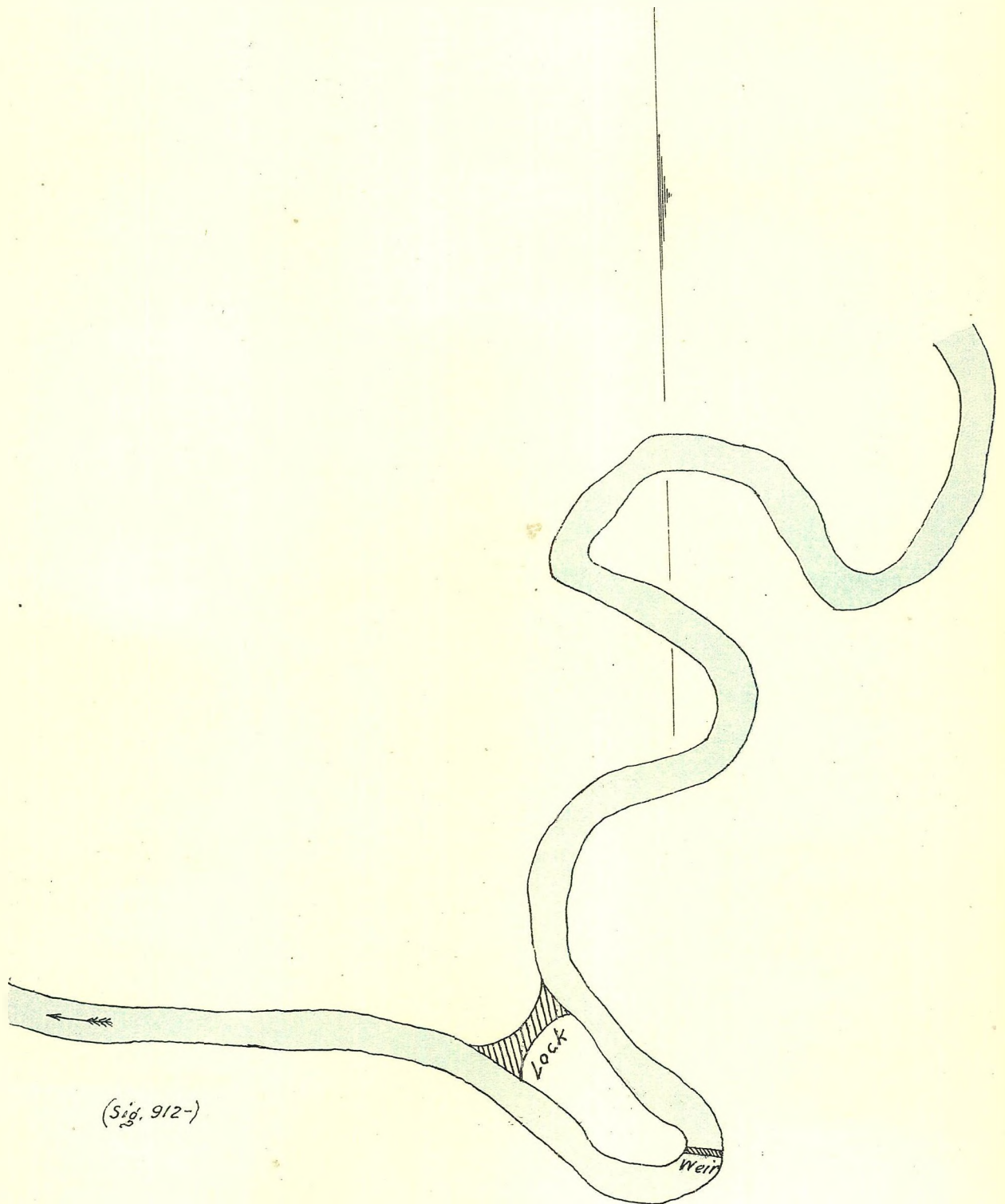
DARLING RIVER CANALIZATION.
Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.
at 85½ miles from Wentworth.
Scale 20 Chains to an inch.



APPENDIX 30

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.
Proposed site of Lock and Weir
at 120 miles from Wentworth

Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.



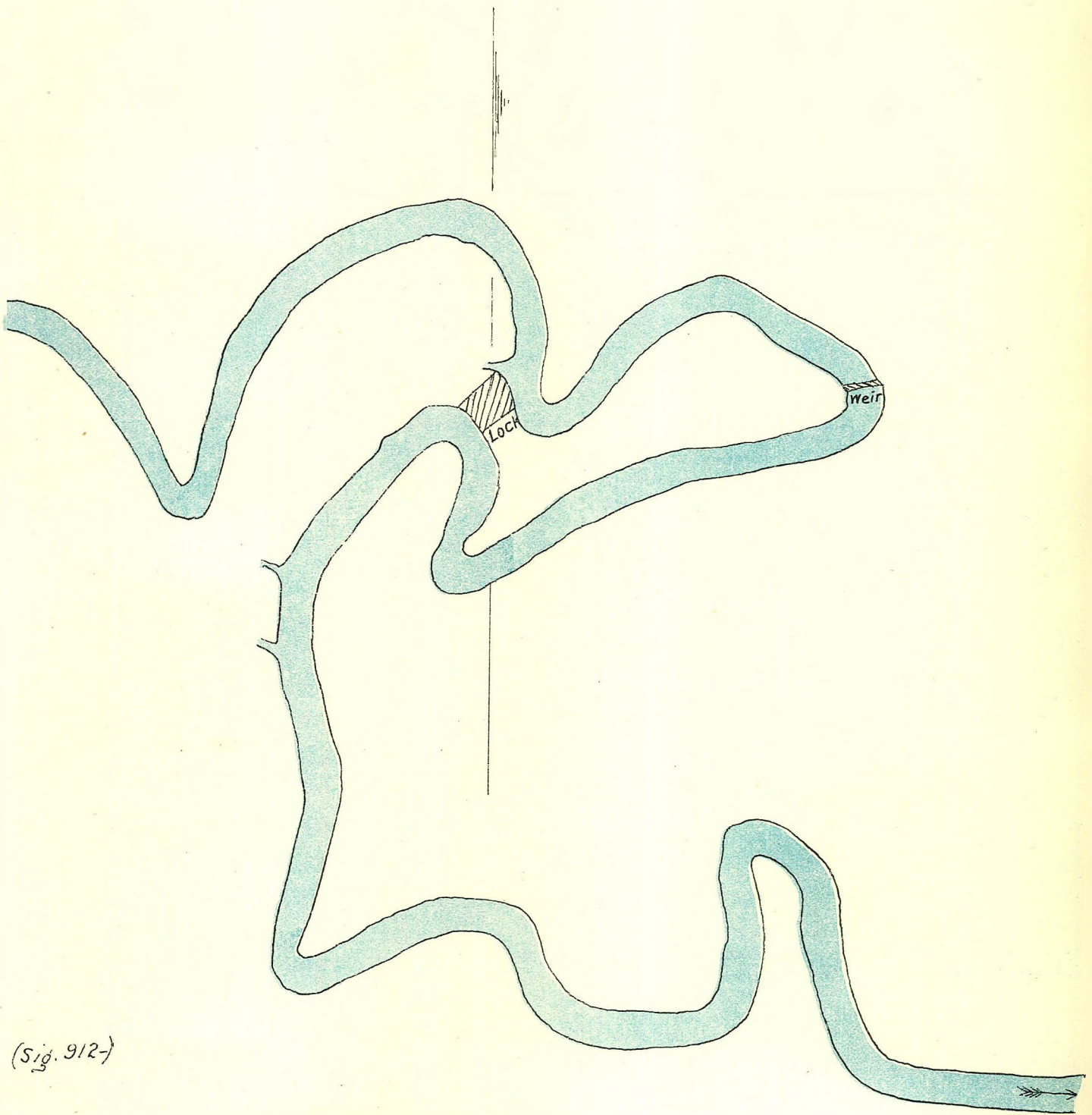
(Sig. 912-)

APPENDIX 31.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION

Proposed site of Lock and Weir
at 162 miles from Wentworth.

Scale 20 Chains to 1 inch.

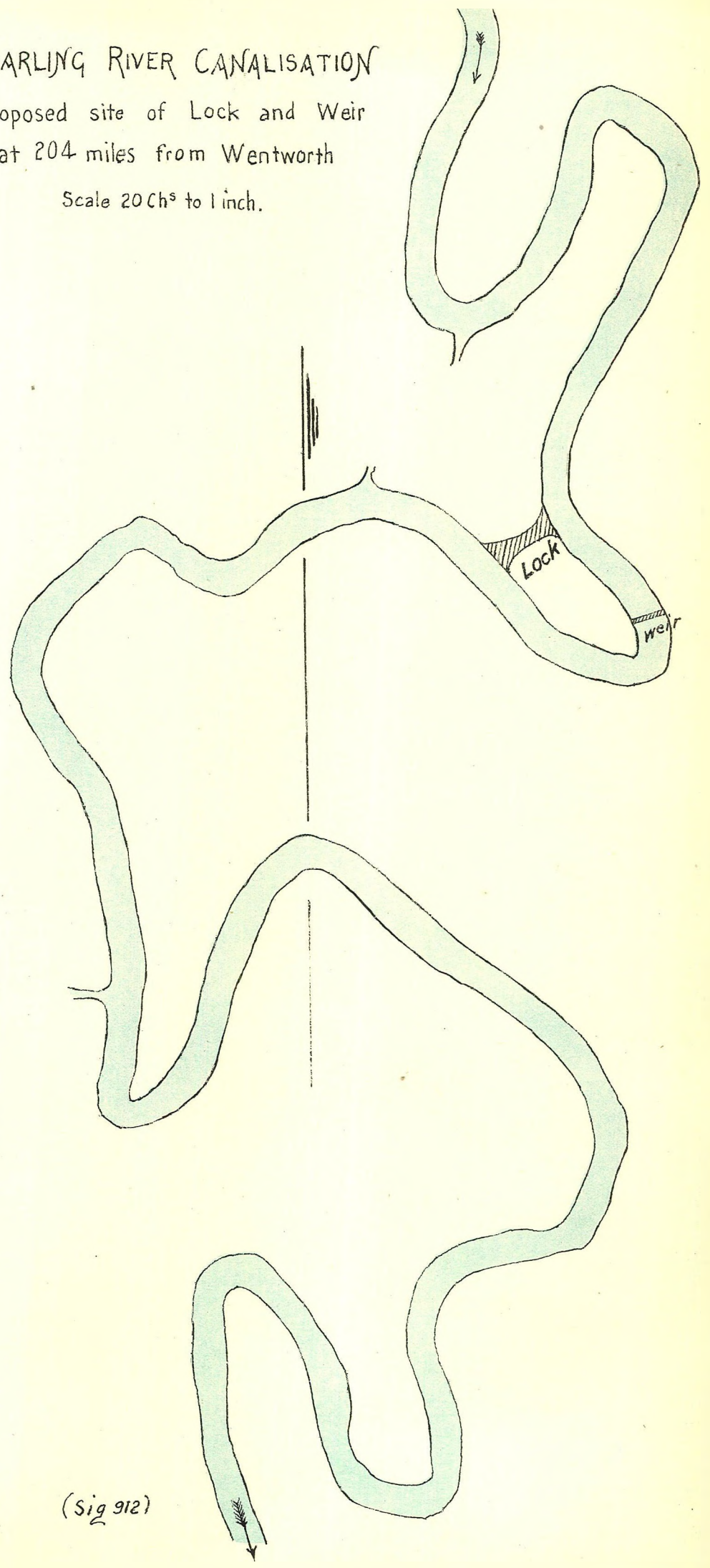


(Sig. 912-)

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION

Proposed site of Lock and Weir
at 204 miles from Wentworth

Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.

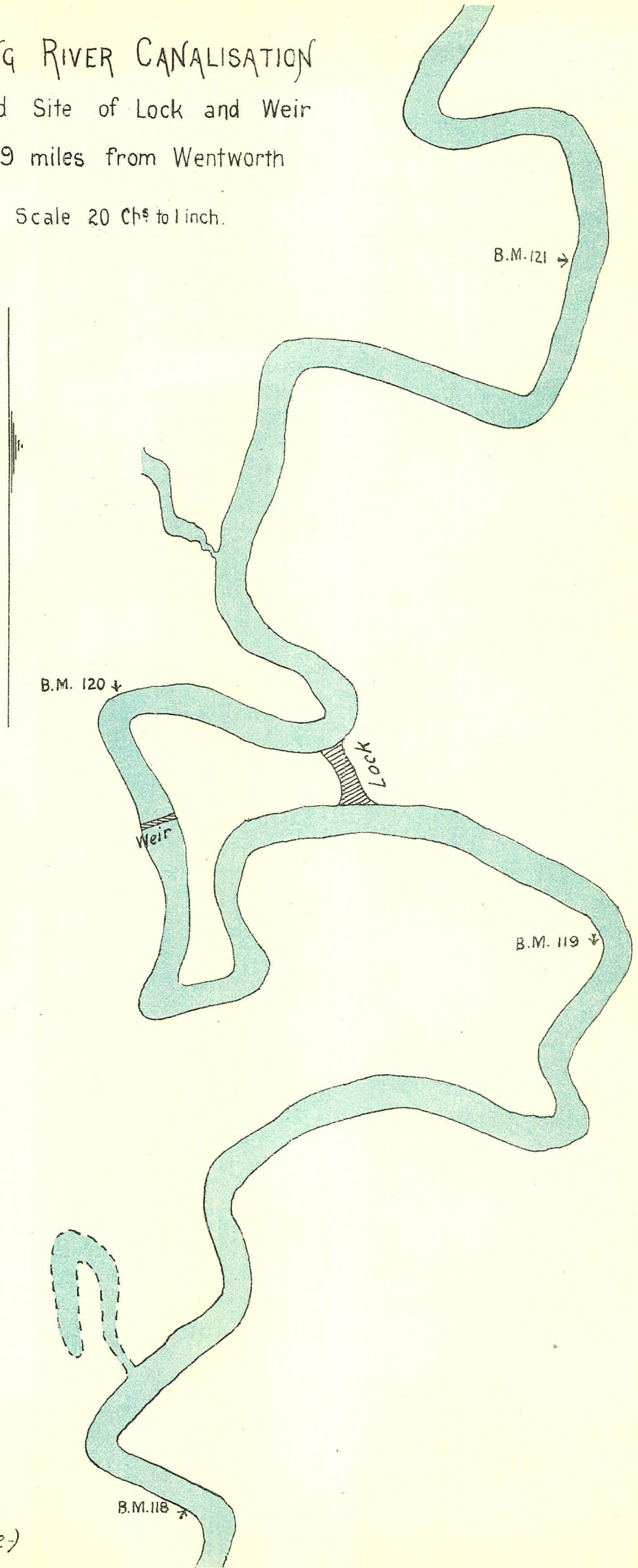


(Sig 912)

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir
at 239 miles from Wentworth

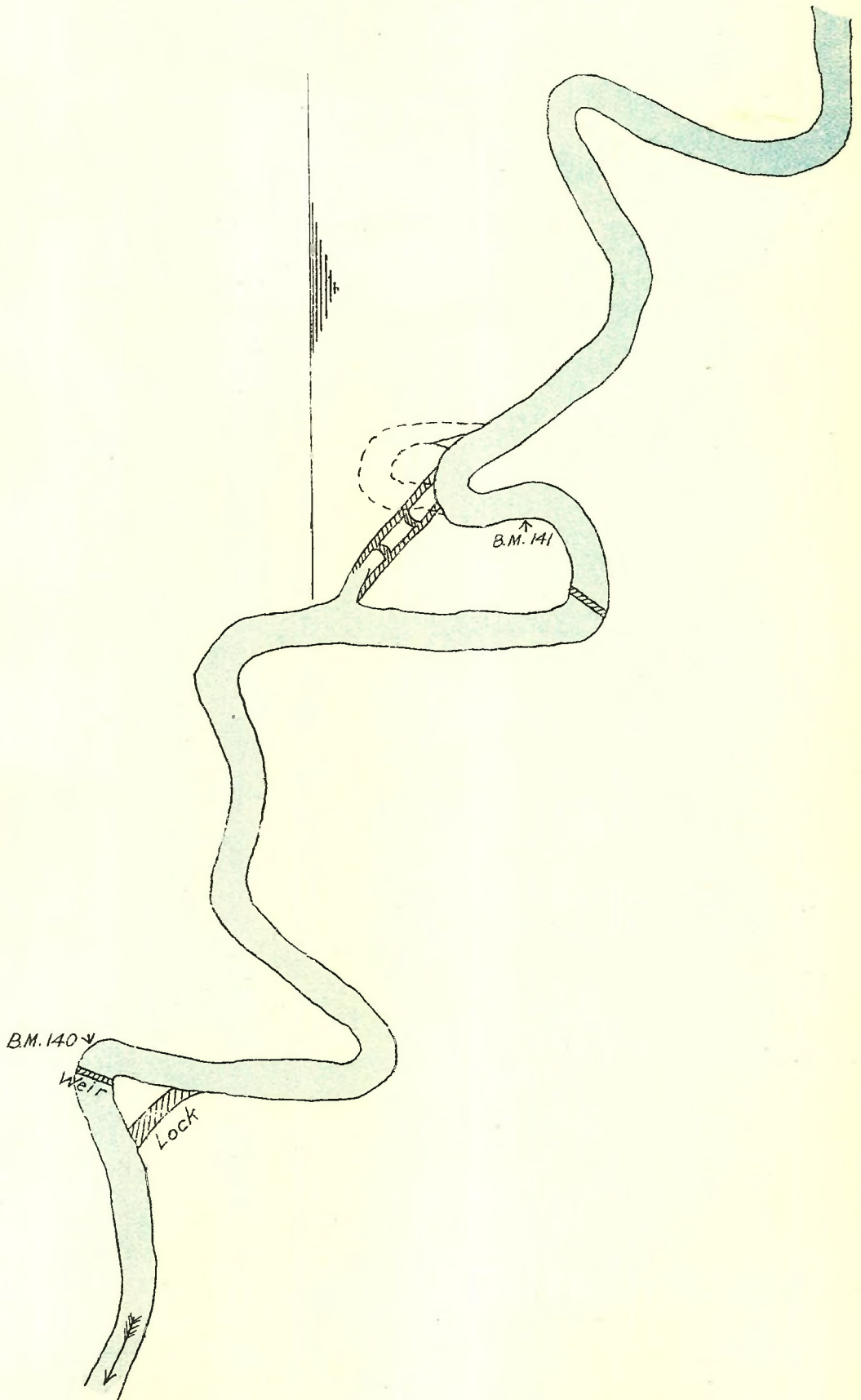
Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.



(Sig. 912-)

APPENDIX 34.

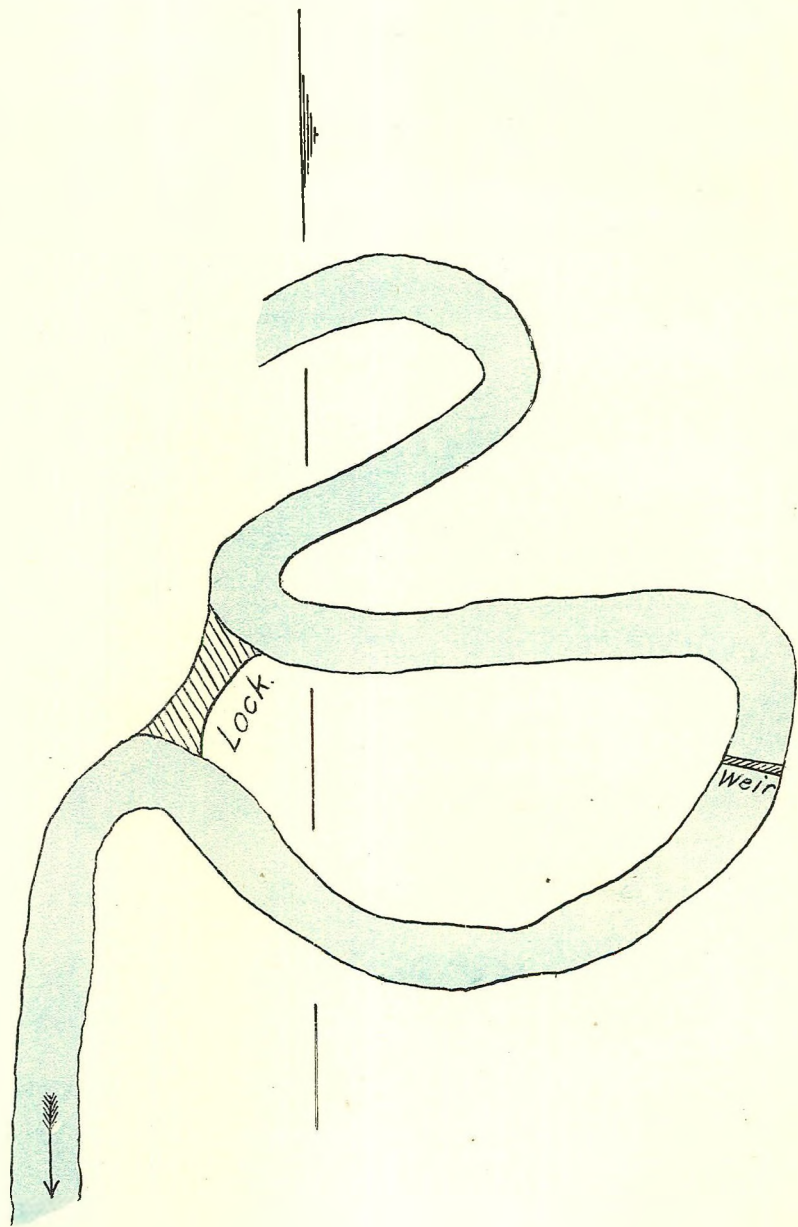
DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.
Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.
at 280 miles from Wentworth.
Scale 20 chains to 1 inch.



(Sigs 912)

APPENDIX 35.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.
Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.
at 324 miles from Wentworth.
Scale 20 chains to 1 inch.



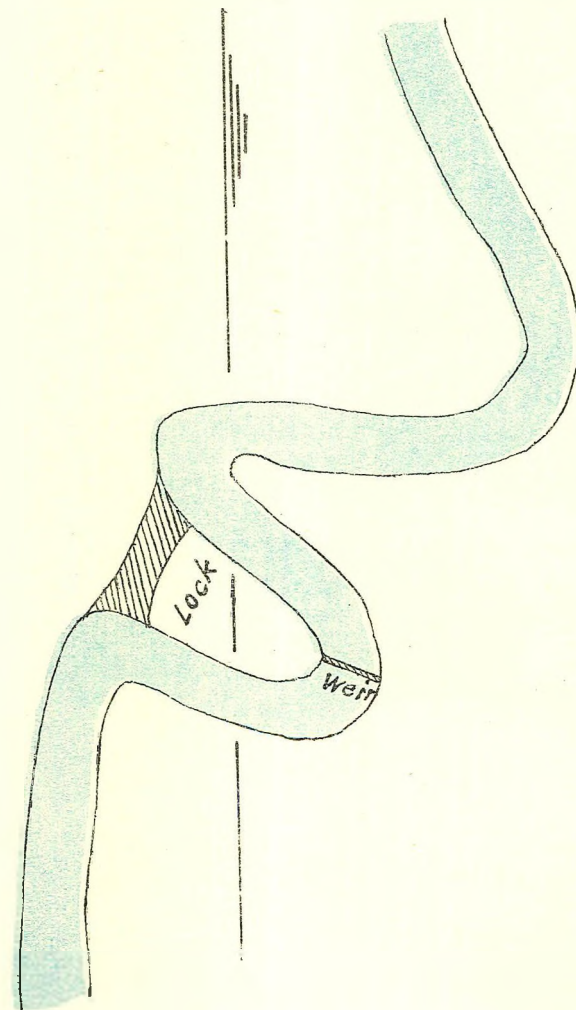
(Sig 912)

APPENDIX 36.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.

Proposed site of Lock and Weir
at 360 miles from Wentworth

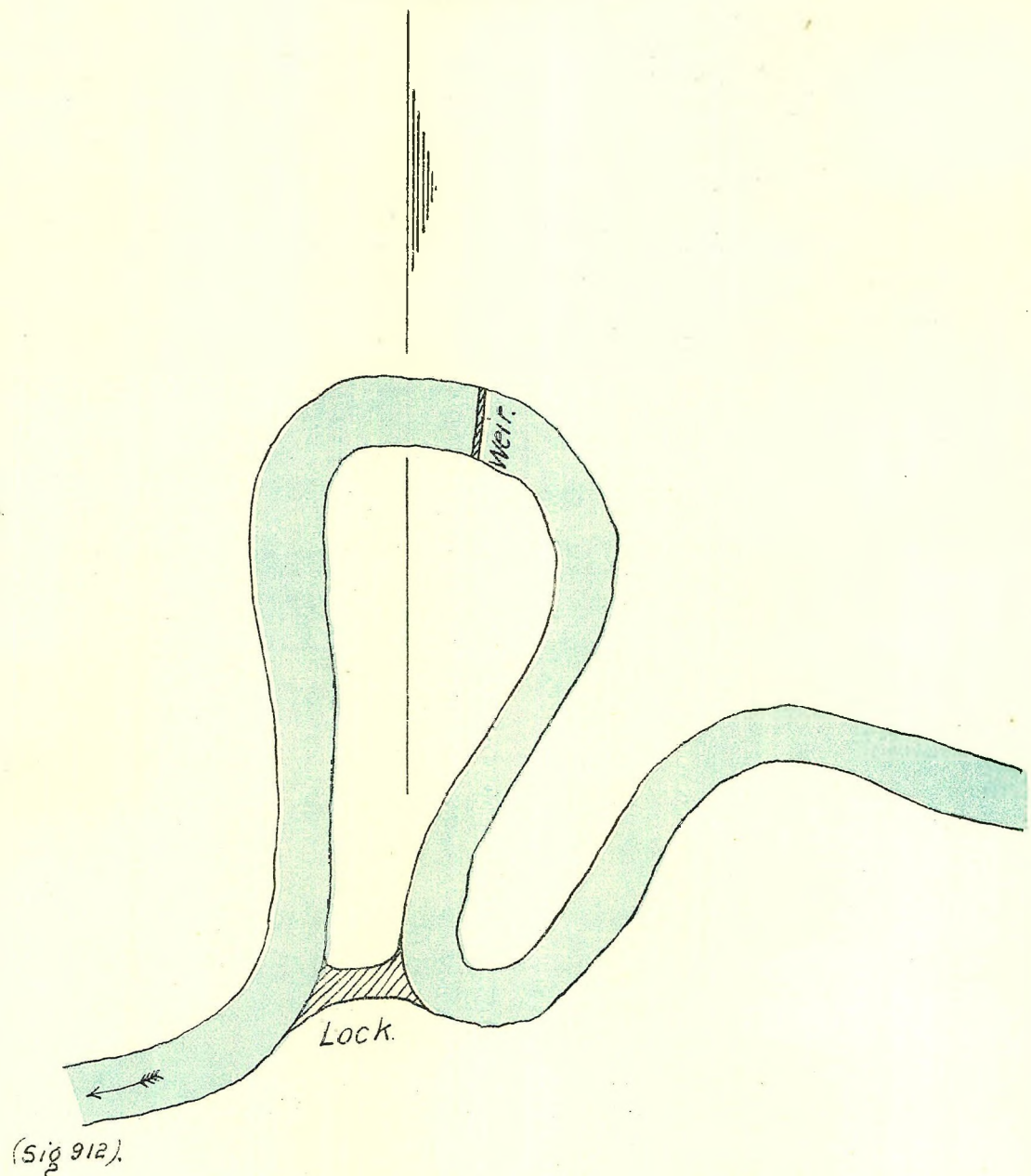
Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.



(Sig 912)

APPENDIX 37.

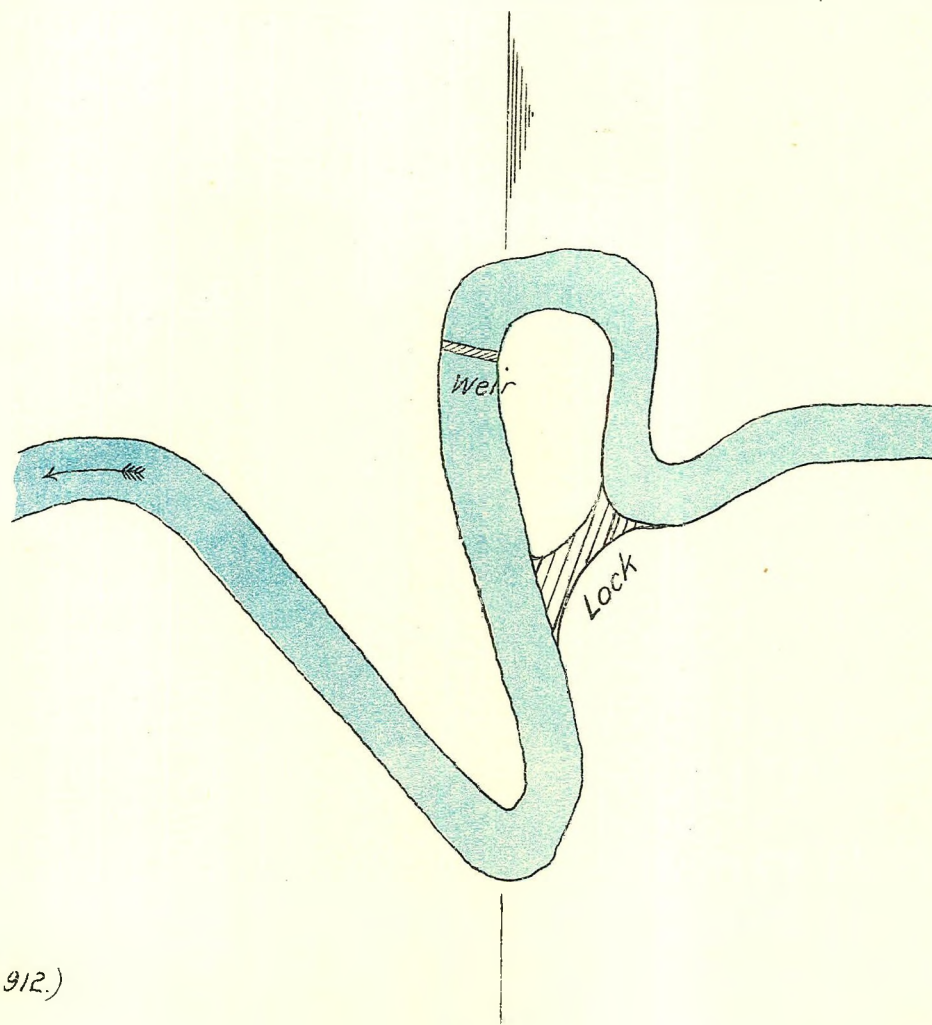
DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.
Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.
at 400 miles from Wentworth.
Scale 20 chains to 1 inch.



APPENDIX 38.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir
at 440 miles from Wentworth.
Scale 20 chains to inch.

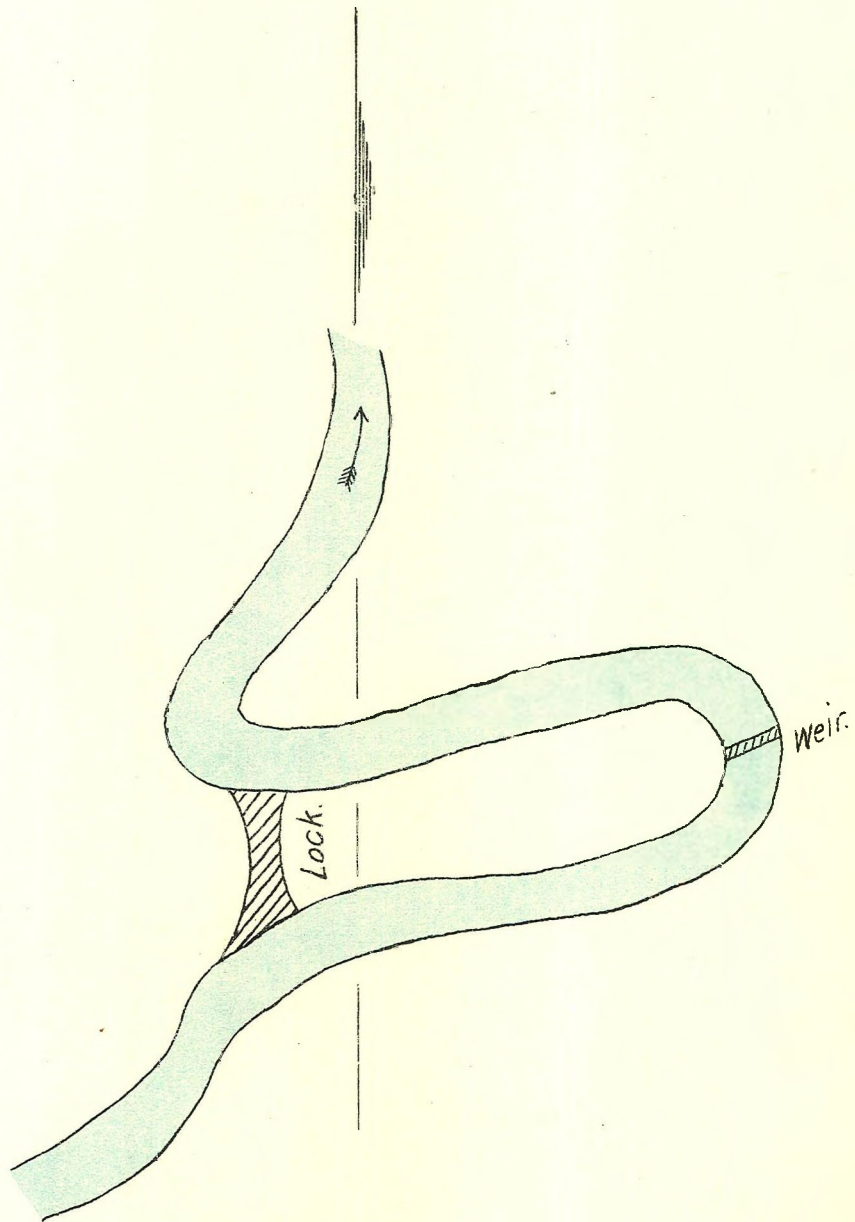


(sig 912.)

APPENDIX 39

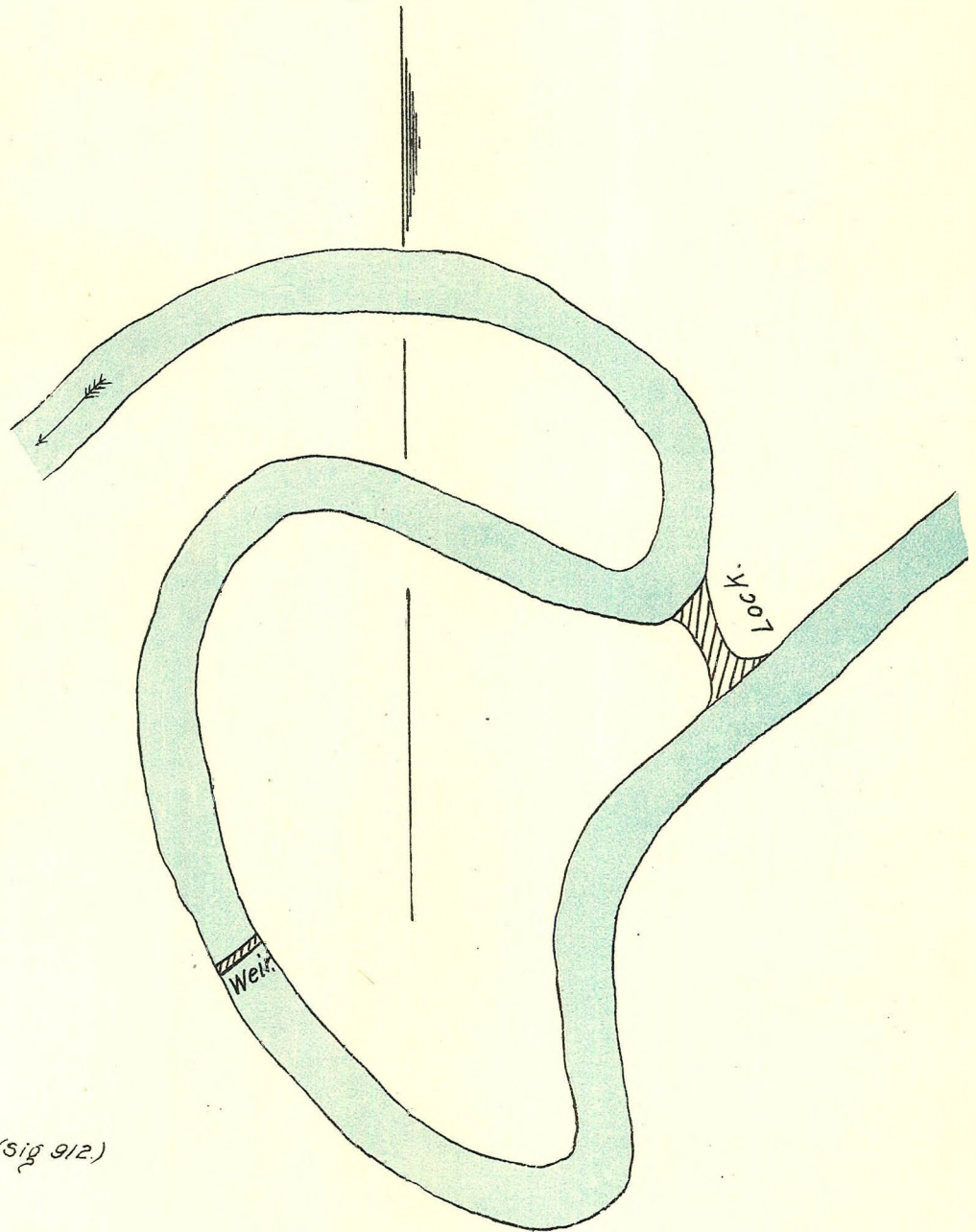
DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.
at 480 miles from Wentworth.
Scale 20 chains to 1 inch.



(Sig. 912.)

APPENDIX 40. DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.
Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.
at 520 miles from Wentworth.
Scale. 20 chains to 1 inch.



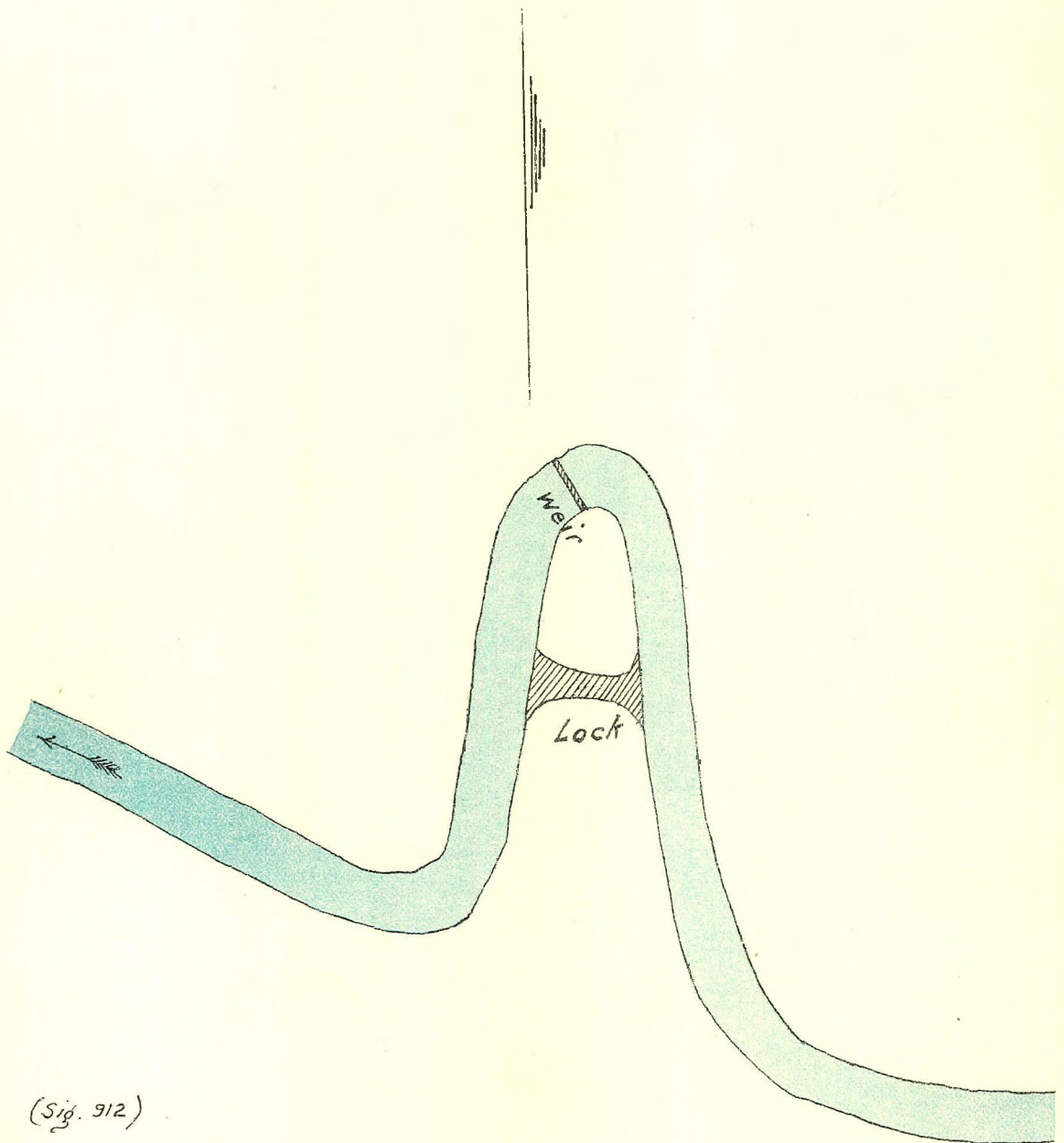
(Sig 9/12)

APPENDIX 41.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION

Proposed site of Lock and Weir
at 563 miles from Wentworth

Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.



(Sig. 912)

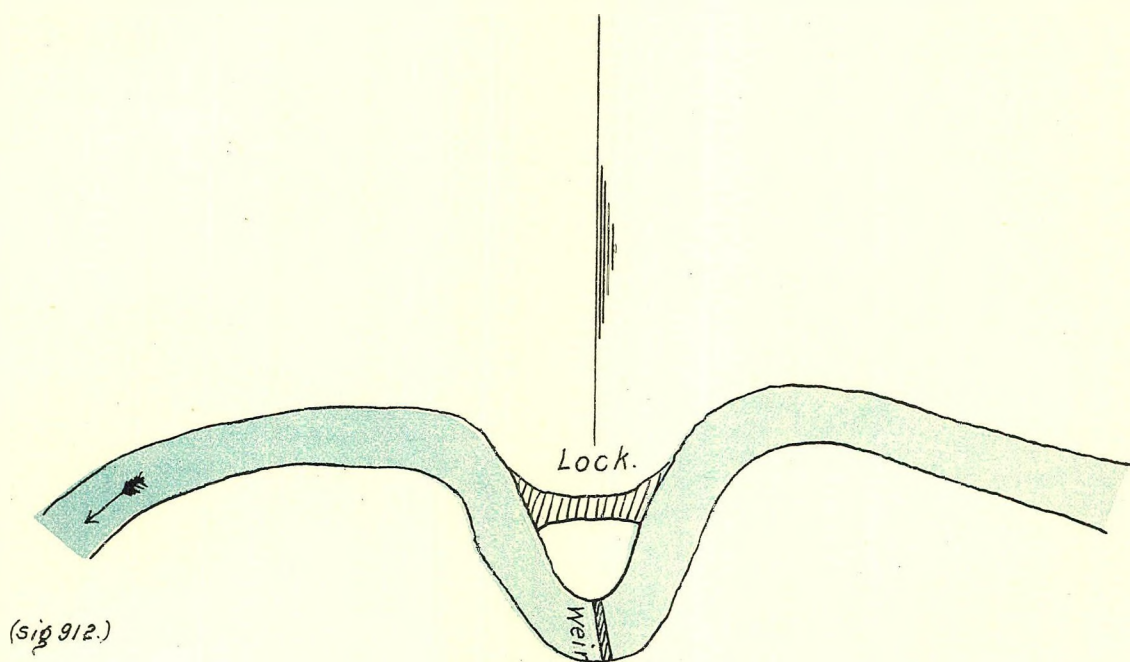
APPENDIX 42.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.

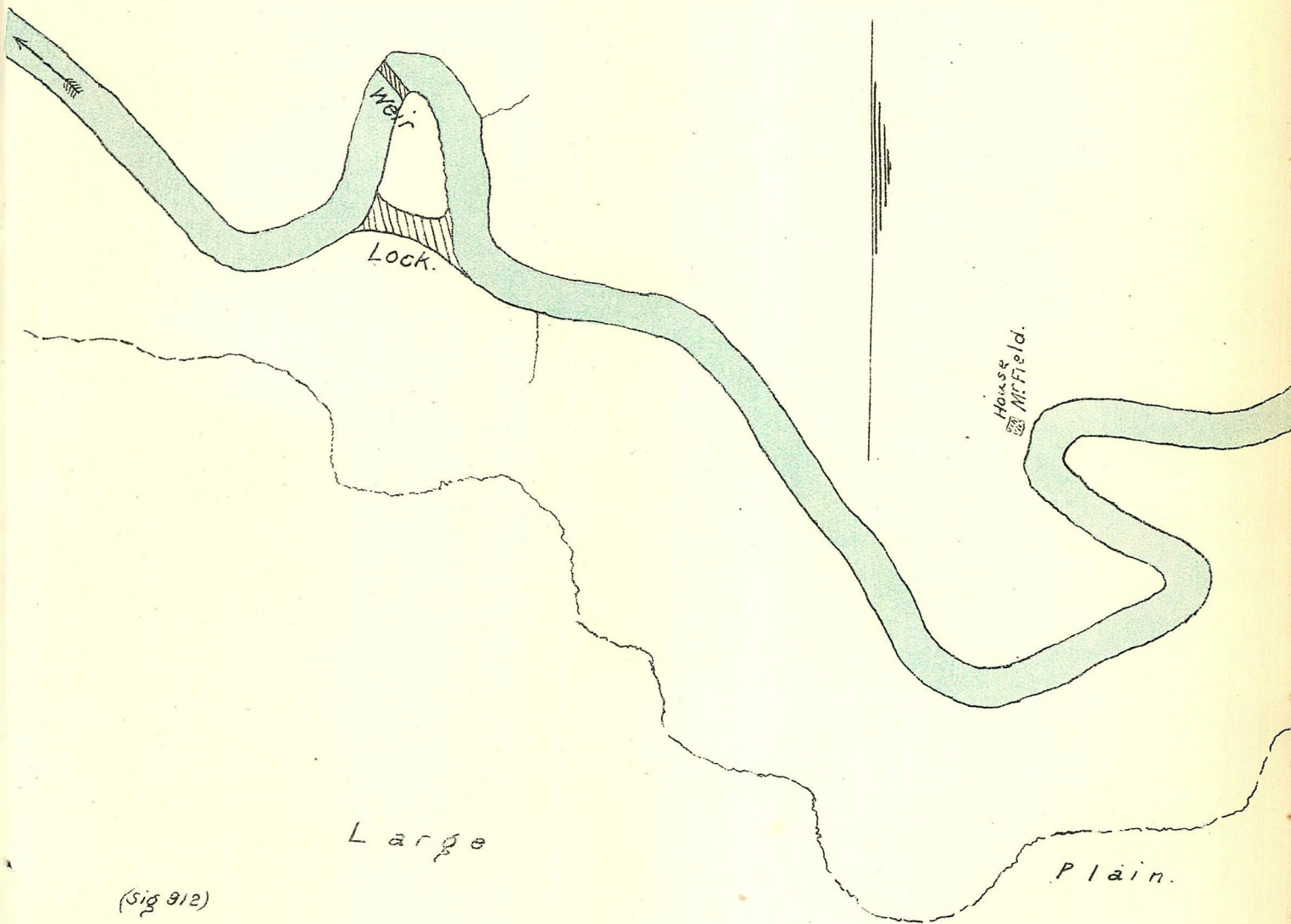
at 600 miles from Wentworth.

Scale 20 chains to 1 inch.



DARLING RIVER CANALISATION,
Proposed Site of Lock and Weir,
at 640 miles from Wentworth,

Scale. 20 chains to linch.



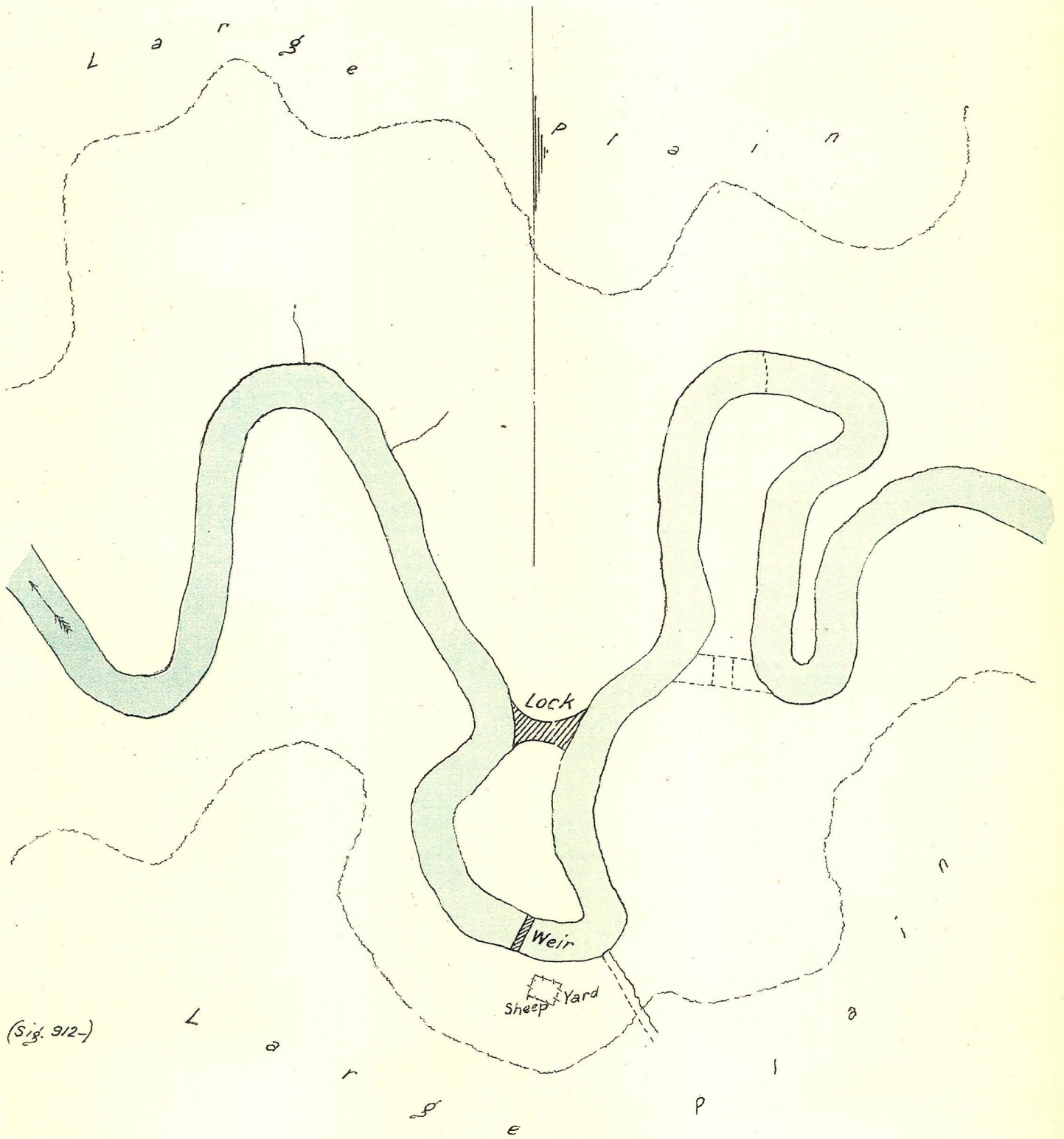
(Sig 312)

APPENDIX 44.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir
at 685 miles from Wentworth

Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch



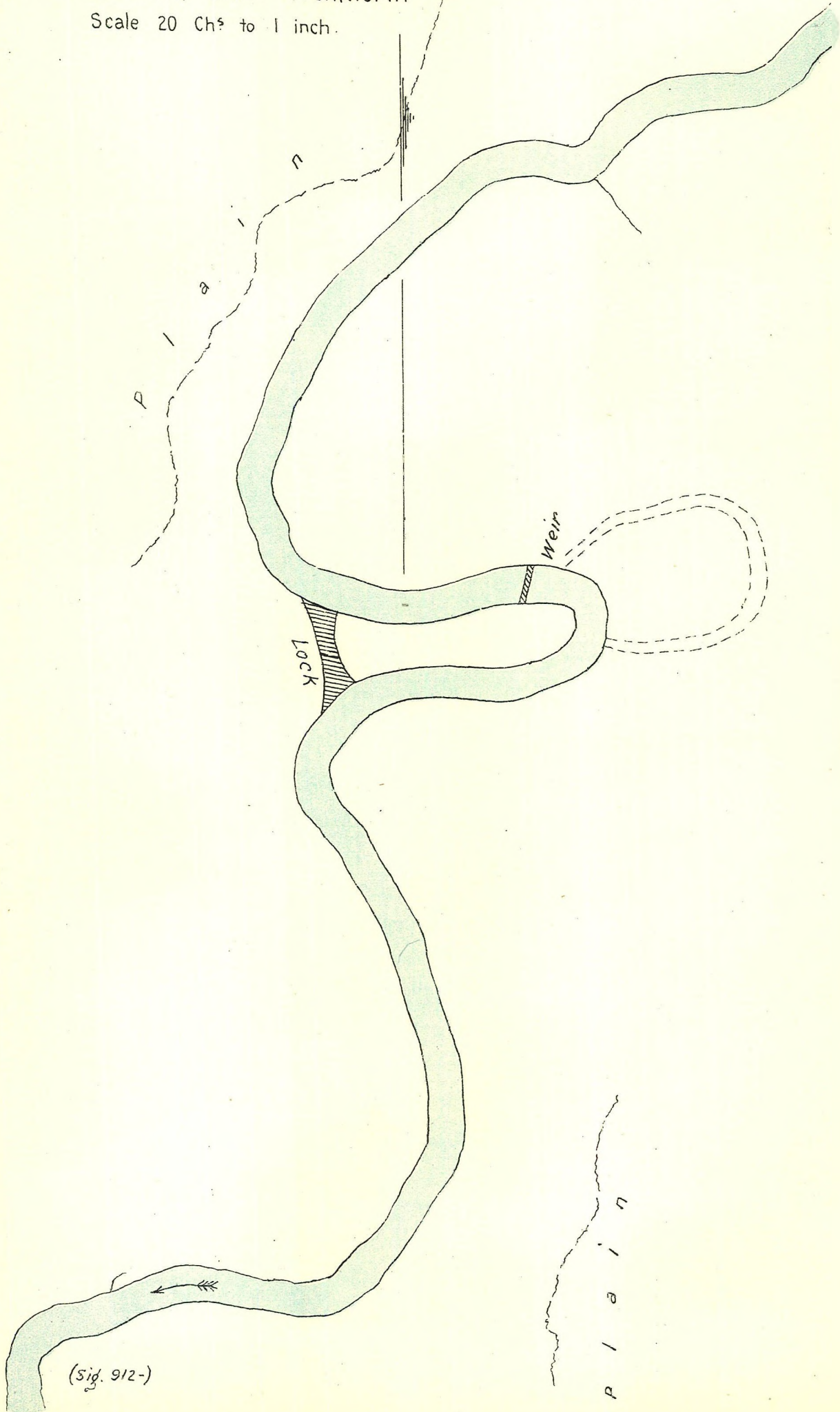
(Sig. 912-)

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION

Proposed site of Lock and Weir

at 722 miles from Wentworth

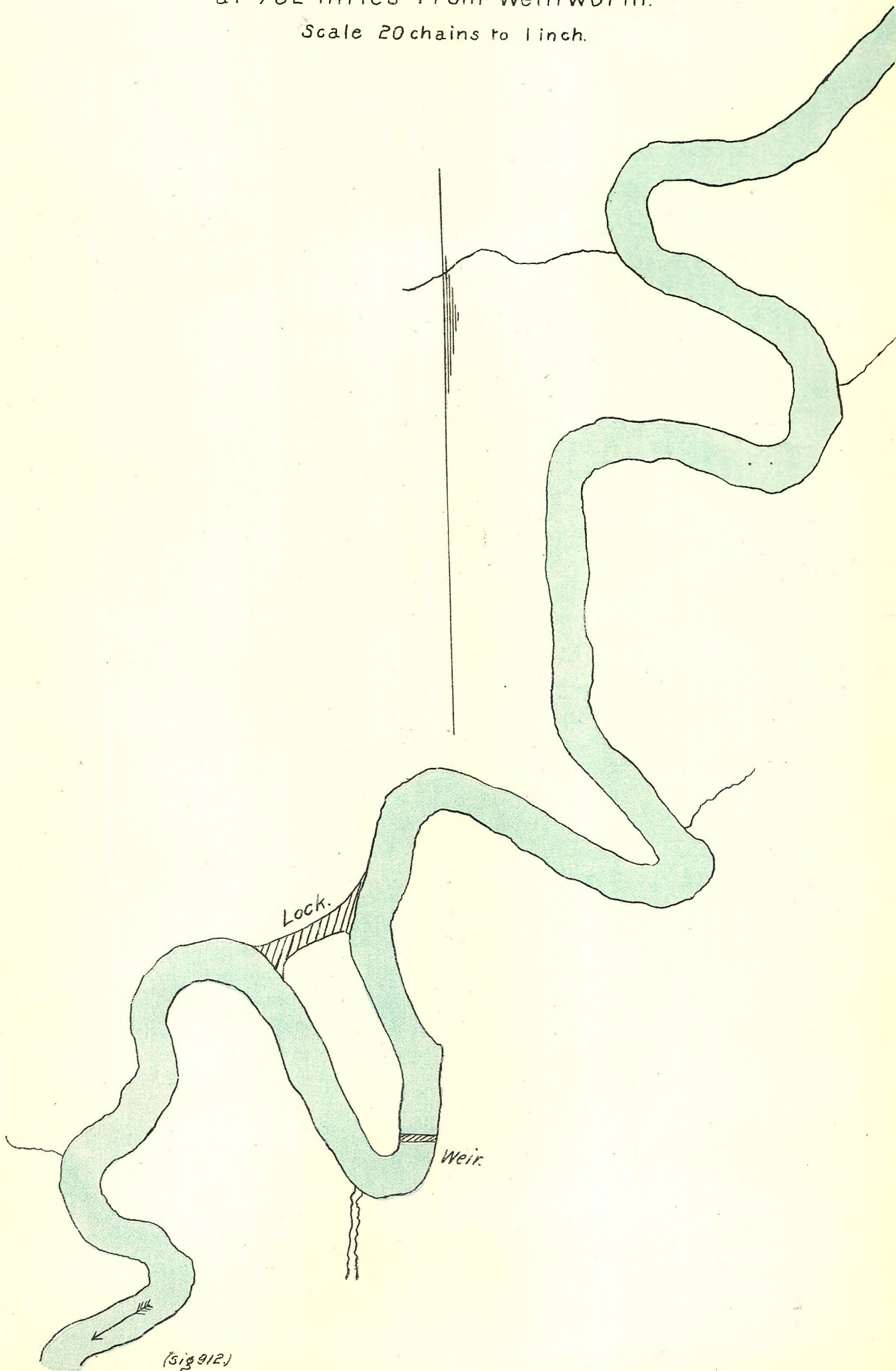
Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.



DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.
at 762 miles from Wentworth.

Scale 20 chains to 1 inch.

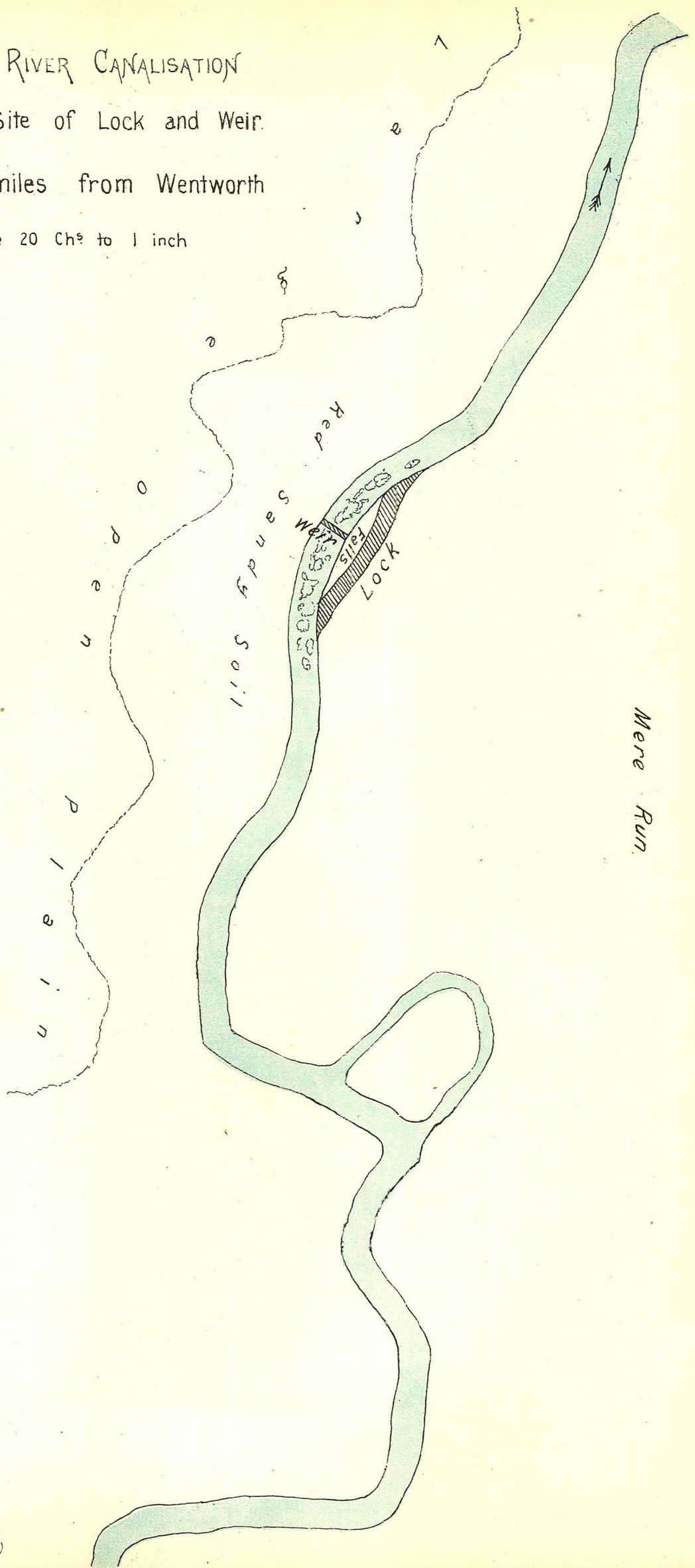


DARLING RIVER CANALISATION

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir.

at 804 miles from Wentworth

Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch

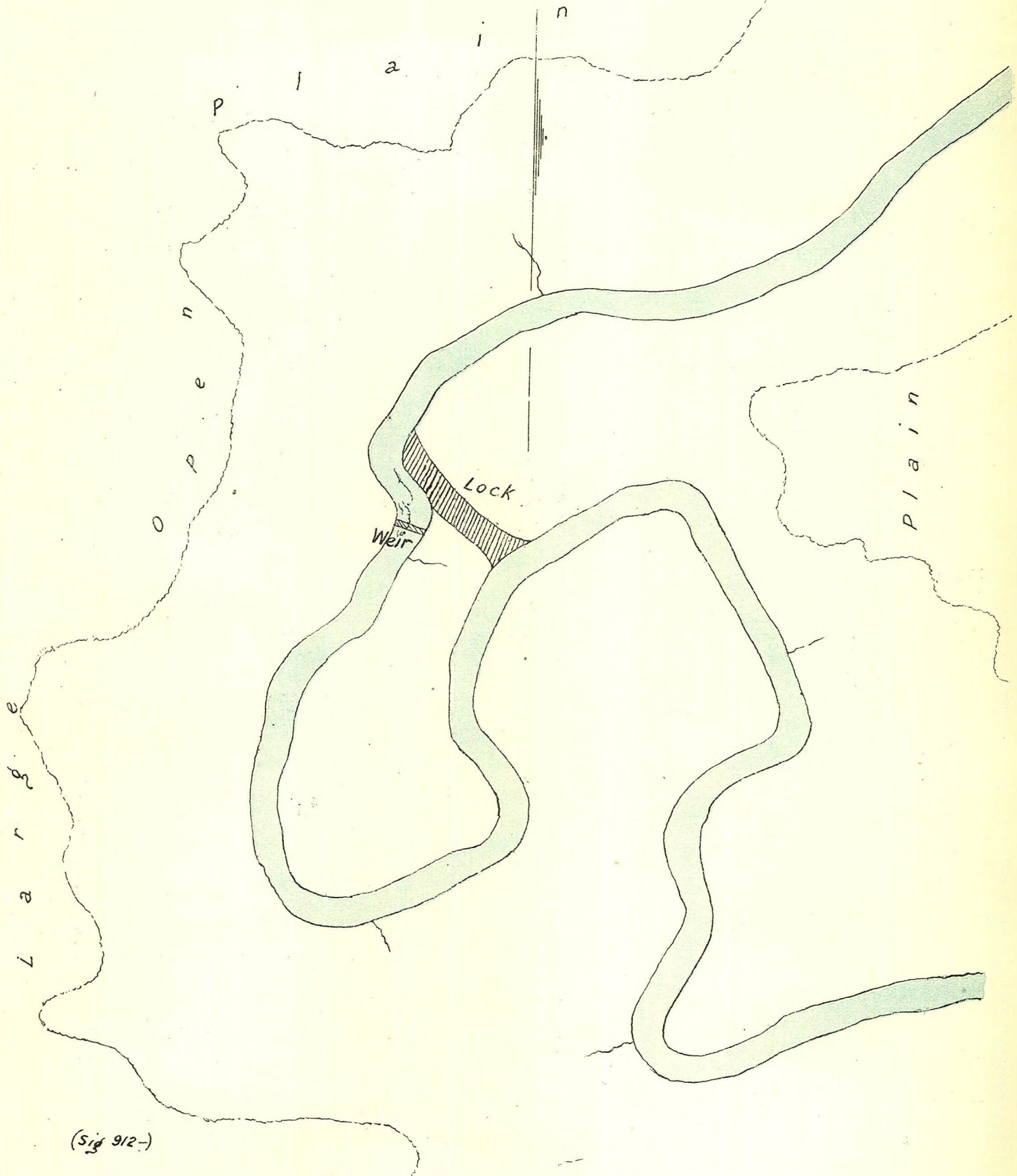


APPENDIX 48.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION.

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir
at 842 miles from Wentworth.

Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.

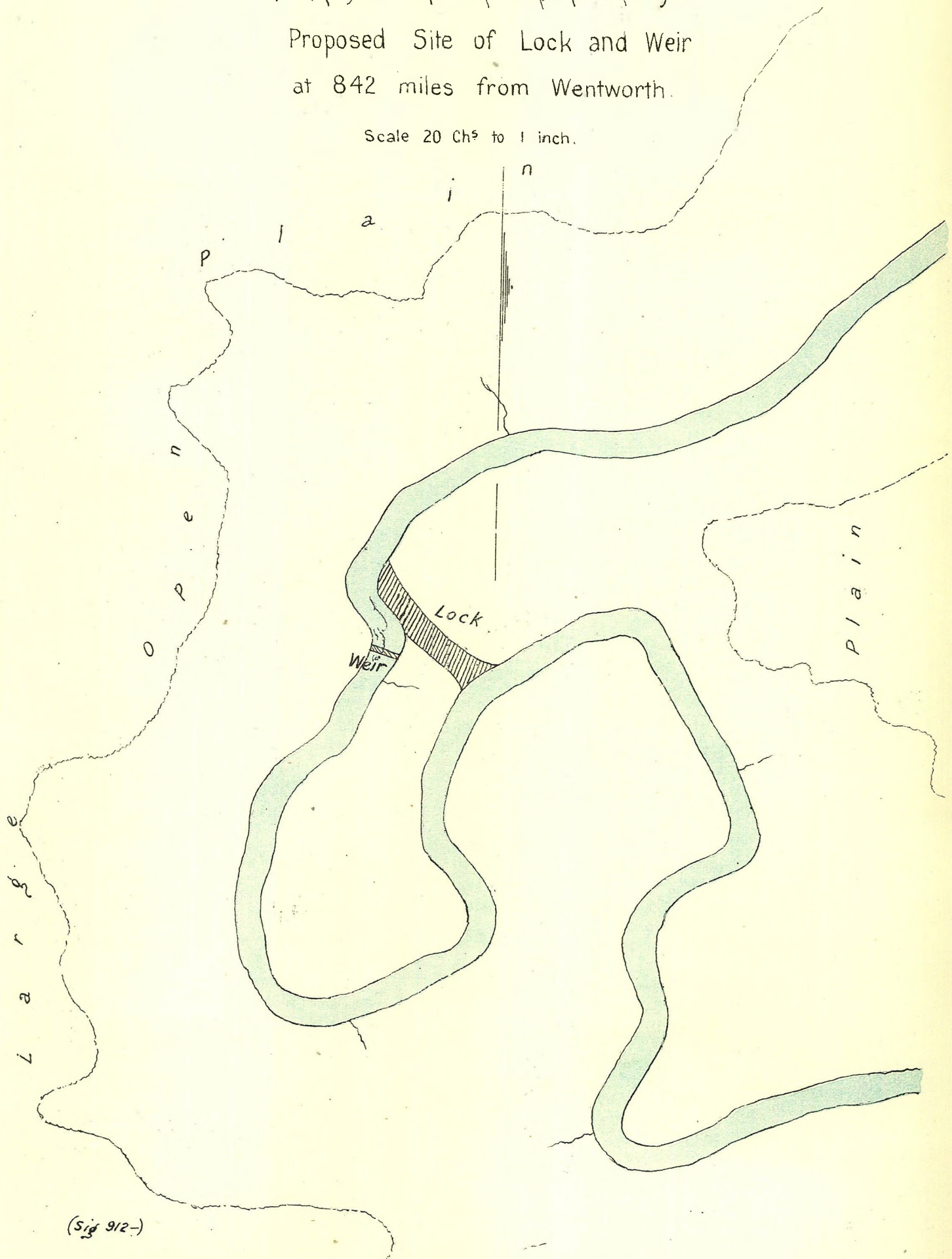


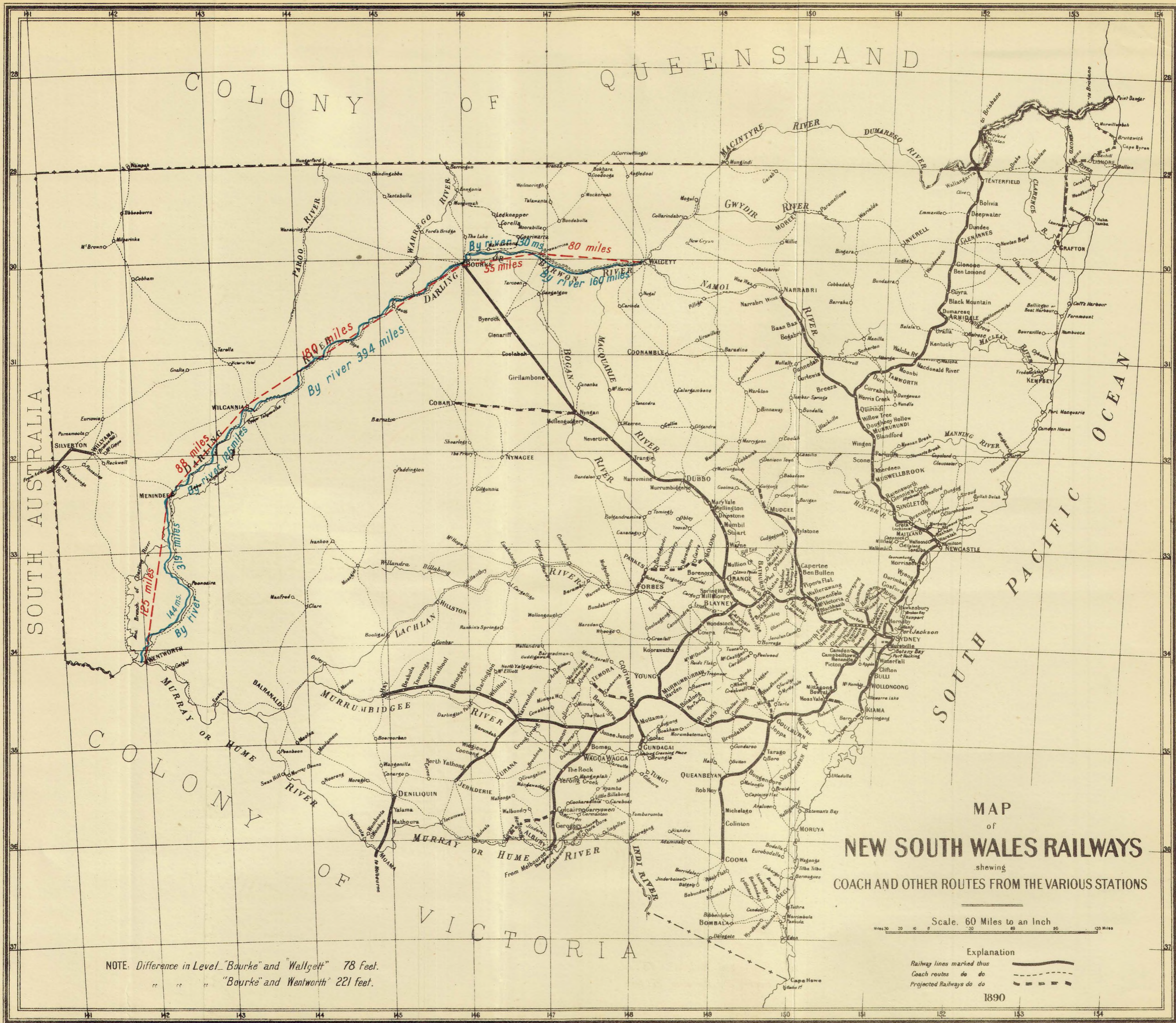
APPENDIX 48.

DARLING RIVER CANALISATION

Proposed Site of Lock and Weir
at 842 miles from Wentworth.


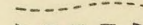

Scale 20 Ch^s to 1 inch.





MAP
of
NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS
showing
COACH AND OTHER ROUTES FROM THE VARIOUS STATIONS

Scale. 60 Miles to an Inch

Explanation
 Railway lines marked thus 
 Coach routes do do 
 Projected Railways do do 

NOTE: Difference in Level "Bourke" and "Wallgett" 78 feet.
 " " " " "Bourke" and "Wentworth" 221 feet.

1890

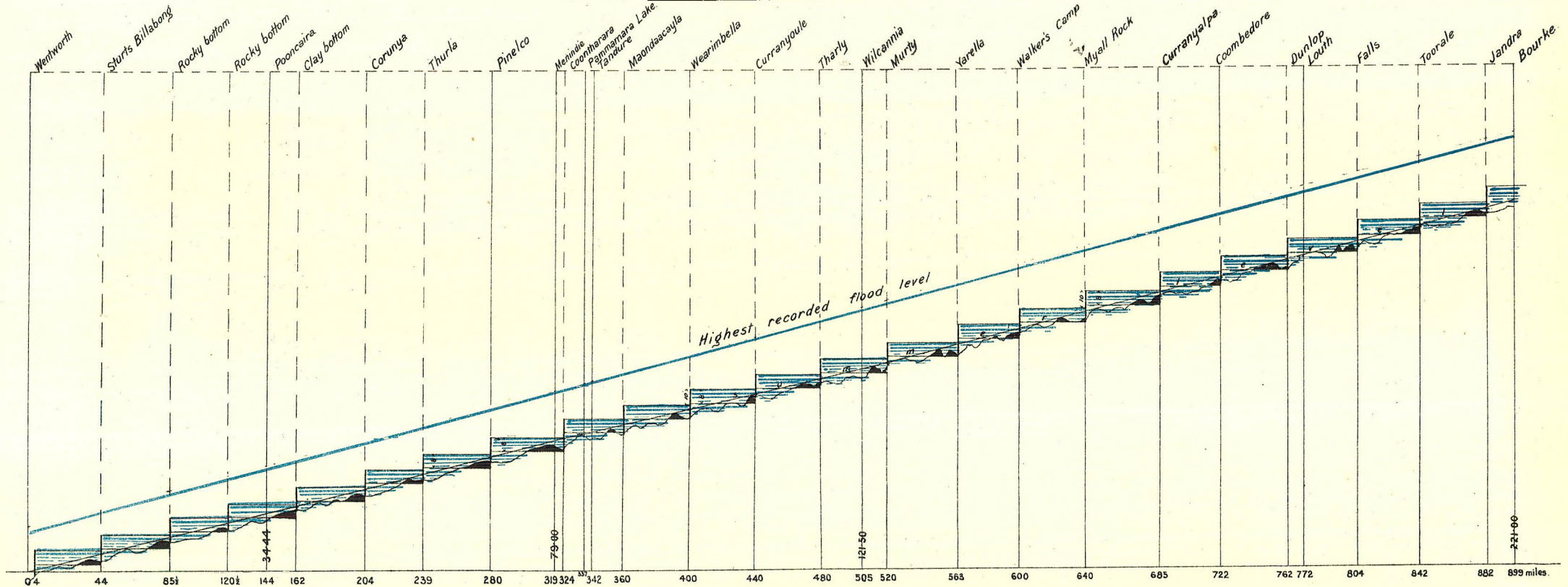
APPENDIX 51.

DARLING RIVER CANALIZATION SECTION OF RIVER FROM WENTWORTH TO BOURKE. SHEWING POSITION & LIFT OF EACH LOCK.

DRAWING NO 2

Darling

H.R.C. 1.5.90



(Sig 912-)

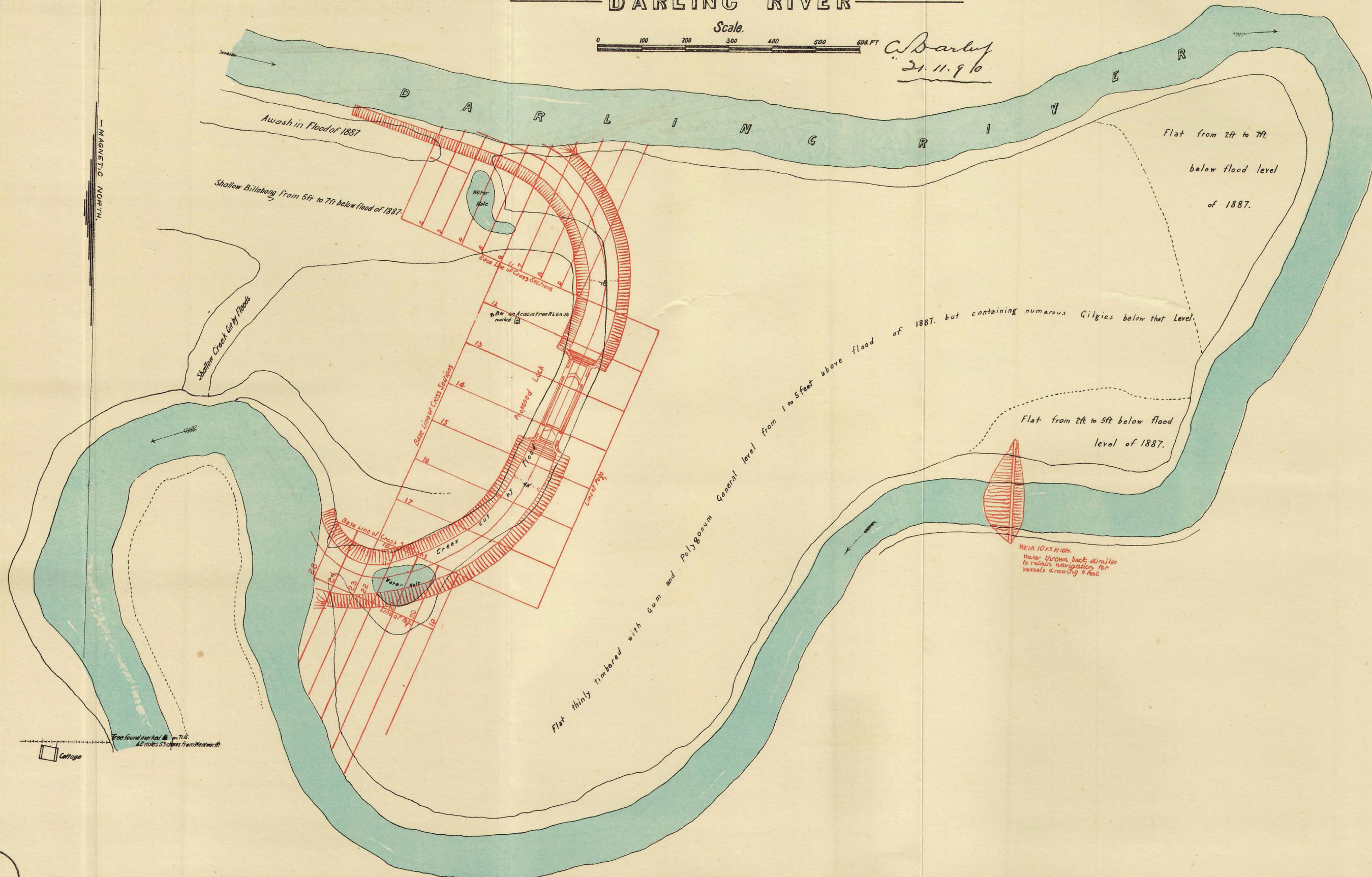
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

PLAN
SHEWING
OUTLINE OF PROPOSED SYSTEM OF LOCK AND WEIR
DARLING RIVER



A. Darling
21. 11. 90

MAGNETIC NORTH

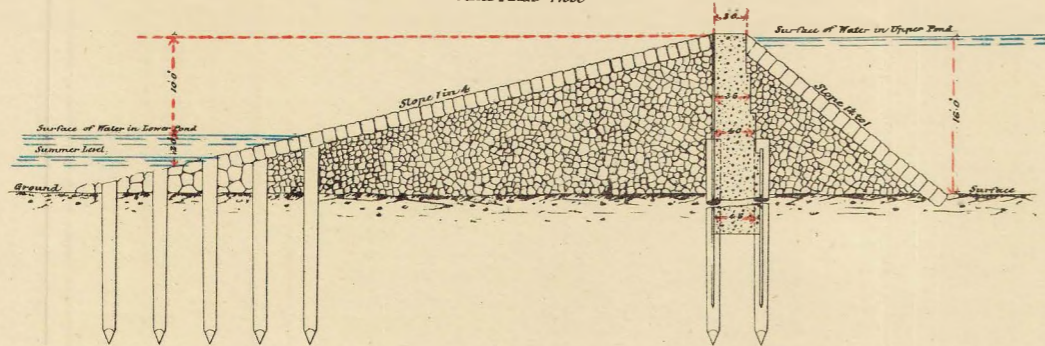


(Sig 912)

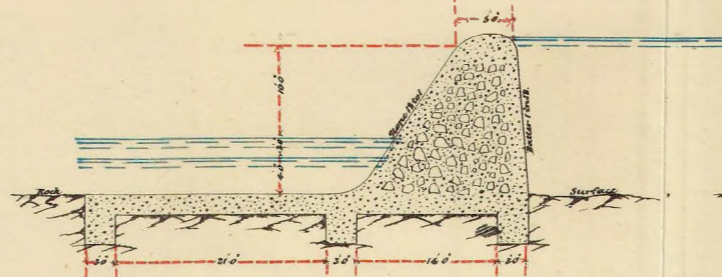
—TYPE SKETCHES—
—OF PROPOSED LOCKS AND WEIRS.—
—DARLING RIVER.—

C.D. Arley
21.11.99

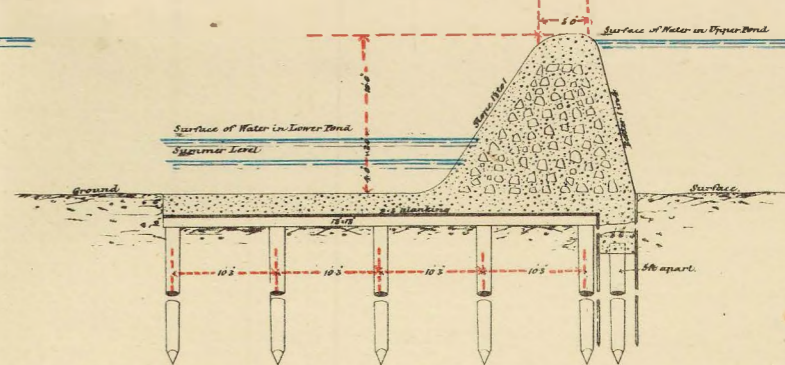
DESIGN FOR STONE AND CONCRETE WEIR ON CLAY BOTTOM
Scale 1/2 inch = 1 foot.



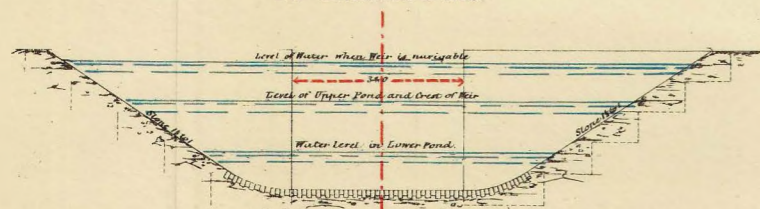
DESIGN FOR CONCRETE WEIR ON HARD ROCK BOTTOM
Scale 1/2 inch = 1 foot.



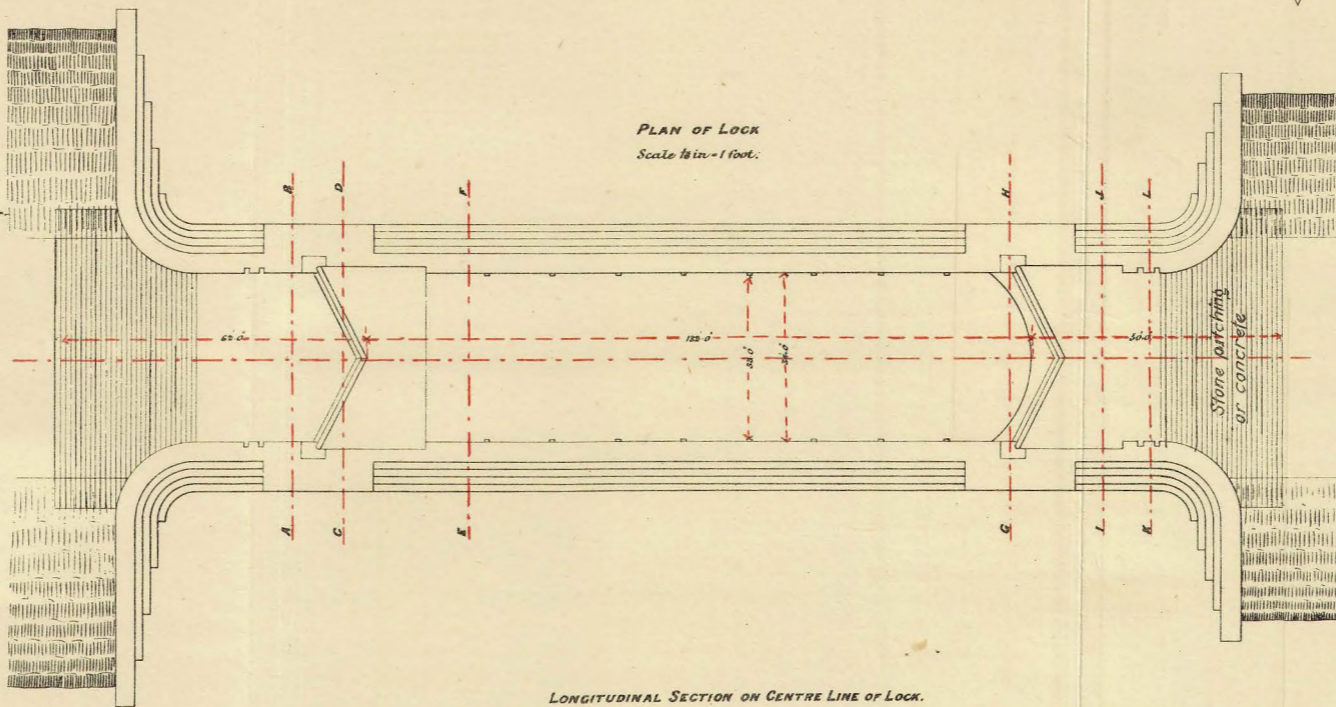
DESIGN FOR CONCRETE WEIR ON SOFT BOTTOM
Scale 1/2 inch = 1 foot.



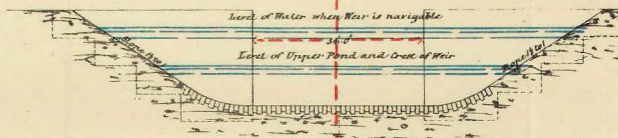
END ELEVATION OF LOCK.



PLAN OF LOCK
Scale 1/2 inch = 1 foot.

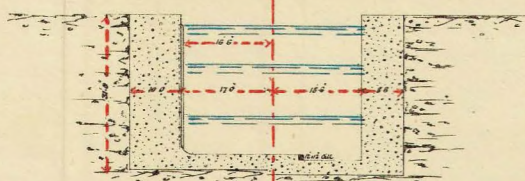


END ELEVATION OF LOCK.



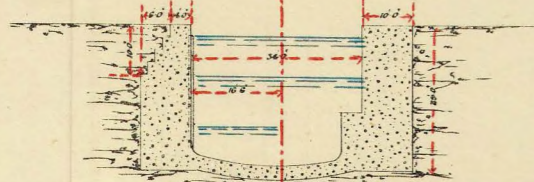
HALF SECTION AT A.B.

HALF SECTION AT C.D.

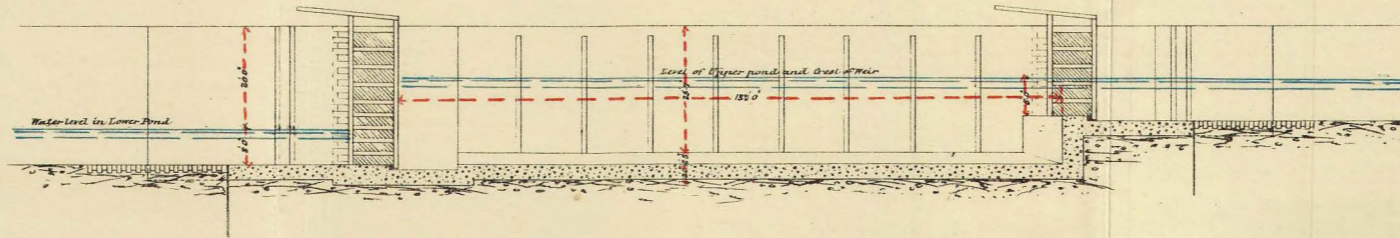


HALF SECTION AT E.F.

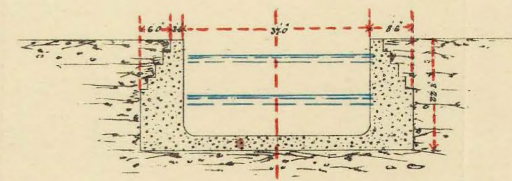
HALF SECTION AT G.H.



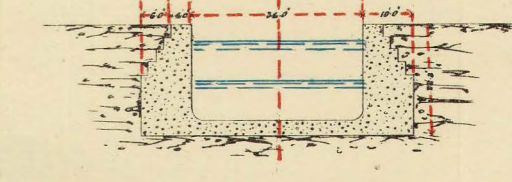
LONGITUDINAL SECTION ON CENTRE LINE OF LOCK.



SECTION AT I.J.



SECTION AT K.L.



1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

“HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.”

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 November, 1890.

No. 1.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Reform Club, 25 July, 1889.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a certificate, signed by the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, Mr. Alexander Oliver, and Mr. R. C. Walker, with respect to the amount that should be paid to me for the first volume of the “History of New South Wales.”

The impression made upon me, on first reading the certificate, was that the referees were not satisfied with the work, and that they had recommended the Government to pay me a further sum of £200, in addition to the £1,050 already paid, as a solatium for discontinuing it.

Observing, however, by another letter from you of the same date that I am requested to submit a statement of terms for the second and subsequent volumes, I infer that it was not intended to express any dissatisfaction with the work.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave to point out that the referees have arrived at their conclusion without having any evidence before them as to the value of the work or the methods by which a valuation should be made in such a case—an objection which at once nullifies their award, both as a matter of law as well as of common sense.

In my letter to the Government Printer of the 1st instant, requesting that he would take steps to have the matter submitted to the referees, in accordance with our agreement, I said, “Of course it is understood that I shall have an opportunity of submitting to them a statement of facts connected with it,” or words to that effect.

A reference being practically an arbitration, it is obviously necessary that the referees should hear the parties concerned before proceeding to make their award. No one ever heard of referees or arbitrators acting on any other principle, except by consent of parties.

In the present case it was peculiarly necessary that the referees should have my evidence before them, either verbally or in writing, before making their award; because the question at issue is the first case of the kind that has occurred in the Colony, and moreover is one of an essentially technical character.

I have, therefore, to request that you will, in justice to me, refer the question to them again, with instructions to take my evidence on the points involved.

The grounds on which I object to the award are these:—

I. Counting the time occupied by the work at twenty months—from November, 1887, when I was instructed to prepare a second edition of the “Official History” of 1883, to June last—it appears that the amount awarded (£1,250 altogether) represents payment at the rate of £750 a year, little more than the usual salary of a reporter, sub-editor, or experienced managing clerk.

Or counting the time occupied at eighteen months—from February, 1888, when I suggested and began the present work—the rate of remuneration awarded rises to about £800 a year, not more than is usually paid to men in subordinate positions, whose duties require no special gifts or qualifications, and do not involve any serious responsibility.

But unless it is held that an author, qualified to write History, is not entitled to any higher remuneration than men whose duties are of a purely routine and mechanical character, it is impossible to understand by what argument the conclusion arrived at by the referees can be justified.

In estimating the value of historical work the following points ought to be considered:—

- (1.) The special qualifications required in the author;
- (2.) The severe exercise of the mental powers involved in the work;
- (3.) The prolonged labour of research;
- (4.) The responsibility attached, especially in a work published by the Government; and
- (5.) The permanent value of the work when done.

Taking these points into consideration, I think that payment at the rate of £1,500 a year would be not more than a fair remuneration, and on that basis of calculation the amount that should have been awarded is not £1,250, but £2,500.

That

That the award is not just is evident from this further consideration, that the sum awarded represents no more than I could have earned by writing leading articles and reviews for the daily newspapers during the same time—a description of work which involves no severe exercise of the mental powers, no labour in the shape of research, and no responsibility.

It is unnecessary to dilate on the extent and nature of the research which I had to undertake, or the mental strain involved in writing a work of this description, or the responsibility it entailed; but it is manifest that these considerations have been overlooked by the referees, who have apparently treated my work as if it had been nothing more than a mechanical compilation.

The proper measure of value, in such a case as the present, is the amount usually received by historical writers in London, where work of this kind is well understood.

If, for instance, I had published the book in London, and if it had been reviewed there as it has been here—that is, in terms of unqualified approbation,—the sale would probably have reached 10,000 copies at the usual price of 25s.; and as the sale in these Colonies would be quite as large, the total receipts of a first edition, after payment of all expenses, would have amounted to many thousands of pounds. That this is no exaggerated estimate might be easily proved, but it is enough to mention that the sale of Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" reached 17,000 copies in the first year, at 42s. for three volumes.

Taking this view of the matter, it follows that the amount which I ask for my work (£2,500) is a very moderate estimate of its commercial value.

II. There is another view of the matter which ought not to be left out of consideration. In December last Sir Henry Parkes stated in the Assembly that, having seen an advance copy of the book, which then contained only Parts I and III, he was of opinion that "the work had been exceedingly well done, and that it would prove to be of great value to the country."

That being the Premier's opinion, I am justified in saying that a work of great value to the country ought to meet with a proportionate reward. But where is the proportion in the present case, when the amount awarded represents nothing more than a clerk's salary for the time devoted to it?

III. There is a third view of the matter which has not met with any consideration. Owing to the arrangements suggested by me in the first instance, and stated in detail in the prospectus, the publication of the work will not involve any ultimate loss to the revenue. The reception it has already met with is conclusive as to the success which awaits it, and if proper publishing arrangements are made in the Colonies, and in London, it may be considered certain that the sale will more than cover all the expenses attending the publication, including the amounts paid and to be paid to me.

In no previous instance that I am aware of has this been the case. Not one of the many expensive books published by the Government in past years has been known to obtain any circulation, except by gratuitous distribution; and I am therefore justified in assuming that the marked success which has attended the present work is mainly owing to the fact that I am the author.

If, then, it appears that (1) the basis on which I planned the work in the first instance amounts to a virtual guarantee against loss on the publication, and (2) that its certain success may be ascribed to my being the author, it may be inferred that the remuneration to which I am entitled should be measured by a very much higher scale than that which the referees have chosen to adopt.

For these reasons I submit that I have fairly established a claim to payment of the further amount mentioned, £1,250, as a fair recognition of the value of my work. Should you be disposed to agree with me on that point, it would of course be unnecessary to trouble the referees any further on the matter.

I have, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

No. 2.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Reform Club, 25 July, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, requesting me to prepare and forward to you a statement of terms for the completion of the "History of New South Wales," I beg leave to enclose an abstract which, when revised and assented to, may form the subject of an agreement.

I am, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

[Enclosure.]

Abstract of Terms.

1. That the manuscript records, books, and maps, relating to the "History of the Colony," now in the Government Printing Office, may be transferred to the Public Library, to be kept for reference in the room known as the Trustees' room; the use of which, when not occupied by the trustees, to be allowed me.

2. That the Government Printer may be directed to confine himself to his duties as a printer and publisher, and in all matters relating to the literary execution of the work, including the illustrations, to carry out my instructions.

3. That I may be allowed the assistance of my son in his former capacity, in which he has been trained by me for eighteen months, and that in view of his qualifications his salary may be fixed at £3 3s. a week.

4. That twelve presentation copies be allowed me on the publication of each volume.

5. That no alteration may be made in my manuscript without my consent.

6. That the estimated time required for the completion of each volume is twelve months, but that every effort will be made by me to reduce the time as much as possible: Provided that I am not again to be subjected to any pressure for the purpose of compelling me to produce the volumes prematurely, and that in the event of any second or third edition being required of any volume, the time occupied in preparing such new edition be taken into account.

7. That the estimated number of volumes required to complete the "History," on the plan adopted in Volume I, is fifteen; but that if it can be found practicable to reduce the number it will be reduced accordingly. The reason why so many volumes appear necessary is because each is intended to contain a full and accurate treatment of the following subjects:—

(1.) The exploration of the country by sea and land, illustrated by maps and charts.

(2.) The question of the aborigines.

(3.) The convict system and the introduction of free settlers.

(4.) The land question.

(5.) The relations between the Civil and Military Forces.

(6.) The administration of justice and the development of legal institutions.

(7.) The growth of the Constitution.

(8.) The Colonial policy of England.

(9.) The contemporary history of England as it affected the Colony from year to year, and also the current public opinion in England with respect to the Colony, as shown in contemporary publications. It

It is also intended to publish in each volume the most important records relating to the Colony, such as have been given in Part III of vol. I.

On such a plan it does not seem possible to do justice to the subject in a smaller compass than that proposed.

Should the work prove to be popular it is not likely that the public would desire to see it curtailed.

8. That for the purpose of enabling me to describe, with sufficient accuracy, those portions of the country which formed the subject of exploration, I may be allowed a free railway pass over the Government lines, inasmuch as it is necessary to make myself familiar, by repeated visits, with the different places referred to in the book.

Vol. II, for instance, will contain an account of the gradual extension of settlement from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury and Nepean; the surrounding country should therefore be carefully described.

It is sufficient to point out that even an inadvertent mistake in descriptions of this kind might expose the book to very unpleasant criticism on its publication, and that such mistakes cannot be avoided unless the writer is placed in a position to study the topography of the country he has to deal with.

9. That the sum of £1,500 may be paid to me on the publication of each volume, commencing with Vol. II, less any amount that may be paid to me on account thereof during the time occupied in completing it.

10. That an account may be kept at the Treasury showing the receipts and expenses attending the publication of each volume; and that at the end of every year, commencing with the present, a balance-sheet may be prepared, and the amount shown as clear profit on each volume, including any subsequent editions (after deducting all expenses, including payments made to me) may be placed to my credit.

Memo. *re* Copyright.

On this point I wish to say that, as the work was originally designed and planned by me, I am clearly entitled to the copyright.

No agreement was entered into between the Government Printer and myself, nor was anything said on this subject until I wrote to him immediately after publication of Vol. I, enclosing a certificate of proprietorship in terms of the Copyright Act, and requesting him to have it registered for me. To my surprise he informed me that he had already registered the copyright in his own name, for and on behalf of the Government.

There is nothing in the Act to justify that proceeding, unless it can be shown that the "History" was originally projected by the Government Printer, and that I was merely employed by him to write it on behalf of the Government. That was not the case. The only work the Government Printer had in view was a second edition of the "Official History of New South Wales," published in 1833, which edition I was requested to prepare. But there is no connection between that publication and the work which I proposed, an outline of which was written by me in the shape of a Prospectus, dated 10th February, 1838.

If any representation has been made to the Government, to the effect that I did not originate the present work, or that somebody else originated it, such representation is without any foundation in fact. The idea of writing the history of the country, on some such plan as the present, has been in my mind for years past.

G.B.B.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 23 August, 1889.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letters (two in number), dated 25th July last, one of which relates to the award made in respect of the amount to be paid to you for the first volume of the "History of New South Wales," and the other to the claim which you make to be the owner of the copyright of the work. As a matter of convenience this communication is to be understood as a reply to both letters.

1. As to the award.—I am to point out to you that the money value of the first volume was determined by your own referees, who were nominated by you before the work was commenced, and approved by the late Treasurer, Mr. Burns, and subsequently by the present Treasurer. The attempt to dispute the award of your own referees will be resisted, and I am to state that the award is final, and the matter will not be re-opened.

2. As to your claim to the copyright.—I am to inform you that your claim to the copyright of the work—which is initiated by the Government, and paid for out of public funds—will not be entertained for a moment. The Government projected a work of a national character, to commemorate the Centennial year, on the suggestion of the Government Printer, as set forth in his letter to the Treasury, dated 30th July, 1887. You, as a literary man of known repute, were employed and paid to write the first volume of the work, chiefly from materials supplied by the Government, and beyond this function you have no interest in the matter.

3. As regards the terms proposed by you to continue the work—these are rejected by the Government in their entirety.

There is, however, no objection to treat with you (subject to the approval of the Cabinet) for the continuance of the work, on the following basis, viz:—

- (1.) The work not to exceed thirteen volumes, of not less than 600 pages of text each.
- (2.) £600 to be the payment in full for each volume, commencing with Volume II, and beyond this sum no allowance of any kind will be made for expenses incurred by you in the preparation of the work.
- (3.) Two volumes to be completed in each year.
- (4.) £200 to be kept back each year until the completion of the two volumes due for that year.
- (5.) £50 penalty, should any volume be delayed for a fortnight beyond six months.
- (6.) Access to be allowed to the records at the Government Printing Office, whence they are not to be removed.
- (7.) The whole details of "printing and publishing" will be exclusively in the hands of the Government Printer, who will have a general supervision of the work, and receive instructions from the Government only.
- (8.) No claim will be permitted to be set up as to any alleged ownership of copyright, which is the absolute property of the Government.
- (9.) Alterations in the text of the work, or the excision of such portions as may be deemed undesirable in a National History, to be entirely at the discretion of the Government, as owners of the property, on behalf of the public.
- (10.) Should default be twice made under Clause 5, so as to incur the penalty therein provided for, this contract to be thereby terminated, without any recourse upon the Government for damages.
- (11.) Upon completion of any one volume, it shall be at the option of the Government then to terminate the contract, without liability for damages or compensation.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No.

No. 4.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Government Printing Office, Sydney, 6 September, 1889.

I desire to acknowledge receipt of Treasury letter, M-1,435, of date 26th ultimo, setting forth, *inter alia*, the terms on which it is proposed by the Government that I should continue and complete the "History of New South Wales, from the Records," of which the first volume is already published.

I desire to state that I hereby agree to accept those terms, as comprised in clauses I to XI contained in the Treasury letter referred to, on the understanding that by the word "volume," in clauses III, IV, and V, is meant the author's manuscript and final proofs appertaining to and constituting each separate volume concerned.

As no mention is yet made of the dates on which I am to receive payment for my services, I request that I may be allowed to draw monthly, at the rate of £1,000 a year, on account of the £1,200 specified as the remuneration for the two volumes agreed to be produced in each successive year.

I am, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

Approved.—W.M., 9/9/89. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 13/9/89. Mr. Barton informed.—F.H.G., 13/9/89.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 September, 1889.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you agree to accept the terms comprised in Clauses Nos. I to XI of Treasury letter, M. 1,435, of the 26th ultimo, as those on which you bind yourself to continue and complete the "History of New South Wales, from the Records," of which the first volume is already published.

I am to state that Mr. McMillan confirms said agreement, and also accepts your definition as to what constitutes a "volume" in reference to clauses Nos. III, IV, and V of the terms.

You will, also, during the currency of the agreement, be allowed to draw your allowance monthly, at the rate of £1,000 a year, on account of the £1,200 specified as the remuneration for the two volumes agreed to be produced each successive year.

The agreement to commence on and from the 4th instant.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

“HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES FROM THE RECORDS.”
(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 December, 1890.

SCHEDULE.

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“HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES FROM THE RECORDS.”

No. 1.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1887.

I do myself the honor to request authority to prepare and issue a *Second Edition* of the *Official History of N. S. Wales*, which was published by my predecessor in 1833, and has for some time been out of stock.

The first edition of this work was very favourably commented upon by the Press and highly spoken of by many of the leading public men of the Colony. It was very readily disposed of, and the demand for copies still continues. I propose, while utilizing the material the first edition contained, to make the second one much more complete by including a great deal of interesting additional information with reference to the early history of the Colony, upon which the first edition was almost silent. Ample materials exist in the early Proclamations, Ordinances, and Regulations, and in the columns of the *Sydney Gazette*, from which an account of the first forty years of our history could be compiled in the shape of a simple chronicle of the *facts* of history, which, in the absence of any full or authoritative record of a similar character, would be invaluable as a work of reference.

Such a work, I may point out, would not only have an intrinsic merit, but it would also serve to mark, in an inexpensive, permanent, and useful way, the Centenary of Australian Colonization. With this object in view, I propose to make it as complete a record as possible of the rise and progress of the Colony from its foundation up to the close of the hundredth year of its history. This will probably necessitate an alteration in the title of the work.

I am informed that, in addition to papers in the Colonial Secretary's Office, a large number of records have been preserved at Port Macquarie. The collection and examination of these might be made a preliminary to their subsequent and more complete arrangement in their proper place in the State House, as proposed by the Honorable the Premier.

With reference to the question of cost, I propose to intrust the principal part of the work of compilation to an officer of this Department, Mr. F. M. Bladen, who was specially appointed during my predecessor's term of office to perform literary duties of this character, and in whom I have the fullest confidence. It may, however, be necessary to call in some small outside assistance; but the cost thereof will not be great, nor will it, in any case, be incurred without first obtaining Treasury authority.

With this exception I hope to be able to produce the work without going outside the ordinary Vote for this Department, and to do so at a comparatively small cost.

A considerable portion of the cost will of course be covered by the proceeds of casual sales, and I am of the opinion that if a portion of the issue were bound in cloth, so that it could be profitably offered at a moderate price, that the whole cost would be covered.

It will, of course, be distinctly understood that no attempt will be made to introduce *any comments or expressions of opinion*; the work, as its name will indicate, will be purely an Official Record of historical facts.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,

Government Printer.

Approved.

No. 2.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Dear Sir,

Reform Club Chambers, 26 October, 1887.

On looking through the “Official History,” I think it would greatly simplify matters if you could let me know how many pages you propose to devote to each Governor, and what the total number of pages is to be.

It would be as well to have a sketch-plan prepared showing the divisions of the work, number of pages in each, and the sort of matter required.

As my share of the work would, I suppose, be the non-official portion, it would save time if you could tell me, as soon as possible, what I have to do, in order that I may prepare for it by reading up, &c.

When writing the Historical Sketch of the Colony for the Picturesque Atlas, I experienced a great deal of difficulty that might have been avoided by a little timely arrangement beforehand, because it is impossible to write history on the spur of the moment.

Yours, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

No. 3.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Lyndhurst Chambers, Elizabeth-street, 30 December, 1887.

Having been engaged for some two months past in preparing material for the new edition of the “Official History of New South Wales,” I think it advisable to point out that, in my opinion, the new edition should be prepared on a very different plan from that of the old one.

1. In the first place, it should be written in the usual form of historical narrative, instead of being made up of a number of disjointed paragraphs, copied from parliamentary and other records.
2. It seems to me doubtful whether, in a work expressly devoted to the “Official”—that is, the Governmental—history of the Colony, matter of a merely general or miscellaneous nature would not be out of place. The present edition contains many paragraphs, in which much familiar matter of this kind is recorded, as well as a collection of statistical tables, and a preliminary chapter on the early voyages of discovery. But, as information on such subjects may be easily found by those who want it in other well-known works, there does not seem to be any reason for giving it again in an official history. Moreover, all the space at our disposal will be required for the strictly political matter; but in treating it it will, of course, be necessary to sketch the social state of the Colony incidentally.

- 3 I think that all the Imperial Acts relating to the foundation and government of the Colony, dating from 1787, should be reprinted—or at least as much of them as may be considered necessary—in an appendix, for the purpose of reference. These Acts represent the different stages in the constitutional growth of the Colony; but they are not at present accessible to the general reader, as they can be found only in the Imperial Statute-book.
4. Each of these Acts should not only be reprinted, but should be dealt with in the body of the history, in order to explain the exact nature of the changes effected by them in the government of the Colony.
5. The present edition contains only passing allusions to the Acts in question, and none whatever to the Commissions issued to the various Governors from Phillip's time, although these Acts and Commissions formed the basis of our Government down to 1856.
6. It is equally desirable that the Acts passed by our own Legislatures from 1825 to the present time relating to the government of the Colony should also be dealt with, although it would not be necessary to reprint any of them, excepting the Constitution Act of 1853 and its amendments.
7. The various Commissions and Letters of Instruction issued by the Crown to the Governors from Phillip's time should also be reprinted in an appendix—or at least as much of them as may be considered necessary.
8. Each of these documents should in like manner be dealt with in the text, for the purpose of explaining the nature and extent of the powers vested in the Governors, and the changes made from time to time in the administration of affairs.
9. The Proclamations and General Orders made by the Governors from Phillip's time to 1856 should also be collected and examined, and, where advisable, should either be reprinted in full or summarized, each of these proclamations being in effect an Act of Parliament.
10. In treating the different periods of our history it seems to me advisable that reference should be made, as much as possible, to original documents connected with the events under discussion, such as despatches and correspondence.
11. If such a plan should be adopted, it would not only be necessary to make an active search among the records in the Record Office, but it would be advisable to obtain access, where possible, to the collections of similar materials in the hands of private individuals.
12. If the new edition should be prepared on the plan I have sketched out, the work would require two volumes instead of one. The first would comprise the period from 1787 to 1856, and the second that from 1856 to the present time. That would form a natural division of the subject. Each volume would comprise an appendix, or the two appendices might form a separate volume. The index to the work should be as full and exact as possible, in order to facilitate reference.

I have thought it advisable to set out my views on this subject in detail, in order that I may have the satisfaction of knowing whether or not they are approved of by the Government. I am prepared, of course, to carry out any instructions that may be conveyed to me on the points mentioned.

I beg leave also to submit for your consideration whether it would not be advisable that the terms of remuneration should be fixed; and I would suggest that the valuation of the editorial work might be referred to two or three gentlemen of experience in such matters: say, Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, the Under Treasurer; Mr. Alexander Oliver, the Parliamentary Draftsman; and Mr. R. C. Walker, the Public Librarian.

I have, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

Approved.—J.F.B., 16/1/88.

No. 4.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 31 January, 1888.

I do myself the honor to enclose herewith a letter, dated the 30th instant, from Mr. G. B. Barton, upon the subject of the new edition of the "Official History of New South Wales."

I entirely agree with Mr. Barton's suggestion to bring the work out in parts, and dispose of it by subscription. This plan will, I feel confident, ensure the financial success of the work, and leave a considerable margin of profit.

I do not think that less than 3,000 copies should be printed.

I trust Mr. Barton's request, in reference to the despatches to and from Governor Phillip will receive a favourable and early consideration, as I hope very soon to issue the first part—treating of the administration of Governor Phillip—to complete which these despatches alone are wanting.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Lyndhurst Chambers, 30 January, 1888.

Since writing my letter to the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the "Official History," I have found reason to make some alteration in the plan on which I then proposed to bring out the second edition. Instead of publishing it in two large volumes, I think it would be advisable to publish it in parts or sections, each part comprising the term of a Governor's administration, and containing in an appendix all the documents relating to the period which it may be desirable to reproduce.

This alteration in the plan of the work has suggested itself to me as the only means by which justice can be done to the very valuable and interesting materials recently sent out by the Agent-General—more especially to the collection of Governor Phillip's letters and despatches. These documents have never been published, and are therefore new to us; and at the same time they are so full of interest that their publication at the present time is, for many reasons, eminently desirable. But as it would take far more space to publish them than was originally contemplated, it follows that the only alternative is to publish the history of Governor Phillip's time in a separate form; and the plan which so strongly recommends itself in the case of Governor Phillip appears to be equally advisable in the case of every other Governor.

The prompt publication of the materials referred to would create so much public interest in the whole work that its financial success would be ensured, so that the expense attending the publication would be more than covered by the sale.

I would suggest that the work should be sold by subscription only—not for separate parts, but for the complete set of fifteen parts; and that the price of each should be fixed at 10s., to be paid on delivery of the part. As the price for the whole work would amount to £7 10s., the proceeds should be much more than sufficient to cover all expenses connected with the

the publication. A sale of 1,000 copies would be a very moderate calculation, considering that the work would find purchasers in the other colonies and in England; and with good management I do not see why that estimate should not be doubled or trebled. I base this calculation mainly on the fact that the official records at our disposal will create an interest in the work unknown in any previous instance.

I take the opportunity of saying that as the collection of Governor Phillip's despatches sent out by the Agent-General extends only to the 16th November, 1788, and as it is highly desirable to have the whole of them as soon as possible, it would greatly facilitate the publication if a telegraphic despatch were sent to the Agent-General, instructing him to send copies of all Phillip's despatches written after the date mentioned. As he left the Colony in December, 1792, there are four years' despatches wanting to complete the collection. We should also have the despatches sent from England to Phillip during the same time; but they have not been sent, with the exception of two dated June, 1789.

Charles Potter, Esq., Government Printer.

I have, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 5.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Dear Sir,

Reform Club, Sydney, 11 March, 1888.

Before you commence printing the "Official History," I wish you would consider the following points with reference to the form in which the book is to appear. It may be that when you see my reasons for the particular form I advocate, "in black and white," they may make more impression on you than when urged in conversation.

They are these:—

1. The demy 8vo. is the standard form of publication for historical works, and always has been during the present century, both in England and America—to say nothing of France and Germany, &c.
2. The royal 8vo. is never used for historical works; but is employed for catalogues, dictionaries, and other bulky volumes of the kind.
3. If the "Official History" should be published in royal 8vo. it would be at once considered by all publishers, booksellers, literary men, and people generally accustomed to handle books. Any bookseller in the town, or any man of letters, may be referred to on that point.
4. The result would be that the History would be heavily handicapped from its first appearance; its sale would be prejudiced; and if the matter happened to be mentioned in a revised edition of the book the effect would be serious.
5. It should not be forgotten that you ask a very high price for the work—£7 17s. 6d.—and, therefore, you must expect that purchasers will be severely critical before they sign an order.
6. As the number of pages in each Part is not likely to exceed 500, the appearance of the book in royal 8vo. would not be at all in its favour; it would be long and scraggy, and would certainly offend the eye. It would not be so bad if it were 800 or 900 pages; but with only half that number it would look very bad.
7. It is highly desirable to avoid everything that would seem to remind the reader of the first edition, which has been so generally condemned.

Of course you understand that my object in contesting this point with you is solely to promote the success of the work. If I did not feel very strongly that its success will be endangered if you adopt the royal 8vo., I should not trouble you about it.

Yours, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 6.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, 18 April, 1888.

As the assistance of a copying clerk is necessary to ensure despatch and accuracy in the publication of the "Official History," I beg leave to request that you will recommend the appointment of one for that purpose on the usual terms.

My son, having been engaged in copying for the work during the past three months, under my immediate direction, is better qualified for the position than a stranger would be, and I should therefore be glad if you would recommend him accordingly.

I am, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 7.

Memo. by G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

With reference to the "History of New South Wales."

13 July, 1888.

PART I.—The 144 pages of the History, made up in sheets herewith, form the Introductory portion of the work.

They contain all Governor Phillip's letters and other matter of the kind, previous to the foundation of the Colony. The original matter has been written for the purpose of illustrating that portion of our history. There are three chapters yet to come, two of which are in type. The titles are:—

1. Phillip and his Staff. (Notices of the principal men of his time.)
2. The Courts of Justice. (Describing the different Courts then established, and the mode of administering justice.)
3. The Chronicles of Sydney Cove. (Notices of the principal works published in London between 1789 and 1800, giving official accounts of the Colony.)

PART II.—Governor Phillip's despatches form the second part of the work. They are all in type up to November, 1788.

PART III.—The Appendix, of which 80 pages are made up, forms the third part of the work, and consists of matter required to illustrate the text, including letters found in the "Brabourne Papers," relating to the history of the time.

The Index to the whole work is in course of preparation.

The

The Preface will point out the difference between History founded on official records and History derived from newspapers and other sources of the same kind.

The plan on which the work is written, already stated in the prospectus, seems to me the only one by which justice can be done to the valuable collection of records placed in my hands.

G. B. BARTON.

No. 8.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 28 September, 1888.

I do myself the honor to enclose herewith for the information and approval of the Honorable the Treasurer a memorandum stating the progress that has been made with the "Official History," and the course proposed to be adopted in completing and disposing of the first volume. The memorandum is accompanied by a statement showing the estimated cost and probable returns from sales, and an incomplete sample volume containing the text as far as at present paged.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,

Government Printer.

[Enclosure.]

Printing and publishing 5,000 copies of the "History of N. S. Wales, compiled from Official Records."

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 28 September, 1888.

THE writing, compiling, and setting up in type of the first volume of the above work is now drawing near to completion; and it is hoped that it will be ready for issue to subscribers not later than the month of November.

It is proposed to illustrate the work to a small extent with portraits of prominent men, such as Sir Joseph Banks, the Governors of the Colony, and others; and also with reproductions on a small scale of rare maps and charts.

It is believed that the demand for the work by the general public will not only cover all expenses incurred in its production, but will leave a considerable profit, even after providing an ample number of copies for free distribution; indeed, I am inclined to think that when the work is brought under the notice of the Governments of the other Colonies we shall receive a sufficient number of orders from them to cover the cost of publication. Orders for copies representing over £400 have already been received, although the prospectus has only been circulated twice with the *Government Gazette*, and I am very confident that with judicious advertising and a few competent canvassers the whole of the copies available for public sale will be readily disposed of, and a second edition called for. The receipts from sales of the second and subsequent editions will not, of course, be subject to any deductions for editorial expenses.

I beg to request that authority be given me,—

1. To employ canvassers, to be paid at not more than 10 per cent. on the selling price of the work (an additional 5 per cent. may perhaps be conceded in the case of canvassers procuring orders from the country districts).
2. To advertise, if deemed necessary, to a limited extent in the principal daily and weekly newspapers.
3. To make such arrangements for the issue of the first and each succeeding volume as may be necessary.

It is proposed to reserve 500 out of the 5,000 copies for free distribution, and I would venture to point out that, in view of the value of the work, this is a matter that will require very careful consideration.

I enclose herewith for the inspection of the Honorable the Treasurer:—

Enclosure No. 1.

1. An incomplete volume, showing the probable size, style of printing, binding, &c. This volume contains, in addition to title page, preface, and contents, Part I, comprising the records relating to the early history of the Colony, with editorial matter, as stated in the Preface; the Appendix, containing many other records and documents of great interest; and the Bibliography of Terra Australis, New Holland, and New South Wales. Part II, which will contain despatches to and from Governor Phillip, is left blank, not being yet completed, owing to the necessity of waiting for some further records expected from England. The Index is not yet in type. The plan on which the work has been written is fully explained in the Preface, to which I beg to refer you for fuller information.

Enclosure No. 2.

2. An estimate showing the probable cost of each volume and returns from sales.

Enclosure No. 3.

3. A draft *Gazette* notice for approval.

I may mention that a work of a similar character relating to the early history of Canada (from 1695 to 1784), and edited by the Archivist of that country, has recently been published at Ottawa by the Dominion Government.

I may be permitted to take the liberty of saying that this work will be a most appropriate and permanent means of commemorating the Centenary of the foundation of the Colony, and will be a valuable testimony to the foresight of the Government when events like the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition have been entirely forgotten.

As a Board of competent gentlemen has been appointed to suggest what remuneration the Editor (Mr. Barton) should receive, I refrain from expressing any opinion on that subject.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,

Government Printer.

Estimated cost of printing 5,000 copies of "The Official History of New South Wales." Demy Svo. Bound. 500 pages.

Composition	£115 0 0
Presswork	42 10 0
Paper	110 8 0
Binding	312 10 0
Illustrations	40 0 0

Total

Estimated profit from sale of above.

500 copies for presentation .....	.....
4,500 ,, for sale, at 10s. 6d.	£2,362 10 0

5,000	
Less 10 per cent. for canvassing	236 5 0

	£2,126 5 0
Less estimated cost of printing, as above	620 8 0

*Profit on each volume	£1,505 17 0
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CHARLES POTTER,

Government Printer.

* Less cost of compilation.

Approved.—J.F.B., 6/10/88.

No. 9.

Minute by The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Subject :—"The Official History of New South Wales." Proposals with reference to remuneration of Editor.

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 6 December, 1888.

I BEG to propose that in the matter of remuneration an agreement be made with Mr. G. B. Barton, the editor of the above work, to the following effect, viz. :—

1. That he be required to complete one volume every six months.
2. That he be paid at the rate of one thousand pounds (£1,000) per annum.
3. That two hundred pounds (£200) be kept back each year until the completion of the two volumes.
4. That a fine be imposed of not less than fifty pounds (£50) should any volume be delayed more than a fortnight over the six months.

As pointed out in my minute of the 28th September last, there is every appearance of the book not only paying the cost of production, but also leaving a considerable margin of profit. This estimate is based on the number of copies already ordered, the number that will probably be disposed of in the other colonies and in England, and the small amount of canvassing or advertising that has yet been done. I have had a very careful estimate made of the probable cost and returns of an edition of 5,000 copies, and it shows a profit of about £1,000 on each volume (there will be 15 vols.) This is after allowing for 500 presentation copies, and the payment of Mr. Barton on the scale recommended above.

I also beg to propose that some well-known London firm be appointed publishers in England. Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Company have chiefly associated their name with works of this character.

I may be permitted to take the liberty of pointing out that—apart from the intrinsic value of the work—it will, as suggested by me in my minute of the 28th September, be a most appropriate and permanent way of commemorating the Centenary of the foundation of the Colony; and will be a valuable testimony of the foresight of the Government when events like the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition are entirely forgotten.

CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

No. 10.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 17 January, 1889.

I feel bound to inform you that, in consequence of the Under Secretary of the Treasury having declined to recommend payment of the sum for which I asked in my letter to him of the 5th instant, until the present volume of the "Official History" is published, and also until a contract has been signed by me for the completion of the other volumes, I have been obliged to make arrangements for resuming my connection with the press, as I am unable to dispense with the usual means of living.

I need not say that I very much regret being obliged to adopt this course, as it will necessarily involve delay in the publication.

Yours, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 11.

The Government Printer to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Dear Mr. Barton,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 3 April, 1889.

In reference to your note of the 2nd instant, I herewith forward revises, &c., as requested.

In regard to the title-page the alteration was made under direction. I presume it will not be denied that the Government should have a say as to the wording of the title-page of its own work, but of course there will be opportunity for you to give your reasons for having it any way you may consider correct. What is desired is that it should appear absolutely to be a Government publication and not a private speculation on your part. However I trust the matter will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

With regard to the portraits, I am satisfied with those already prepared, and if you get others engraved that must be done at your own risk. I do not promise to adopt them, or recommend their adoption.

It must, however, be understood that the title-page and preface will have to be officially submitted for approval.

I may mention that in consequence of the unreasonable delay in finishing the volume it is under consideration whether the work should not be suspended.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES POTTER.

No. 12.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Dear Mr. Potter,

"Toronto Hotel," Lake Macquarie, 7 April, 1889.

In reply to your remarks about the title-page and the photos., I have only to say that, according to the recognized rule among publishers, matters of that kind must be decided by the author; and that as no author who has any respect for himself would allow his copy to be altered without his consent, or illustrations to be inserted of which he did not approve, you will have to consider the consequences of disregarding my wishes. I have made up my mind about it. If the book appears with the title-page as you have altered it, or with the photos of King and Phillip instead of the engravings, you need not expect me to write another line for you.

I have no desire to make the work appear as "a private speculation of my own," and have distinctly stated in the preface that the work is a Government one.

You

You are well aware that I have done everything in my power to meet your wishes ; but if you make me such a bad return as you propose to do you cannot expect me to forget it.

If I am desired to continue the work I can only undertake to do so on the express understanding that I am not to be interfered with in any matter of this kind. It is painful to me to have to discuss them.

I have accepted a commission to write a life of Dalley ; and as it will take at least two and perhaps three volumes, it (and Wentworth's) will give me quite enough to do for the next two years, supposing I should choose to devote myself entirely to them. Let me tell you that one reason—and the chief reason—why I accepted those commissions was because I was made to feel that working for the Government is not so pleasant as it ought to be. Of course I should be very happy to go on with the History, and make it the main object of my ambition ; but if I am to do so you will have to see that I am treated a good deal better than I have been.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 13.

The Government Printer to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1889.

In answer to your letter of the 7th instant, I must be permitted to say that it appears to me to have been written without due consideration.

I cannot recognise your position towards the Government as that of an author towards his publisher. You are in fact working for the Government in respect of a special matter, for which you are being paid. The result of your work is the absolute property of the Government, who can do what they please with it, and any personal wishes of yours connected with the work must necessarily be subject to such modifications as the Government may see fit to impose.

I regret that you should have found it necessary to ask me "to consider the consequences of disregarding your wishes." Equally do I regret that you see reason to complain of your connection with the Government in this matter, or that you should desire, as an inducement to carry out the work, that you "should be treated a good deal better than you have been."

It is right that I should put plainly before you (and I do so in a very friendly spirit) the other side of the question, and state freely my complaints against you.

You commenced your present work on or about November, 1887—that is nearly eighteen months ago—and during that time you have been paid a total sum of £950. Up to this moment you have not completed the first volume. It was promised most faithfully by you to be ready for publication and issue to subscribers at the end of January of the present year, then at the end of February, then at the end of March, and it is still incomplete on the 11th day of April, and, judging from experience, there is no certainty when it will be completed. The Government have engaged experienced canvassers, to whom they have already paid about £300 ; they have procured subscriptions for a large number of copies, representing over £4,000, and there is not a copy ready to deliver. This is my complaint.

As to your complaint of ill-treatment, the Government have provided you with a comfortable, furnished room at the Government Printing Office for your special accommodation, two persons paid by the Government have for some months past been employed to search amongst papers and collect information for the work, thus saving you a great deal of personal trouble, and you have been allowed the assistance of your son, who is paid by the Government at the rate of £1 1s. per week. You have also had the occasional assistance of Mr. Bladen and the advantage of the preliminary work done by the late Mr. Byron, and you have been paid a sum of money for the work as it now stands without a precedent in the literary history of the Colony.

After this statement of my views of the case, I desire to say that if the first volume is not completed and in my hands by the last day of this month, it will become my duty to place the whole of the case—including this correspondence—before the Colonial Treasurer and recommend your retirement from any further connection with the work in question, in respect of which there appears to be so much mutual dissatisfaction.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER.

No. 14.

The Government Printer to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1889.

With reference to my letter to you of the 11th ultimo, I beg most urgently to request that you will have the goodness to forward to me, *for press*, not later than Saturday next, the 4th instant, the whole of the remaining matter in connection with the first volume of the "History of the Colony," otherwise—though most reluctantly—I shall, as intimated in that letter, be compelled to bring the case officially under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,

Government Printer.

5 May, 1889.

MEMO.—If you like to take the responsibility I will close the introductory sketch where it stands (p. lxxii), and add a foot-note to this effect:—

"At the urgent request of the Government Printer, and in order to facilitate the immediate publication of the volume, I close the subject at this point."

But that would render it necessary for me to explain the matter in a letter to the daily newspapers when the book is reviewed.

I have thirty slips ready to send as soon as I receive, and have had time to consult, Wentworth's 3rd edition (2 vols., 1824), on your shelves ; also, the 1st vol. of Rusden's History, on the table ; and Greville's Year-book for 1889. The 1st edition of Wentworth I have obtained from the Lending Branch, but they have not got the 3rd.

The Government Printer.

G.B.B.

No. 15.

No. 15.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 6 May, 1889.

I do myself the honor to bring under your notice the great delay on the part of Mr. G. B. Barton in completing the literary work of the first volume of the "Official History," which has now been in his hands for about eighteen months.

It is with very great regret that I take this step, but I am unable to assign any reason for the continued delay, unless it be that Mr. Barton is engaged in writing other works during the time which should rightly be devoted to the completion of the History. I am still unable to say when the first volume will be issued. At this rate it is improbable that Mr. Barton will live long enough to complete the remaining volumes.

The text of the volume was printed off two months ago, and the intervening period has been occupied in preparing an introductory chapter—which could well have been deferred to a second edition of the work—and in correcting and rewriting the index, which had previously been very well prepared by an Officer of this Department.

I was led by Mr. Barton to believe that his portion of the work would be completed sufficiently early in January last to enable me to have copies ready for subscribers during that month, and I advertised accordingly. The non-fulfilment of this promise has led to considerable embarrassment, the question being continually put to me, "When will the book be ready?" an inquiry which, if not satisfied, is naturally followed by complaints of breach of faith.

As Mr. Barton is absent from Sydney—at Lake Macquarie, where he has been for more than a month—and has not thought proper to reply to my letter of the 11th ultimo (although I sent him a reminder on the 2nd instant), I now submit the correspondence which has passed in reference to this question, and beg to request that you will be good enough to bring the case before the Colonial Treasurer, in order that steps may be taken to issue the volume and keep faith with the public, who have—through the canvassers employed—placed their names very freely on the list of subscribers.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 May, 1889.

The Government Printer has submitted to the Colonial Treasurer your application to him of 6th instant, for a further payment of £100 on account of work done in connection with the "Official History of New South Wales."

Mr. Potter reports that the first volume of the work is still incomplete, and I am desired by the Colonial Treasurer to inform you that the payment which you request will not be made until the whole material for volume I. is in the hands of the Government Printer, finally corrected, so as to admit of an immediate publication.

I have, &c.,

G. FAGAR.

No. 17.

The Government Printer to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, 13 May, 1889.

Reverting to your memo. of the 10th instant, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the title-page of the "History," as finally approved of by the Government; and to inform you, with regard to the engravings, to which you allude, that it is not intended to print them. The illustrations already prepared will be used.

It is now more than two months since the last sheet of the text left the press. The intervening period has been largely spent in the preparation of the introductory sketch. I trust you will recognise the necessity of completing this as soon as possible, omitting any matter which can possibly be included in a subsequent volume. Without wishing to express anything but a favourable opinion of the literary work already done, I cannot avoid saying that the introduction is assuming greater proportions, and covering wider grounds than I had expected, or than appears necessary or advisable in view of the desirability of keeping faith with the public after so much delay and so many postponements.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

No. 18.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Sir,

Lake Macquarie, 20 May, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing title-page, "as finally settled by the Government," I think it necessary to point out that your latest alterations are more absurd than the first.

Where did you get the idea that the "History" is "from the earliest times"? Apart from the fact that those words represent a worn-out, catch-penny phrase, long since abandoned by historical writers and publishers, there is the additional fact that the "History" is not from the earliest times. The first page of it shows you that it begins at 1783, and I do not pretend to go back into antiquity.

Then, again, what are "the earliest times" of New South Wales? I do not know, and I am quite sure that you do not either.

I have expressly pointed out in the preface that it is impossible to deal historically with the early voyages of discovery, because we have not yet got the necessary materials. But these early voyages would certainly be included in any history that purported to be, "from the earliest times"; and if they were not, your subscribers would have a distinct right to quarrel with you.

Perhaps a little consideration of these points will show you the risk you run when you undertake to deal with matters altogether outside your province as a publisher.

The same reasoning applies to the photo-lithographs which, you say, you are determined to publish. I have repeatedly given it as my opinion that it would be prejudicial to the work to insert any illustrations so much below the standard; and now I go further and say that they would discredit the Colony and the Government in the eyes of critics, not only here but everywhere else. The public cannot find fault with you if you do not give them any illustrations at all; but if you do every man has a right to condemn them when he sees at a glance that they are ridiculously below the mark.

I think it only fair that I should let you know that, if you adhere to your determination, I intend to submit the matter to Sir Henry Parkes; and further, that if the volume appears with any alterations in the title-page, or with the photos referred to, I intend to notify, by a letter to the daily newspapers, when the book is reviewed, that my connection with the enterprise has ceased, and that I propose to make arrangements for the continuance of the work on my own account. Having that contingency in view, I further propose to go to London in the course of a few months in order that I may have the advantage of examining the records and obtaining the use of the library in the British Museum.

I take the opportunity of stating that, as I have not received any payment for more than two months, I shall be compelled, unless I receive the money applied for on the 7th inst., to take up other work for which I can obtain payment without subjecting myself to unpleasantness. I may add that I have sacrificed my pecuniary interests for many months past in order to devote my time uninterruptedly to the "History"; but I do not think that I should be called upon to carry that sacrifice to an extreme point.

I am, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 19.

Memo. by G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

22 May, 1889.

By Monday next I calculate that I shall have the concluding slips of the introductory sketch—about three pages—ready for post; but not having received any payment since the 14th of March, although I made formal application for one on the 6th instant, I shall be compelled to take up other work at once, unless I receive the cheque for £100 owing this week.

G.B.B.

No. 20.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Lake Macquarie, 22 May, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I beg to inform you that my application for payment of £100 was made under a certain agreement by which the Government, in consideration of my writing the "History of New South Wales," undertook to make me a monthly payment, on or about the 1st of every month, on account of the work done by me during the preceding month; and that it was further agreed that, on the completion of the first volume, the work should be submitted to three gentlemen—Messrs. R. C. Walker, Alexander Oliver, and the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar—who should be invited to estimate the amount to be paid me in respect of such completion.

Up to this date I have faithfully performed my part of this agreement, although it has involved a considerable sacrifice of my pecuniary interests; inasmuch as I have contented myself with payments at the very moderate rate of £50 per month, and have laid aside a great deal of other literary work, for which I could have obtained much larger remuneration without subjecting myself to continued unpleasantness.

I admit that I was not bound to do so, not having undertaken to devote the whole of my time to the "History," but the interest I have taken in the work, and my desire to have the first volume published at the earliest moment, have induced me to adopt that course.

If, as your letter implies, you entertain a suspicion that I am causing delay in the publication, I would submit that your proper course would be to ask me for an explanation, instead of listening to *ex parte* statements which may prove to be wholly unfounded.

I have, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 21.

The Government Printer to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 23 May, 1889.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and also of your memo. of the 22nd instant.

In reply, I beg to remind you that, by letter from the Treasury, dated 7th instant, you were informed that a payment of £100 would be made to you when the whole material for volume I. was placed in the hands of the Government Printer, finally corrected, so as to admit of an immediate publication.

The solution, then, of the present money difficulty is clear. The first volume of the "History of New South Wales" appears to be complete, with the exception of three pages (MSS.) of the prefatory chapter yet to come forward, and which you promise by Monday. It is, therefore, quite within your own power to obtain the £100, which you applied for on the 6th instant, by a compliance with the conditions laid down in the Treasury letter before adverted to.

I may add that the proposed title-page remains open for further consideration.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

No. 22.

11

No. 22.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Sir,

Lake Macquarie, 27 May, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I beg to inform you that the concluding pages of the introductory sketch are lying on my table, in MS., ready for post, and that they will be posted to you on receipt of a cheque for £100, due to me on the 1st instant.

The responsibility for any further delay will therefore rest entirely with you.

With respect to the letter from the Treasury, to which you refer, I beg to say that I replied to it on the 22nd inst., informing the Treasurer that my application was made under an agreement with the Government, the terms of which are as well known to you as they are to myself.

My son informs me that you summarily dismissed him on the 23rd inst. You will either reinstate him immediately, at the rate of £2 2s. per week, from the 1st inst., or you will pay him the sum of £8 8s., being one month's salary due, and another in lieu of notice, to which he is entitled by law; and in default of payment it will be sued for in the ordinary course.

As this outrage, on your part renders it impossible that I should enter your office again, I have requested my son to call on Tuesday for the purpose of removing my private papers and books.

With reference to the title-page and the photo-lithographs, I will agree to the matter remaining open during this week; but if I do not receive a satisfactory answer by Saturday I shall submit the matter to Sir Henry Parkes, together with a full statement of the general subject, on Monday.

I am, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

P.S.—In addition to the two books mentioned in a former memo. I require to see *Burton's state of Religion and Education in New South Wales*. Delay in the delivery of these books will involve delay in returning the proofs. I also require a further supply of slips and postage stamps.

No. 23.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 28 May, 1889.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22nd instant, on the subject of your connection with the projected "History of New South Wales," on the first volume of which you are now engaged.

Mr. McMillan, in reply, desires me to say that he has no personal knowledge of the matters referred to in your said letter, but that antecedently to his entering upon the consideration of any matters comprehended therein, it will be necessary that the first volume above mentioned be completed by you, and placed in the hands of the Government Printer, ready for publication, without any further delay.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 24.

The Government Printer to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

30 May, 1889.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant.

For some time past the tone of your letters to me has been such as to convey the idea that you designedly attempt to affront me. I decline to submit to treatment of this kind; and, as the best way of avoiding ungentlemanly behaviour towards myself, I must request that, for the future, you address the Treasury on all matters connected with the projected "History of New South Wales."

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,

Government Printer.

No. 25.

Memo. from G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

[In reply to Government Printer's letter of 30/5/88, written on back thereof and returned to Mr. Barton, 3/6/88.]

You recollect that the first letter I wrote you from Lake Macquarie was a friendly one, to which I had a right to expect at least a civil reply. Instead of that, I received a long official letter, in which you assumed the tone of a superior officer in the Civil Service writing to a subordinate, and made statements and representations which you must have known were not true. That letter was wholly unjustifiable on your part. Not content with writing an offensive letter, you have made misrepresentations to the Treasury on two occasions for the purpose of stopping the paltry payments for which I undertook to do the work, pending its completion, and which you, on behalf of the Government, agreed to pay me—thus violating your agreement without a shadow of a pretence for doing so. Your accusations of delay are wholly unfounded. You have seen me working at your office day after day, without intermission, for nearly 18 months, and you know that I have not neglected the work for a single day—although I was not bound, in the least, to devote the whole of my time to it. I have written to the Treasurer to-day on this subject. I intend to write to the Premier also, and I shall ask for a strict investigation of the whole matter. It is quite enough to say that I was compelled to leave your office and come here, in order to avoid the unpleasantness of listening to your unfounded insinuations and complaints.

G.B.B.,

31/5/89.

No. 26.

No. 26.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Lake Macquarie, 31 May, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, I beg to inform you that, in compliance with its terms, I have this day posted to the Government Printer the necessary materials for publishing the first volume of the "History of New South Wales." I have nothing further to add to it.

Having now performed my part of the agreement under which I engaged to write the book, I trust that you will do me the justice to see that payment of what is due to me is no longer delayed. On the 6th instant I applied for the amount due on the 1st for the two preceding months, but I have not yet received it. Another month having passed, I beg leave to request that you will direct a further payment for the present month to be made at the same time; and, considering the inconvenience to which I have been subjected on this and other occasions, I will ask that the amount may be fixed at £200.

As this is the second time that payments due to me have been stopped, owing to the misrepresentations of the Government Printer, and as your letter concludes with a remark implying that there has been undue "delay" on my part in completing the work, I take this opportunity of stating that there is no ground whatever for any such imputation, and that it arises solely out of the fact that Mr. Potter, never having been in a publisher's office, and knowing nothing about literary work, is under the impression that a history requires nothing more than manual labour. He began worrying me twelve months ago to get the book out, and kept on worrying me until I was compelled to leave the office two months ago, and came up here in order to escape the annoyance. I am prepared to satisfy you that there has been no delay on my part, that I have devoted my time incessantly during the past eighteen months to the work, and that no man could have done it in less time, or done it better. The reason why I devoted myself to the task, under such unfavourable conditions, was because I knew I could produce a work that would prove to be the most popular, as well as the most valuable, publication yet issued in these colonies; and I was content to bear a good deal that I would not otherwise have borne, in order to accomplish that purpose.

A little consideration of this matter will, I am sure, satisfy you that a gross injustice has been done me by the imputation referred to. It is not the only instance of the kind of which I have a right to complain. On the 23rd instant the Government Printer dismissed my son, without any notice to him or to me, and without having any ground of complaint, beyond the fact that the History was not published. My son was engaged at a nominal salary of £1 1s. a week to assist me in the work, by copying passages from the Records, by searching and making extracts from books, and by obtaining information from the Public Library. His time was further occupied in copying and indexing the Brabourne Papers. He was doing this work diligently and faithfully, when the Government Printer, actuated by vindictive feelings, and taking advantage of my absence, dismissed him. The immediate reason was, I believe, that he had that morning received a letter from me, in which I told him that the photo-lithographs of Phillip and King, which he insists on publishing in defiance of my repeated objections, were so ridiculously bad that they would discredit the Government and the Colony. My son, it seems, had to pay the penalty for his wounded feelings. But as I do not believe that you are disposed to sanction such an abuse of authority on the part of your subordinate officer, I will beg leave to ask that you will mark your sense of the matter by directing the Printer to reinstate my son at once, with such an increase of salary as may seem to you a fitting compensation for the wrong done to him.

I have, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

No. 27.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 3 June, 1889.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo, and I am to convey to you his reply, as follows:—

1. The Government Printer reports that he has not received from you the full material necessary to enable him to publish the first volume of the "History of New South Wales." Copy of such report is enclosed.

2. When the Treasury requirements already conveyed to you are satisfied, Mr. McMillan will make the payment of £100 asked for on 7th ultimo.

3. The portion of your letter which reflects on the conduct of the Government Printer will be referred to that gentleman for an explanation.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 28.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Lake Macquarie, 7 June, 1889.

I beg leave to request that you will instruct the Government Printer to send me, by return post, duplicate copies of all matter set up for the "History of New South Wales," from page 1 to page LXXXV inclusive, and also of the analytical index; also a further supply of press paper, cut up in slips of the usual size, with some sheets of foolscap paper and a few O.S. postage stamps. I cannot procure any stationery here.

I also wish to have sent me a book called, "A Letter from Sydney," by Robert Gouger, which is now on the shelves at the Government Printing Office, but which the Government Printer has refused to send me.

I am, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

The Government Printer.—G.E. Treasury, B.C., 13/6/89.

No. 29.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Lake Macquarie, 7 June, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., enclosing memo. from the Government Printer, I beg to say that the whole of the matter specified in it has been posted to him, "ordered for press."

With reference to his statement that "for a period of at least six weeks" he had "received but dribblets of MSS. for setting-up, or of proofs for correction," and that he was "unable to comprehend why Mr. Barton has so prolonged the work," I beg to invite your particular attention to it, because it affords an easy means of testing the accuracy of his statements generally.

During the months of April and May last, he has received from me the "copy" of the Analytical Index, which now occupies some 30 pages of brevier—(I have not got it by me at this moment, and therefore cannot give the exact number of pages), and also the "copy" of the Introductory Sketch, pages xl to lxxxv, proofs and revises of which were also corrected by me within the time mentioned.

If you are disposed to do me justice in this matter, you have only to look through the Index and the Introductory Sketch in order to satisfy yourself that Mr. Potter's statement not only betrays his incapacity to comprehend the matter he writes about, but also shows his determination to misrepresent me in spite of facts.

I have no hesitation in saying that if I had taken twice the time I did to write the Index and the Introductory Sketch, no one could have justly accused me of having "prolonged the work," that is, delayed it unnecessarily.

Both the Index and the Sketch are strictly analytical—the one being designed to give the reader an exact idea of the various topics treated in the book, so that he can obtain at once all the information it contains, while the other is intended to show the reader how the colonisation of this country was brought about—a result which I accomplish by an analytical examination of the few records we have bearing on the subject. Another object in view is to show the nature of the misconceptions which have always prevailed with respect to the country, from the days of the early explorers down to the present time.

You will observe that all this is entirely original work. Nothing of the kind has appeared in any previous work on the subject. Nor will you find in any historical work published in London an Index that can be compared with the one I have written.

As I look upon Mr. Potter's charge as libellous, I beg leave to request that you will require him to substantiate it at the earliest opportunity; and I would suggest that the three gentlemen to whom my work is to be referred for the purpose of assessing the amount to be paid me, should be authorized to investigate this matter at the same time.

Should they report that Mr. Potter is justified in the charge he has made, I shall be quite willing to put an end to my engagement.

But should they report that he was not justified in making it, then I beg leave to request that you will cause proper compensation to be made to me for the injury done.

I am, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

No. 30.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Lake Macquarie, 10 June, 1889.

There are one or two matters connected with the publication of volume I of the "History of New South Wales" to which I beg leave to call your attention:

1. In several letters to the Government Printer I have expressed my objections to any alterations being made by him in the title page without my consent and without any intimation from the Government on the subject, and I have set forth good and sufficient reasons for the objections referred to.

2. Up to the present date I have not received from him any intimation to the effect that the title page will be printed according to my instructions.

3. I have also expressed my objections to certain photo-lithographs (of Governor Phillip and Lieutenant King) which the Government Printer insists on publishing. In my opinion those photos. are so much below the average standard of book illustrations in the present day that they would not only discredit the volume, but would invite very disparaging criticism from critics in other countries, who would probably infer from them that our taste in matters of art is no better than that of aborigines. You are well aware that in London, and New York especially, the illustration of books is a distinct profession among artists, and is consequently carried to a point which might be described as perfection. Compared with such work as is now to be found in English and American books the photos. in question are absolutely ridiculous.

4. In order to save the credit of the volume in question I engaged the best engraver I could find in Sydney to engrave the portraits of Phillip and King, and his work has been for some time in the Government Printer's possession. That gentleman, however, prefers his photos. to the engravings, and has recently informed me that he intends to publish the former.

5. I would therefore strongly recommend that he should be instructed to publish the engravings, and that the services of a printer accustomed to print wood engravings should be obtained for the purpose. I understand that there is no printer in the Government Printing Office who has had any experience in that kind of work.

6. Owing to the fact that the sheets comprising the main part of the volume were "worked off" the machine some months ago, I have not had sufficient opportunity for revising them and correcting errors. The result is that I find it necessary to recommend the cancellation of two pages (137 and 390) and the substitution of others which I have corrected. This would not involve any delay in the publication, but it would entail the loss of many sheets of paper. The matter, however, is important enough, in my opinion, to demand this sacrifice.

7. I would also beg leave to direct your attention to the expediency of making proper arrangements for the sale of the book. So far as I am aware, that part of the business has been left in the hands of canvassers; but as they cannot possibly reach large numbers of people who would or might be disposed to buy, especially in the country districts, I would suggest that an agent should be appointed for every town in the Colonies. That could be accomplished by means of a circular addressed to all the booksellers whose names appear in the Federal Directory of Australasia. In towns where there are no booksellers the local postmasters might be appointed for the purpose.

I have, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 31.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Lake Macquarie, 11 June, 1889.

I beg leave to apply for a further payment of £50 on account of work done, during the past month of May, in connection with the "Official History of New South Wales."

The sum of £100 due to me on the 1st ultimo is still unpaid.

I do not ask for these payments as gratuities, but as money due to me under a specific agreement made with me by the Government Printer, and as the delay in payment causes me considerable inconvenience, I should be obliged by your causing the amount mentioned to be paid at the earliest possible moment.

I have, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 32.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

"Toronto Hotel," Lake Macquarie, 12 June, 1889.

My dear Sir,

I don't know whether the official correspondence, in which I have been unfortunately engaged with your Department for some weeks past, has come under your notice or not; but in any case I should be very much obliged to you if you would do me the justice to direct the payment of the money now due to me, as I have been, and am, greatly inconvenienced by the delay.

The amount now due is £150—being three months monthly payments of £50, for the months of March, April, and May.

Excuse the trespass on your valuable time, and believe me,

Yours, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 33.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, 13 June, 1889.

In respect to the various letters addressed by Mr. G. B. Barton to the Treasury, bearing the respective dates of 22nd and 31st May, and 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th June, 1889, and referred to me this day, and which are returned herewith, I beg to submit the following remarks:—

In his letter of the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Barton says that he made application for the payment of £100 under a certain agreement. I beg to say that I have no knowledge of any agreement with Mr. Barton as to the amount to be paid to him for his literary services; but I do know that on the 5th of December last I forwarded a memo. to the Treasury suggesting what I considered should form the basis of an agreement with him, to which, I understand, no effect has yet been given.

In same letter Mr. Barton denies that he is responsible for any unnecessary delays in the publication of the History. I hold a memorandum from him in the handwriting of his son, dated 17th December, 1888, in which he states, "That the whole of the editorial work will be completed before the end of the month, and the sheets will then be ready for the machine. You have only to calculate the time for printing off, stitching and binding, and you will be able to say when the book will be ready for publication." I have also a memo. from Mr. Barton of 26th February last, in which he suggests "that 1,000 copies of the volume be printed and bound for present purposes, and the rest left until I have written the introductory sketch of ten or twelve pages." But it was not until the 22nd May that he informed me that on the following Monday he calculated he will have ready the concluding slips of the introductory sketch. I submit that from the above it is evident that Mr. Barton has not performed his promise as to the time the literary portion of the work would be out of his hands, and that his statements that he has not delayed the work are contrary to facts.

I may here state that in consequence of Mr. Barton's assurance that the volume would without fail be ready for publication in January last, I was induced to advertise it and, by authority of the Treasurer, to engage canvassers, who have been very successful in obtaining subscribers, and have already received several hundred pounds as commission. The fact of the work not being ready by the promised time has in various ways led to embarrassment. It has subjected me to the implication of breaking faith with the public, and prevented me from taking further means of bringing the work into notice in this and the neighbouring colonies, and consequently many orders have been lost.

Mr. Barton's allegation that payments due to him have been stopped through misrepresentations on my part is not correct; equally without justification are his remarks, that I have an impression that "a 'History' requires nothing more than manual labour," and that I "began worrying him more than twelve months ago," but I do not deny that I expect a gentleman will have regard to promises which he has made, and in this respect Mr. Barton has entirely failed.

I emphatically repudiate the charge that I was influenced by vindictive feeling when I dispensed with the services of Mr. Barton's son. The youth was left by his father to himself, and the volume being virtually finished, his services were not further required, and he was occupying the only room where I could retire at times when requiring privacy in connection with my official duties. Moreover, he was not engaged under any regular appointment, but merely as a casual assistant at 3s. 6d. per diem.

With

With regard to the heliotypes (not photo-lithographs, as described by Mr. Barton), I venture to say that they are quite equal if not superior to the engravings which that gentleman wishes to be substituted for them. In fact one of the engravings, that of Phillip, has such a serious defect that it could not be used. In adopting the heliotype no pretence is made to artistic elegance, but simply to produce by a photo-mechanical process, exact copies of the originals as the prints of the time represented them. This will be stated in the book under each portrait. The printing of 5,000 copies of each of the portraits has already been done at considerable expense. I consider that Mr. Barton in ordering these engravings entirely on his own responsibility assumed a position quite outside his province.

With reference to Mr. Barton's letter of the 7th instant, I beg to state that although the portions of the book referred to as having been posted to me have been received, yet in consequence of certain corrections in two sets of proofs clashing, it has been necessary to send a further revise to that gentleman to have the matters in doubt adjusted; and, therefore, as a matter of fact, I have not the whole of the remaining matter for press, but it may possibly come to hand to-morrow.

I still assert, and I can prove, that for the time stated I received the "copy" for the introductory sketch in driblets. And with regard to the said sketch, although the matter is no doubt valuable, I am of opinion it would have been better not to have put the whole of the information in the first volume, but to have spread it over the entire work, and thus kept to the ten or twelve pages as originally contemplated.

I am surprised that Mr. Barton should look on anything I have said as libellous. I can truthfully say that I had no intention of libelling him, or of saying anything I did not think was not justified by the circumstances.

With respect to Mr. Barton's observations in his letter of the 10th instant. Firstly, as regards the alterations made in the title-page, the matter I think may be considered settled, as it has been restored to the form he himself approved. Secondly, I see no objection in complying with the reprinting of pages 137 and 390, although it will involve considerable loss of paper. Thirdly, I see no objection to receiving suggestions from Mr. Barton, or any other experienced author, as to publishing; but I think his business should be confined to the writing of the book. As I want to make the work a financial success I cannot do so if the profits are to go into the pockets of the ordinary book publishers. I am of opinion that it will be time enough to employ them when other less costly methods are found not to succeed.

I received a memo. from Mr. Barton, dated the 6th instant, in which he stated that he has no personal quarrel with me, and offered to insert a note in the volume referring to my share in the initiation of the work on receipt of an apology from me for what he terms an uncalled for and unjustifiable attack on him. As I have made no such attack I cannot make an apology. But I do demand as a right that the fact that I suggested the work to the Government to commemorate the centennial year, and that it was commenced at my instance should appear, and I feel convinced that no such injustice as the omission thereof from the book will be allowed by the Government.

In conclusion, I would state that I have great respect for Mr. Barton's literary abilities, and that I have never been in any way influenced by any vindictive feelings towards him; but that any action I have taken with regard to the "History" has always been dictated by a sense of official duty.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

To be considered with rest of papers.—W.M., 15/6/89.

No. 34.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 15 June, 1889.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your communications of 7th June (2), 10th June, 11th June, and 13th June (this to the Colonial Treasurer personally), and I am to inform you that the whole subject of your connection with the preparation of the projected "History of New South Wales" will be brought under the Government's consideration at an early date.

I am also to inform you that I have this day paid to your credit in the City Bank the sum of £100 (one hundred pounds).

I am further to state that the Government has directed the preface to be amended in accordance with the enclosed slip, there being nothing in the work, as it now stands, to show that it is of a national character, prepared at the public cost, in commemoration of a particular event.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

[Enclosure.]

PREFACE [as in the original].

In order to do justice to the valuable collection of records placed in my hands by the Government, with a view to the publication of a work which might serve to commemorate the Centennial year of the colony, it seemed necessary to make them the groundwork of a narrative written on an essentially different plan from that of any previous one on the subject.

PREFACE [as altered].

The attainment by the colony of the Centennial period of its existence, appeared to the Government of New South Wales an appropriate occasion for the preparation, at the public cost, of a comprehensive history, embodying information obtainable from all known sources, and of such an authentic character as to form a reliable basis for the labours of the future historian. The duty of preparing this important work having been entrusted to me, it seemed necessary, in order to do justice to the valuable collection of records placed in my hands by the Government, to make them the groundwork of a narrative written on an essentially different plan from that of any previous one on the subject.

No. 35.

Memo. from G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

I WOULD suggest that you should ask Gordon and Gotch to send you a list of the principal newspapers in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, to which it would be worth while to send copies of the History for review, and that you should send the list to me for revision before forwarding the books.

2. Also that a small printed slip should be enclosed (opposite title-page) in each book, requesting the editor of the newspaper to which it is addressed to send you two copies of the paper containing a review.

3. That when the newspapers are received by you one copy of each should be sent on to me, and the other copy be retained by you; in order that the reviews may be cut out and pasted in a book to be kept for that purpose.

4. The object of keeping them in that manner is to preserve them for future reference, especially as they may contain many useful suggestions with respect to future editions, &c.

G.B.B., 17/6/89.

Memo.—With reference to further corrections enclosed, I think it advisable to have them made, whether you have worked off the sheets or not.—G.B.B., 17/6/89.

No. 36.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 17 June, 1889.

Now that the whole of the matter for the first volume of the "History of New South Wales" has been received from the writer, I do myself the honor to respectfully suggest that immediate steps be taken to appoint a publisher in London, so that his name may be printed on the title-page of the copies to be sent to England.

In a minute of the 6th December last I proposed that this be done, and pointed out that Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. had chiefly associated their name with works of this character. The firms of Messrs. Trübner & Co. and Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. would, I believe, be also willing to undertake the publication of the book in London.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,

Government Printer.

No. 37.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 June, 1889.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and I am to inform you, in reply, that the amendment at the beginning of the preface, as shown in the slip sent you, is to hand.

I am also to state that the further prosecution of the work will be suspended until you complete the necessary arrangements for its continuance.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 38.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Sir,

"Toronto," Lake Macquarie, 29 June, 1889.

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary with respect to the copyright of the "History of New South Wales," the proprietorship of such copyright vests in me, as the author, by operation of law, and as it is desirable that the work should be protected from piracy and infringement in terms of the Act, I enclose a "form requiring entry of proprietorship" in my name, containing the necessary particulars, which I shall be obliged by your causing to be registered by the Registrar of Copyrights, at your earliest convenience.

For your information I may state that the law of copyright applies only to the *original* matter contained in a book. Consequently it does not apply to the records or other matter of the same kind, which, not being original, are public property.

I have, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

[Enclosure.]

Copyright Act, 1879—42 Vic. No. 20.

PART I.—FOURTH SCHEDULE (A).

FORM requiring entry of Proprietorship in a Book.

I, GEORGE BURNETT BARTON, of Sydney, New South Wales, do hereby certify that I am the proprietor of the copyright of a book, intitled "History of New South Wales, from the Records"; and I hereby require you to make entry in the register book of your department of my proprietorship of such copyright, according to the particulars under written.

Title of Book.	Name and place of abode of Publisher, and place of publication.	Name and place of abode of Proprietor of Copyright.	Date of first publication.
History of New South Wales, from the Records. Vol. I—Governor Phillip. 1783-1789.	Charles Potter, Government Printer, Sydney.	George Burnett Barton, Sydney	1889

Dated this 29th day of June, 1889.

G. B. BARTON.

Witness—W. HOOKE, "Toronto," Lake Macquarie.
To the Registrar of Copyrights, Sydney, New South Wales.

No. 39.

No. 39.

The Government Printer to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 2 July, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, received by me on the 1st instant, and having reference to the Registration of Vol. I of the "History of New South Wales," I beg to inform you that I lost no time in registering the work in my own name, for and on behalf of the Government, on the 27th ultimo.

I beg to remind you that more than once you have remarked to me that the Government were not only publishing an interesting book but were also acquiring a valuable property. Allow me to request that any further communications you may wish to make in reference to this particular matter be addressed to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER.

No. 40.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Reform Club, Sydney, 9 July, 1889.

I wish to direct your attention to one or two matters connected with the sale of the first volume of the "History of New South Wales."

1. An advertisement of the work, which appeared in last Saturday's *Herald*, states that "the whole number of volumes must be subscribed for."

The impression made upon many minds by this way of putting it is that the whole number must be paid for at the time of subscription, a condition to which no one would agree. To avoid this misconception I would suggest that the advertisement should run as follows:—

"The work will be sold by subscription only; each volume to be paid for on delivery."

2. The advertisement also states that the price for each volume is "10s. 6d. cloth, 15s. half morocco."

If the price were fixed at "15s. cloth, and £1 1s. half morocco," it would not exceed the average price charged for such publications in London, where the cost of production is much less than it is here, while the probable sale is ever so much greater.

Some months ago I showed the Government Printer a list of publisher's prices for historical works, in order to satisfy him that the price fixed for our "History" is below the average; and I strongly urged that the question of price should be reconsidered, especially as the prospects of the work were so favourable even then.

I would therefore ask you whether there is any good reason why the Government should throw away at least 25 per cent. of the revenue that may be fairly expected? There is no question now that the work will command a large sale, nor is there any reason to suppose that purchasers would hesitate to give the price I suggest.

3. I think it is equally open to doubt whether it is wise to insist upon "subscription only" in this case. Although I suggested those conditions in the first prospectus, subsequent reflection has satisfied me that it would be better, for many reasons, to follow the usual practice of publishers, and to sell single copies of the work to "the masses," leaving "the classes" to subscribe.

The work being a national one, the object of the Government is, I presume, to place it within reach of everyone who may wish to buy. The great majority of persons, who might become buyers, are not within reach of the canvassers, having no fixed position or place of abode, and consequently it would not be worth while to take their names as subscribers. Moreover, there is a natural fear of subscription among such people, arising from recent cases in which the "Picturesque Atlas" has made it unpleasant for their customers.

If the book could be obtained at the booksellers' shops now there would be a large sale for it because public interest has been awakened by the reviews; but no one can buy a single copy in Sydney at the present time, nor can the book be seen anywhere.

When Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" was published some years ago no less than 17,000 copies were sold in the first year. If it had been confined to subscribers that number would never have been reached.

I am, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

No. 41.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 10 July, 1889.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant (addressed to the Colonial Treasurer), which I have submitted to Mr. McMillan, and I am to inform you as follows:—

It appears from the earlier papers in the case that the gentlemen you name as referees to determine the remuneration to be paid to you for writing the first volume of "The History of New South Wales," namely, Messrs. Alexander Oliver, R. C. Walker, and myself, had already been approved by Mr. McMillan's predecessor so far back as 16th January, 1888. He now confirms the appointment, and has requested those gentlemen to take the matter in hand without delay.

Mr. McMillan also concurs in your suggestion that it should also be referred to those gentlemen to consider the terms on which the second and subsequent volumes should be written; and I am to ask that you will be good enough to prepare, and forward to me, the statement you refer to in the second paragraph of the letter now under reply, which should contain your views as to the number of volumes which it is presumed the work will fill, and the period of time over which the preparation of those volumes is to extend.

With respect to your further proposition—that is, the appointment of a standing committee or Board of Advice—the matter will receive the Treasurer's early consideration.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 42.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 10 July, 1889.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you the certificate of Messrs. A. Oliver, R. C. Walker, and myself, determining the amount of remuneration to be paid you for writing the first volume of "The History of New South Wales," namely, £1,250, less advances on account made by the Treasury, £1,050, leaving payable to you the net sum of £200.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

[Enclosure.]

CERTIFICATE.

WE, the undersigned, referees appointed by the Colonial Treasurer, at the instance of Mr. G. B. Barton, to determine the amount of remuneration which should be paid to Mr. Barton for the writing of the first volume of "The History of New South Wales," have this day met and duly considered the matter, and unanimously agree that the amount to be paid shall be £1,250, less the amount already advanced to Mr. Barton by the Treasury—£1,050—which leaves the net sum of £200 to be paid to him.

Dated at Sydney, this 9th day of July, 1889.

G. EAGAR.
A. OLIVER.
R. C. WALKER.

No. 43.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 24 July, 1889.

With reference to the enclosed letter (9th July) from Mr. G. B. Barton, referred to me on the 10th instant, I do myself the honor to submit the following remarks:—

1. I do not think that many persons will suppose that they were expected to pay for a book years in advance of delivery. I approve, however, of Mr. Barton's suggested amendment of the advertisement, and have adopted it.

2. I do not think it would be wise or fair to those who have already subscribed to raise the price of the book, but *I would recommend that non-subscribers be allowed to purchase single volumes at an advanced price (say) for copies bound in cloth, 15s. each, and for half bound morocco copies, 20s.* As the work is a national one, I am of opinion that it should be issued at the lowest possible price so as to bring it within the means of all classes, and such I think was the intention of the Government.

3. With reference to the book being obtainable through the booksellers, I beg to say that I have already disposed of a number of copies through Messrs. Angus and Robertson, who make themselves responsible for the whole number of volumes, paying cash on delivery of each; and any other booksellers can supply their customers in the same way, and on the same terms, namely, 15 per cent. on the publishing price, being the allowance made to canvassers for country orders.

I may mention that the book can be seen at the Parliamentary and Free Public Libraries, as well as at this office.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

Approved.—W. McM., 26/7/89.

No. 44.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Reform Club, 25 July, 1889.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a certificate, signed by the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, Mr. Alexander Oliver, and Mr. R. C. Walker, with respect to the amount that should be paid to me for the first volume of the "History of New South Wales."

The impression made upon me, on first reading the certificate, was that the referees were not satisfied with the work, and that they had recommended the Government to pay me a further sum of £200, in addition to the £1,050 already paid, as a solatium for discontinuing it.

Observing, however, by another letter from you of the same date that I am requested to submit a statement of terms for the second and subsequent volumes, I infer that it was not intended to express any dissatisfaction with the work.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave to point out that the referees have arrived at their conclusion without having any evidence before them as to the value of the work or the methods by which a valuation should be made in such a case—an objection which at once nullifies their award, both as a matter of law as well as of common sense.

In my letter to the Government Printer of the 1st instant, requesting that he would take steps to have the matter submitted to the referees, in accordance with our agreement, I said, "Of course it is understood that I shall have an opportunity of submitting to them a statement of facts connected with it," or words to that effect.

A reference being practically an arbitration, it is obviously necessary that the referees should hear the parties concerned before proceeding to make their award. No one ever heard of referees or arbitrators acting on any other principle, except by consent of parties.

In the present case it was peculiarly necessary that the referees should have my evidence before them, either verbally or in writing, before making their award; because the question at issue is the first case of the kind that has occurred in the Colony, and moreover is one of an essentially technical character.

I have, therefore, to request that you will, in justice to me, refer the question to them again, with instructions to take my evidence on the points involved.

The

The grounds on which I object to the award are these :—

I. Counting the time occupied by the work at twenty months—from November, 1887, when I was instructed to prepare a second edition of the "Official History" of 1883, to June last—it appears that the amount awarded (£1,250 altogether) represents payment at the rate of £750 a year, little more than the usual salary of a reporter, sub-editor, or experienced managing clerk.

Or counting the time occupied at eighteen months—from February, 1888, when I suggested and began the present work—the rate of remuneration awarded rises to about £800 a year, not more than is usually paid to men in subordinate positions, whose duties require no special gifts or qualifications, and do not involve any serious responsibility.

But unless it is held that an author, qualified to write History, is not entitled to any higher remuneration than men whose duties are of a purely routine and mechanical character, it is impossible to understand by what argument the conclusion arrived at by the referees can be justified.

In estimating the value of historical work the following points ought to be considered :—

- (1.) The special qualifications required in the author;
- (2.) The severe exercise of the mental powers involved in the work;
- (3.) The prolonged labour of research;
- (4.) The responsibility attached, especially in a work published by the Government; and
- (5.) The permanent value of the work when done.

Taking these points into consideration, I think that payment at the rate of £1,500 a year would be not more than a fair remuneration, and on that basis of calculation the amount that should have been awarded is not £1,250, but £2,500.

That the award is not just is evident from this further consideration, that the sum awarded represents no more than I could have earned by writing leading articles and reviews for the daily newspapers during the same time—a description of work which involves no severe exercise of the mental powers, no labour in the shape of research, and no responsibility.

It is unnecessary to dilate on the extent and nature of the research which I had to undertake, or the mental strain involved in writing a work of this description, or the responsibility it entailed; but it is manifest that these considerations have been overlooked by the referees, who have apparently treated my work as if it had been nothing more than a mechanical compilation.

The proper measure of value, in such a case as the present, is the amount usually received by historical writers in London, where work of this kind is well understood.

If, for instance, I had published the book in London, and if it had been reviewed there as it has been here—that is, in terms of unqualified approbation,—the sale would probably have reached 10,000 copies at the usual price of 25s.; and as the sale in these Colonies would be quite as large, the total receipts of a first edition, after payment of all expenses, would have amounted to many thousands of pounds. That this is no exaggerated estimate might be easily proved, but it is enough to mention that the sale of Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" reached 17,000 copies in the first year, at 42s. for three volumes.

Taking this view of the matter, it follows that the amount which I ask for my work (£2,500) is a very moderate estimate of its commercial value.

II. There is another view of the matter which ought not to be left out of consideration. In December last Sir Henry Parkes stated in the Assembly that, having seen an advance copy of the book, which then contained only Parts I and III, he was of opinion that "the work had been exceedingly well done, and that it would prove to be of great value to the country."

That being the Premier's opinion, I am justified in saying that a work of great value to the country ought to meet with a proportionate reward. But where is the proportion in the present case, when the amount awarded represents nothing more than a clerk's salary for the time devoted to it?

III. There is a third view of the matter which has not met with any consideration. Owing to the arrangements suggested by me in the first instance, and stated in detail in the prospectus, the publication of the work will not involve any ultimate loss to the revenue. The reception it has already met with is conclusive as to the success which awaits it, and if proper publishing arrangements are made in the Colonies, and in London, it may be considered certain that the sale will more than cover all the expenses attending the publication, including the amounts paid and to be paid to me.

In no previous instance that I am aware of has this been the case. Not one of the many expensive books published by the Government in past years has been known to obtain any circulation, except by gratuitous distribution; and I am therefore justified in assuming that the marked success which has attended the present work is mainly owing to the fact that I am the author.

If, then, it appears that (1) the basis on which I planned the work in the first instance amounts to a virtual guarantee against loss on the publication, and (2) that its certain success may be ascribed to my being the author, it may be inferred that the remuneration to which I am entitled should be measured by a very much higher scale than that which the referees have chosen to adopt.

For these reasons I submit that I have fairly established a claim to payment of the further amount mentioned, £1,250, as a fair recognition of the value of my work. Should you be disposed to agree with me on that point, it would of course be unnecessary to trouble the referees any further on the matter.

I have, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

No. 45.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Reform Club, 25 July, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, requesting me to prepare and forward to you a statement of terms for the completion of the "History of New South Wales," I beg leave to enclose an abstract which, when revised and assented to, may form the subject of an agreement.

I am, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Abstract of Terms.

1. That the manuscript records, books, and maps, relating to the "History of the Colony," now in the Government Printing Office, may be transferred to the Public Library, to be kept for reference in the room known as the Trustees' room; the use of which, when not occupied by the trustees, to be allowed me.

2. That the Government Printer may be directed to confine himself to his duties as a printer and publisher, and in all matters relating to the literary execution of the work, including the illustrations, to carry out my instructions.

3. That I may be allowed the assistance of my son in his former capacity, in which he has been trained by me for eighteen months, and that in view of his qualifications his salary may be fixed at £3 3s. a week.

4. That twelve presentation copies be allowed me on the publication of each volume.

5. That no alteration may be made in my manuscript without my consent.

6. That the estimated time required for the completion of each volume is twelve months, but that every effort will be made by me to reduce the time as much as possible: Provided that I am not again to be subjected to any pressure for the purpose of compelling me to produce the volumes prematurely, and that in the event of any second or third edition being required of any volume, the time occupied in preparing such new edition be taken into account.

7. That the estimated number of volumes required to complete the "History," on the plan adopted in Volume I, is fifteen; but that if it can be found practicable to reduce the number it will be reduced accordingly. The reason why so many volumes appear necessary is because each is intended to contain a full and accurate treatment of the following subjects:—

(1.) The exploration of the country by sea and land, illustrated by maps and charts.

(2.) The question of the aborigines.

(3.) The convict system and the introduction of free settlers.

(4.) The land question.

(5.) The relations between the Civil and Military Forces.

(6.) The administration of justice and the development of legal institutions.

(7.) The growth of the Constitution.

(8.) The Colonial policy of England.

(9.) The contemporary history of England as it affected the Colony from year to year, and also the current public opinion in England with respect to the Colony, as shown in contemporary publications.

It is also intended to publish in each volume the most important records relating to the Colony, such as have been given in Part III of vol. I.

On such a plan it does not seem possible to do justice to the subject in a smaller compass than that proposed.

Should the work prove to be popular it is not likely that the public would desire to see it curtailed.

8. That for the purpose of enabling me to describe, with sufficient accuracy, those portions of the country which formed the subject of exploration, I may be allowed a free railway pass over the Government lines, inasmuch as it is necessary to make myself familiar, by repeated visits, with the different places referred to in the book.

Vol. II, for instance, will contain an account of the gradual extension of settlement from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury and Nepean; the surrounding country should therefore be carefully described.

It is sufficient to point out that even an inadvertent mistake in descriptions of this kind might expose the book to very unpleasant criticism on its publication, and that such mistakes cannot be avoided unless the writer is placed in a position to study the topography of the country he has to deal with.

9. That the sum of £1,500 may be paid to me on the publication of each volume, commencing with Vol. II, less any amount that may be paid to me on account thereof during the time occupied in completing it.

10. That an account may be kept at the Treasury showing the receipts and expenses attending the publication of each volume; and that at the end of every year, commencing with the present, a balance-sheet may be prepared, and the amount shown as clear profit on each volume, including any subsequent editions (after deducting all expenses, including payments made to me) may be placed to my credit.

Memo. re Copyright.

On this point I wish to say that, as the work was originally designed and planned by me, I am clearly entitled to the copyright.

No agreement was entered into between the Government Printer and myself, nor was anything said on this subject until I wrote to him immediately after publication of Vol. I, enclosing a certificate of proprietorship in terms of the Copyright Act, and requesting him to have it registered for me. To my surprise he informed me that he had already registered the copyright in his own name, for and on behalf of the Government.

There is nothing in the Act to justify that proceeding, unless it can be shown that the "History" was originally projected by the Government Printer, and that I was merely employed by him to write it on behalf of the Government. That was not the case. The only work the Government Printer had in view was a second edition of the "Official History of New South Wales," published in 1883, which edition I was requested to prepare. But there is no connection between that publication and the work which I proposed, an outline of which was written by me in the shape of a Prospectus, dated 10th February, 1888.

If any representation has been made to the Government, to the effect that I did not originate the present work, or that somebody else originated it, such representation is without any foundation in fact. The idea of writing the history of the country, on some such plan as the present, has been in my mind for years past.

G.B.B.

No. 46.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 23 August, 1889.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letters (two in number), dated 25th July last, one of which relates to the award made in respect of the amount to be paid to you for the first volume of the "History of New South Wales," and the other to the claim which you make to be the owner of the copyright of the work. As a matter of convenience this communication is to be understood as a reply to both letters.

1. As to the award: I am to point out to you that the money value of the first volume was determined by your own referees, who were nominated by you before the work was commenced, and approved by the late Treasurer, Mr. Burns, and subsequently by the present Treasurer. The attempt to dispute the award of your own referees will be resisted, and I am to state that the award is final, and the matter will not be reopened.

2. As to your claim to the copyright: I am to inform you that your claim to the copyright of the work—which is initiated by the Government, and paid for out of public funds—will not be entertained for a moment. The Government projected a work of a national character, to commemorate the Centennial year, on the suggestion of the Government Printer, as set forth in his letter to the Treasury, dated 30th July, 1887. You, as a literary man of known repute, were employed and paid to write the first volume of the work, chiefly from materials supplied by the Government, and beyond this function you have no interest in the matter.

3. As regards the terms proposed by you to continue the work—these are rejected by the Government in their entirety.

There

There is, however, no objection to treat with you (subject to the approval of the Cabinet) for the continuance of the work, on the following basis, viz. :—

- (1.) The work not to exceed thirteen volumes, of not less than 600 pages of text each.
- (2.) £600 to be the payment in full for each volume, commencing with Volume II, and beyond this sum no allowance of any kind will be made for expenses incurred by you in the preparation of the work.
- (3.) Two volumes to be completed in each year.
- (4.) £200 to be kept back each year until the completion of the two volumes due for that year.
- (5.) £50 penalty, should any volume be delayed for a fortnight beyond six months.
- (6.) Access to be allowed to the records at the Government Printing Office, whence they are not to be removed.
- (7.) The whole details of "printing and publishing" will be exclusively in the hands of the Government Printer, who will have a general supervision of the work, and receive instructions from the Government only.
- (8.) No claim will be permitted to be set up as to any alleged ownership of copyright, which is the absolute property of the Government.
- (9.) Alterations in the text of the work, or the excision of such portions as may be deemed undesirable in a National History, to be entirely at the discretion of the Government, as owners of the property, on behalf of the public.
- (10.) Should default be twice made under Clause 5, so as to incur the penalty therein provided for, this contract to be thereby terminated, without any recourse upon the Government for damages.
- (11.) Upon completion of any one volume, it shall be at the option of the Government then to terminate the contract, without liability for damages or compensation.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

No. 47.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 6 September, 1889.

I desire to acknowledge receipt of Treasury letter, M-1,435, of date 26th ultimo, setting forth, *inter alia*, the terms on which it is proposed by the Government that I should continue and complete the "History of New South Wales, from the Records," of which the first volume is already published.

I desire to state that I hereby agree to accept those terms, as comprised in clauses I to XI contained in the Treasury letter referred to, on the understanding that by the word "volume," in clauses III, IV, and V, is meant the author's manuscript and final proofs appertaining to and constituting each separate volume concerned.

As no mention is yet made of the dates on which I am to receive payment for my services, I request that I may be allowed to draw monthly, at the rate of £1,000 a year, on account of the £1,200 specified as the remuneration for the two volumes agreed to be produced in each successive year.

Approved.—W.M., 9/9/89.

I am, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 48.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 September, 1889.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you agree to accept the terms comprised in Clauses Nos. I to XI of Treasury letter, M. 1,435, of the 26th ultimo, as those on which you bind yourself to continue and complete the "History of New South Wales, from the Records," of which the first volume is already published.

I am to state that Mr. McMillan confirms said agreement, and also accepts your definition as to what constitutes a "volume" in reference to clauses Nos. III, IV, and V of the terms.

You will, also, during the currency of the agreement, be allowed to draw your allowance monthly, at the rate of £1,000 a year, on account of the £1,200 specified as the remuneration for the two volumes agreed to be produced each successive year.

The agreement to commence on and from the 4th instant.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

No. 49.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Kurrajong Heights, 17 December, 1889.

I wish to call your attention to a matter of extreme importance in connection with the "History of New South Wales," which has not yet been considered by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

The contents of the first volume of the History show how great are the demands which such a work makes on the geographical and topographical knowledge of the writer.

In all cases, the history of a colony and its colonisation must necessarily involve a study of its topography as well as its geography, because the discovery and gradual opening up of a new country bring the writer into contact with numberless questions of that nature. He has to show not only the progress of exploration, but the advance of agricultural settlement in the different districts of the colony; and it is clearly impossible that he can do so unless he has previously made himself acquainted with those portions of the territory which he is called upon to describe.

The truth of this assertion may be tested by the simple question: Would it be possible for a stranger to this Colony to write its history successfully? No one could suppose that. One of the chief sources of interest in such a work lies in the writer's local knowledge of the country.

I felt this necessity of the case so strongly, when writing the first volume, that I lived for six months on the shores of Botany Bay, for the purpose of examining not only the bay itself and its rivers, but the whole of the surrounding country. The result of the topographical knowledge so acquired may be seen in many pages of the work.

Since

Since the completion of the first volume I have endeavoured to follow up the same plan by making many journeys through the Hawkesbury country, from Broken Bay to the junction of the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, including the country lying between Parramatta, Windsor, and Richmond. I am now residing on the Kurrajong, for the purpose of continuing this investigation as far as possible.

The necessity for doing so will appear in the fact that, in the second volume, I have to describe the gradual extension of settlement from Parramatta to the banks of the Hawkesbury, as well as the discovery of the Grose River, and the earliest attempts to explore a passage through the Blue Mountains. The whole of those districts ought to be accurately described, and illustrated by maps specially prepared for the purpose.

My special object in addressing you on this subject is to point out that the expense attending these journeys has not been considered in the agreement made with me for the completion of the History, and to ask whether the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer will allow such necessary expenses as may be incurred by me for buggy-hire or boat-hire, on production of proper vouchers.

I have hitherto paid such expenses out of the moneys received from the Treasury; but as I am not in a position to do so any longer, I think it right to submit the matter to the consideration of the Treasurer before discontinuing my investigations.

I beg leave to assure you that I should not have referred to the subject but for my sense of its importance in connection with my present work.

I have, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

The Government Printer.—G.E., B.C., 19/12/89.

The History would greatly lose in value if sufficient geographical and topographical information were not contained in it. But if Mr. Barton is to be specially assisted in obtaining that information, I think it would be best to allow him a fixed sum for the purpose—say £10 per month,—together with a free railway pass.—C.P., B.C., 19/12/89. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

P.S.—I am strongly of opinion that the stoppage of a portion of the sum to be paid to Mr. Barton should be continued.—C.P. Approved.—W.M., 31/12/89.

No. 50.

Memo. from G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Government Printing Office, 15 January, 1890.

REFERRING to the annexed cutting from Trübner & Co.'s Monthly List for December, 1889, it appears that they propose to sell the first volume of the History of New South Wales at 10s. 6d., bound in cloth.

I would suggest that they should be instructed to sell at the prices fixed here for non-subscribers, especially as the class of buyers in England would not be likely to raise any question as to price.

They should also be instructed to specify prices for half-morocco binding as well as cloth. Their present announcement mentions cloth only.

The number of pages in the volume is 710, and not 650.

It would also be desirable to add a line or two to the effect that it is proposed to continue the work down to a certain fixed date, and that it will be completed in a certain number of volumes.

That would enable readers to form some idea as to the probable extent and duration of the work—a point on which they have no information at present.

G. B. BARTON.

P.S.—It will be observed that the List mentions Vol. I as "Nearly Ready," from which it would seem that the copies sent had not reached London in December last.

[Enclosure.]

Trübner & Co.'s Monthly List.

Official and other Authorised Publications.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Nearly Ready.

Demý 8vo. 650 pp., cloth, Illustrated with Maps, Portraits and Sketches, price 10s. 6d.

Volume I of

THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

From the Records.

By G. B. BARTON, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

This Volume will contain the History of New South Wales from 1783 to 1789, founded on the letters and despatches written by Governor Phillip during that time, and many other records of great historical interest never before published, which have recently been obtained from the Public Record Office in London, the Record Office in Sydney, the collections of Sir Joseph Banks and others, &c., &c.

No. 51.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 25 February, 1890.

At the request of Mr. G. B. Barton, I do myself the honor to submit the accompanying first forty pages of the second volume of the "History of New South Wales," to show the style in which the volume will be written.

In addition to the enclosed, chapters on other subjects are well in hand, the following being in print in galley slips, viz. :—

The First Land Regulations.

The First Emigrants.

The Wreck of the "Guardian."

Phillip and Major Ross.

Progress of Agricultural Settlement (illustrated by two maps specially prepared).

Vancouver's Expeditions.

There

There are also three other chapters, partly in type and partly in manuscript, under the following titles, viz. :—

The Second and Third Fleets.
The Progress of Exploration (illustrated by map).
Sir Joseph Banks.

These make in all eleven chapters, and form a large portion of the original part of the work; and, in addition, Mr. Barton informs me that he has prepared several sections of Part III, containing the miscellaneous records relating to :—

The New South Wales Corps.
The Wreck of the "Guardian."
The Second and Third Fleets.
The Macarthur Papers.

The part of the work devoted to Bibliography has been considerably enlarged by new matter. Altogether, Mr. Barton informs me that he is of opinion that fully two-thirds of the work in connection with Vol. II have now been done.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

No. 52.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, 5 March, 1890.

The Government Printer informed me yesterday that you had intimated to him the intention of the Government not to make me any further payment on account of vol. II of the "History of New South Wales" until the work is completed and ready for the press.

Such an intimation compels me to say that, should the Government carry out that intention, the completion of the volume will be considerably delayed, because I shall be unable to devote the whole of my time to it as I have hitherto done.

There is no reason to suppose that the progress made with the work might have been greater than it is. A perusal of the matter already in type will be sufficient to show the great amount of research required in order to produce a readable book; and it is hardly necessary to point out the extreme disadvantages under which any such work must be done here; where there are no facilities of the kind enjoyed by writers in London and other large cities. There is no library here, worthy of the name, and consequently I can seldom obtain the books I require; nor are there any public record offices, and consequently I have no means of examining any records, except those sent out by Mr. Bonwick, which are not always complete. I have no one to assist me in searching books and making extracts, and consequently I have to spend many hours, frequently many days, in doing it myself. Under these circumstances, I am satisfied that no writer could have made greater progress than I have made; nor could I have made half as much progress as I have, if it had not been for my "mastery of the subject," as the critics call it, in addition to my knowledge of general literature and political history.

Since I began the work, now over two years ago, I have devoted the whole of my time to it, not only office hours, but those which might fairly have been devoted to rest and recreation; and I have done so from an earnest desire to expedite the publication as much as I could. The result has been that, owing to the inadequate remuneration I have received, proceedings in Bankruptcy have lately been taken against me by a creditor; and I am therefore under the necessity of submitting my claims for a rate of remuneration which will enable me to devote my time to the History as unreservedly as I have done up to the present hour without sacrificing my personal interests.

Moreover, as the contract contained in the Treasury letter of 26th August last is now, under clauses V and X, practically terminated—it will be legally terminated on the 14th instant—it becomes necessary to consider the terms on which the work is to be continued. It will not be premature in me, therefore—presuming that I am desired to continue it—to submit a short statement of my views on the matter.

Having regard to the value of my labour, with respect to which I may refer you to the criticisms of the Australian press, I beg leave to say that, if I am still expected to devote the whole of my time to the History, I am entitled to ask, as a minimum, payment of £100 on the first of every month, in advance, together with the £10 per month for travelling expenses, which the Government have agreed to allow. Less than that sum will not enable me—and I speak from painful experience—to meet my personal and family obligations as punctually as they should be met; and as I am compelled to find the money month by month, I must look to other sources if I cannot find it at the Treasury.

With respect to the time of publication, I take this opportunity of pointing out that a very grave mistake, as it seems to me, was made in publishing vol. I in Sydney *seven* months before it was published in London; and as it appears that this mistake is to be repeated with vol. II, I think it my duty to say that the interests at stake will be needlessly sacrificed by such a method of publication.

It should be manifest that the proper, as well as the established, course to adopt in such cases is to publish the book at the same time in London and Sydney, so that an edition would be placed before the reviewers and the public in both countries at the same time.

That course would (1) obviate the prejudice which always operates in London against any book published in a colony; (2) give the work a *locus standi* in London, which would greatly assist its circulation there; and (3) promote the sale in the colonies by the publication of the London reviews at the same time as the Australian.

It has always seemed to me a most deplorable thing that, by the method of publication adopted with respect to the first volume, it should have been subjected to the unscrupulous attacks made upon it by writers manifestly incompetent to deal with it; while *eight* months have already passed without bringing us any expression of opinion from a London review.

The publishing season in London being January, I therefore suggest that, in future, each volume should be published in London and Sydney during that month, year by year, which would render it necessary to have it printed off here in October or November.

As

As any other mode of publication would mean a loss of money as well as a loss of *prestige*, I think my view of the matter will commend itself to the Government.

I am, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

The Government Printer,—Will you please state exactly how the work done for the "second" volume of the History now stands?—G.E., B.C., 10/3/90. I have in type original matter equal to 180 pages. Extracts, despatches, &c., from records equal to 570 pages.—C.P., B.C., 10/3/90. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 53.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Sir,

G.P.O., 8 March, 1890.

TITLES.—"The First Land Regulations."
"The First Emigrants."

I enclose, for the perusal of the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, two additional chapters of Vol. II of the History of New South Wales, which have just been made up and corrected (but not finally), comprising pages 41 to 66.

TITLE.—"The Free Grant System."

A third chapter—which will make the fifth in the volume—is in type, but not corrected, and therefore not made up. It has taken me nearly a month to write it, owing to the great amount of research required in connection with it. It deals with the first Land Regulations sent out to the Colony; and as I found that they were based on the land systems of the old American Colonies and of Canada, it became necessary to study the history of those colonies, in order to show the identity of the two systems. The difficulty in this case has been greatly aggravated by the want of books and records relating to the subject.

On further examining the matter that remains to be written, I think that it will take fully six months to do it, without taking into account the final revision, which will absorb a month. So that I doubt whether the sheets can be put on the machine before October.

This calculation is based on the supposition that the whole of my time is devoted to the work as it has hitherto been.

Finding it impossible to do justice to this work while my mind is harassed by the uncertainty of the financial arrangements connected with it—especially in view of your recent intimation that the Government do not intend to make me any further payment until the volume is completed—I have decided to leave town to-day for the Nepean district, which I shall have to examine before I write the chapter on "Exploration"—a subject which forms one of the principal features of the work. I shall remain there until the financial arrangements for the future are finally settled.

I take the opportunity of mentioning that I have not yet received the allowance for travelling expenses agreed to early in January; and, as I have incurred some expense on the strength of that agreement, I should be glad if you would obtain payment of the amount for the three months, January, February, and March, and send me a draft addressed to the Post Office at Penrith.

I am, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 54.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, 24 March, 1890.

I think it right to inform you that by the last mail I received a letter from Mr. Bonwick, dated February 7th, in which he says—"Like myself, Sir Saul Samuel is troubled about the non-appearance of either reviews or advertisements of the book. As to the latter, too small an expenditure may have been made to notify the advent of the work."

The non-appearance of advertisements is sufficient to account for the non-appearance of reviews. If the publishers have not been instructed to advertise the book freely, I would suggest that instructions to that effect should be sent now. It has also occurred to me that it might be good policy to instruct them—if they see no strong objection to such a course—to withdraw the copies sent to the London Press for review, and to announce that volumes I and II will be published in January next.

It is quite clear, I think, that the necessary steps have not been taken for the purpose of giving the book a fair chance in the London market. It is unknown there, even now, except to the librarians and others who may have received and read Trübner's Monthly List, and in order to make it known it would be necessary to follow the usual course as regard advertising in the proper channels, before the publication as well as after.

No reviews that may be published in London, under the present circumstances, would be sufficient to secure a sale; and, as matters stand, it seems doubtful whether any reviews will appear at all.

I am, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

No. 55.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, 28 March, 1890.

With reference to your remark made this morning, on the subject of my remuneration for work done in preparing Volume II of the History of New South Wales, I wish to say that I will continue the work until the 1st of next month; and that if, on that day, I receive the sum of £100 for my services during this month, I will go on with the work from month to month at the same rate.

If these terms should not be accepted, then I wish to inform you that I shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to discontinue the work, and to resume my connection with journalism. I shall also be under the necessity, in that case, of making it known, by a letter to the daily newspapers, that I am no longer connected with the publication in question.

I am, &c.,
G. B. BARTON.

Referred to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.P., B.C., 29/3/90. The connection of Mr. Barton with this Department, as regards the continuance of literary work, must now absolutely cease.—W.M., 29/3/90.

No. 56.

25

No. 56.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Dear Sir,

Will you please mention to the Under Secretary that I will finish Vol. II for £50 a month—payment commencing from 1st March last,—and let me know the result by to-morrow morning.

29 May, 1890.

Yours, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

Reply sent, 30/5/90.

No. 57.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Potter suggests, in reply to my note to him of the 29th inst. respecting Vol. II, that I should communicate with you direct. Will you please inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether you will accept the proposal mentioned in my letter, and oblige

31 May, 1890.

Yours, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

As Mr. Barton's engagements with the Treasury have ceased, this request cannot be granted.—W.M., 2/6/90.

No. 58.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 June, 1890.

In answer to your communication of 31st ultimo, giving cover to a letter from you to the Government Printer, dated 29th ultimo, offering to complete Volume II of the "History of New South Wales from the Records" for £50 per month, commencing from the 1st March last, I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to inform you that as your engagements with the Treasury have ceased your request cannot be granted.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 59.

G. B. Barton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 June, 1890.

It has been suggested to me that I should submit the following proposal for the completion of Vol. II of the History of New South Wales (comprising the Governor Phillip period), that is to say, that I should be paid at the rate of so much per sheet of sixteen pages for the balance of the work requiring to be done.

Under that arrangement I should be paid only for work actually done, and at the same time the Government would have a guarantee that it would be done as quickly as possible.

On the completion of Vol. II it would, of course, be open to the Government to make a similar arrangement for the other volumes, either with me or with any one else.

II. As an alternative to this proposal I would ask leave to submit another—that is to say, if, as I am informed, the Government is not disposed to continue the publication of the work, then that it should agree to take a certain number of copies of each volume, when published, at a fixed price, and allow me to make arrangements with a London publisher for publishing the work in London.

Under that arrangement the Government would be relieved of all further expense in connection with the work, the contracts already entered into with subscribers would be carried out, the publication of each volume would take place with as little delay as possible, and the publishers, having a direct interest in the success of the undertaking, would not neglect any opportunity for ensuring it.

In the event of this proposal being entertained, it would be necessary that I should go to London and reside there for the purpose of carrying it out; and I take this opportunity of expressing my humble opinion that a work of this description cannot be written as it should be unless the writer has those facilities at his command which are available only to authors who reside in London.

I am, &c.,

G. B. BARTON.

It has been already decided that the Department shall not have any more connection with Mr. Barton.—W.M., 19/6/90.

No. 60.

F. Kirkpatrick, Esq. (for the Under Secretary), to G. B. Barton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 24 June, 1890.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to inform you, in reply, that the proposal contained therein cannot be entertained.

I have, &c.,

(For the Under Secretary),

F. KIRKPATRICK.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

“HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.”

(RETURN, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 December, 1890.

[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 6, of 6 November, 1890.]

Questions.

- (4.) HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—MR. O’SULLIVAN *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) How many copies of Barton’s “History of New South Wales” have been printed?
 - (2.) How many have been sold in the Colonies; and how many in London?
 - (3.) What is the total amount received from sales?
 - (4.) What is the total cost of the publication, including outlay on type, paper, and other materials?
 - (5.) When is the second volume likely to be published?

Answers.

(1.) How many copies of “The History of New South Wales from the Records” have been printed?	(2.) How many copies have been sold in the Colonies, and how many in London?	(3.) What is the total amount received from sales.	(4.) What is the total cost of the publication, including outlay on type, paper, and other materials.	(5.) When is the second volume likely to be published?
5,500	1,802 sold in the Colonies. 150 forwarded to London for sale—no returns to hand.	£1,227 12s....	£1,888 8s. 3d.	{ No arrangement is yet made for the continuance of the work.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.
(RESUMPTION FOR A GENERAL CEMETERY, AT BOWRAL.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honourable
to wit. } CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON,
(L.S.) } a Member of Her Majesty's Most
By Deputation from } Honourable Privy Council, Knight
His Excellency : } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
ALFRED STEPHEN, } Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Lieutenant-Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and its
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a General Cemetery at Bowral, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available; and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Bowral Free Press," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a General Cemetery at Bowral, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in

possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Mittagong, county of Camden, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing on the northern boundary of Thomas Loseby's 271 acres, at a point bearing east 50 links from the north-east corner of James Sheppard's 335 acres; and bounded thence on the north by part of that boundary bearing east 10 chains; thence on the east by a line south 10 chains; thence on the south by a line west 10 chains 13 links; and thence on the west by lines parallel to and rectangularly distant 50 links from the easternmost boundary of James Sheppard's 335 acres aforesaid bearing north 38 minutes east 7 chains 71 links, and north 1 degree 7 minutes east 2 chains 29 links, to the point of commencement, containing 10 acres, and said to be in the possession of Henry Famber and Edward George.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE PUBLIC CEMETERY AT SOUTH HEAD.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honourable
to wit. } CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON,
a Member of Her Majesty's Most
(L.S.) Honourable Privy Council, Knight
CARRINGTON, } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Governor. } Order of Saint Michael and Saint
George, Governor and Commander-in-
Chief of the Colony of New South
Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the extension of the Public Cemetery at South Head, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available; and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said Works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Daily Telegraph," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a Public Cemetery at South Head, in the said Colony, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts,

charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 3 roods and 35 perches, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, near the Old South Head Road: Commencing at a stake on the Old South Head Road; and bounded on the north by a line bearing east 30 minutes south 2 chains 25 links, being the south side of a marked road 1 chain wide separating it from a measured portion of 6 acres 1 rood and 34 perches; on the east by the western boundary of the Burial Ground grant of 1 acre, being a line bearing south 30 minutes west 3 chains and 17 links; on the south by a line bearing west 30 minutes north, being one side of a marked road 50 links wide separating it from a measured portion of 4 acres 2 roods and 2 perches, to the South Head Road 3 chains 87 links; and on the west by the east side of the Old South Head Road to the aforesaid stake bearing north 27 degrees 30 minutes east 3 chains 50 links, to the point of commencement,—being the land sold as lot 16 in pursuance of the Proclamation of 20th July, 1855.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.
(NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND AT TERALBA, FOR A GENERAL CEMETERY.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency Sir ALFRED STEPHEN,
to wit. } Knight Grand Cross of the Most Dis-
(L.S.) } tinguished Order of Saint Michael and
ALFRED STEPHEN, } Saint George, a Companion of the
Lieutenant-Governor, } Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Administering } Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of
the Government. } New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a General Cemetery at Teralba, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available; and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Newcastle Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a General Cemetery at Teralba, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in

possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Teralba, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, containing 20 acres and $3\frac{1}{2}$ perches: Commencing on the eastern boundary of portion 13, A. L. Donaldson's 305 acres, at a point bearing south 14 degrees east and 1 chain distant from its north-east corner; and bounded thence on the west by part of the eastern boundary of that portion bearing south 14 degrees east 14 chains 15 links; thence on the south by a line bearing north 89 degrees 46 minutes east 14 chains 15 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 14 minutes west 14 chains 15 links; and thence on the north by a line bearing south 89 degrees 46 minutes west 14 chains 15 links, to the point of commencement, and said to be in the possession of John Black.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION, PHILLIP-STREET, SYDNEY, FOR THE ERECTION THEREON OF BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honourable
to wit. } CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON,
a Member of Her Majesty's Most
(L.S.) Honourable Privy Council, Knight
CARRINGTON, } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Governor. } Order of Saint Michael and Saint
George, Governor and Commander-in-
Chief of the Colony of New South
Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the erection of buildings for Public Offices, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available: And whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the erection thereon of the said buildings: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for the erection thereon of buildings for offices in connection with the Department of Public Works, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other case-

ments whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Sydney, parish of St. James, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing on the eastern building line of Phillip-street, at the south-western corner of the base course of the present structure of the Office of the Minister for Public Works; and bounded thence on the west by the said building line of Phillip-street bearing southerly 80 feet 4 inches; on the south by a line bearing easterly 106 feet 2 inches; on the east by the western boundary of a lane 60 feet 4 inches and its prolongation 20 feet, being in all a line bearing northerly 80 feet 4 inches; on the north by a line bearing westerly 2 feet 10 inches to the southern boundary of the base course of the present structure of the Office of the Minister for Public Works; and again on the north by that boundary bearing westerly 101 feet 11 inches, to the point of commencement, containing 31.15 perches, and comprising the premises at present occupied by the Military Works Office, Land Valuer's Office, and a lane.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES, CITY OF SYDNEY, PARISH OF ST. JAMES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honourable
to wit. } CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON,
a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, Knight
(L.S.) Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
CARRINGTON, Order of Saint Michael and Saint
Governor. George, Governor and Commander-in-
Chief of the Colony of New South
Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the erection of buildings for Public Offices, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available: And whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the erection thereon of the said buildings: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Daily Telegraph," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for the erection thereon of buildings for offices for the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, and for other purposes, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on

behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Sydney, parish of St. James, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing on the eastern building line of Phillip-street, at a point bearing southerly and distant 159 feet 8 inches from its junction with the southern building line of Bridge-street; and bounded thence by the said boundary of Phillip-street bearing southerly 45 feet; thence by a line bearing easterly 106 feet 4 inches; thence by the western boundary of a lane bearing northerly 45 feet; thence by a line bearing westerly 106 feet 2 inches, to the point of commencement,—containing 17½ perches, and said to be in the possession of Mrs. Want.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(RETURNS UNDER, FOR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with amount of Fees, &c., under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

Months	No of Applications	No. of Properties.	Area.						Fees														
			Town and Suburban.			Country			Value.		Assurance.	Com-missioners	Certificates and other Dealings	Total.									
			a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
January	30	42	35	3	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	961	0	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	107,096	0	0	223	2	4	62	0	0	1,562	17	4	1,847	19	8
February	22	127	39	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	198	2	18	56,610	0	0	117	18	9	38	15	0	1,470	13	8	1,627	7	5
March	26	43	62	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,332	1	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	97,514	0	0	203	3	2	48	10	0	1,721	0	4	1,972	13	6
April	26	37	83	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,411	2	7	85,576	0	0	178	5	8	47	0	0	1,487	13	8	1,712	19	4
May	30	36	88	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	529	3	27	146,978	0	0	306	4	1	65	0	0	1,551	9	0	1,922	13	1
June	28	32	65	1	8	4,227	2	4	155,031	0	0	322	19	8	53	10	0	1,460	13	0	1,837	2	8
July	33	51	80	3	35	27,697	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	235,064	0	0	489	14	5	74	10	0	1,675	8	8	2,239	13	1
August	31	42	180	3	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,130	2	26	97,520	0	0	203	3	4	55	10	0	1,654	7	8	1,913	1	0
September	27	31	29	3	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	475	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,766	0	0	151	12	0	49	10	0	1,764	0	0	1,965	2	0
October	33	37	32	0	24	1,085	0	6	86,119	0	0	179	8	4	67	10	0	1,570	11	4	1,817	9	8
November	41	55	106	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	795	2	3	94,358	0	0	196	11	8	80	10	0	1,504	4	0	1,781	5	8
December	37	45	45	3	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	613	3	22	114,180	0	0	237	17	7	75	10	0	1,764	11	8	2,077	19	3
Totals	364	578	850	3	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,458	1	28	1,348,812	0	0	2,810	1	0	717	15	0	19,187	10	4	22,715	6	4

The above Return is exclusive of five applications which have been withdrawn

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

RETURN of the Number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

Months	No of Grants	Area.						Total Area.	Value	Assurance						
		Town and Suburban.			Country.											
		a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	198	146	2	4	21,804	3	20	21,951	1	24	29,994	8	3	62	9	11
February	368	174	1	15	29,771	1	20	29,945	2	35	41,412	17	8	86	8	8
March	336	260	3	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,054	2	11	13,315	1	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,738	0	2	66	6	2
April	373	156	3	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,696	3	32	39,853	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	53,876	1	3	112	7	5
May	637	325	1	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	48,670	2	13	48,996	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,237	6	4	138	6	4
June	382	219	2	15	19,357	2	37	19,577	1	12	30,961	12	7	64	12	4
July	416	232	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,288	2	1	39,520	3	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	55,545	1	3	115	6	11
August	642	437	3	9	35,718	3	9	36,156	2	18	55,125	7	4	114	19	6
September	394	359	1	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,225	3	30	24,585	1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,542	8	4	78	6	6
October	128	53	0	32	10,869	1	13	10,922	2	5	16,260	4	7	33	18	2
November	159	140	2	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,997	3	19	9,138	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,978	16	11	27	1	7
December	758	407	0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,959	3	26	61,367	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,575	10	10	168	3	1
Totals	4,791	2,914	0	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	352,416	1	31	355,330	2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	512,237	15	6	1,068	6	7

NOTE.—Amount of consideration money for Transfers under the Act for the year 1889
 Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act for the year 1889
 Total area under the Act at end of year 1889—16,312,848 acres 1 rood 16 perches
 Total declared value of land under the Act at end of 1889

£3,333,411 0 0
 7,256,931 0 0
 £31,055,905 10 6

Land Titles Office, Registrar-General's Department,
Sydney, 19th April, 1890.CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

RETURN of Memorials registered under the Real Property Act for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

Months.	Transfers.	Consideration of Transfers.	Mortgages.	Consideration of Mortgages.	Discharges.	Consideration of Discharges.	Transfers of Mortgage.	Foreclosures of Mortgage.	Encumbrances.	Consideration of Encumbrances.	Transfers of Encumbrance.	Leases.	Transfers of Lease.	Surrenders of Lease.	Re-entry of Lease.	Caveat.	Withdrawal of Caveat.	Writs or Warrants.	Satisfaction of Writs or Warrants.	Notices of Death.	Notices of Marriage.	Notices of Resumption.	Vesting Orders.	Powers of Attorney.	Registered Proprietor (Official Assignee).	Transmissions by Indorsement.	Miscellaneous Endorsements.	Total.
January	780	£ 452,432	354	£ 747,159	192	£ 302,202	15	1	...	1	14	2	1	...	46	26	7	...	10	1	1	1	1	...	3	69	...	1,524
February	737	249,671	353	418,224	177	233,828	18	...	...	...	16	7	3	1	30	24	8	...	11	...	...	1	1	...	4	30	...	1,420
March	807	336,757	381	581,594	221	272,948	31	...	...	3	19	5	1	1	32	26	6	4	10	2	3	3	3	...	4	44	...	1,603
April	714	324,433	319	475,052	207	160,243	13	...	...	...	14	4	6	...	29	21	12	...	7	...	1	2	1	1	...	39	...	1,389
May	753	230,783	384	377,016	202	138,724	15	...	...	...	22	10	4	...	30	34	13	3	8	8	1	2	1	...	8	19	...	1,514
June	716	320,764	363	434,096	215	132,579	22	...	...	...	18	6	5	2	42	19	8	2	8	8	...	3	2	...	4	25	...	1,460
July	772	277,718	396	430,568	248	689,823	23	1	...	...	11	4	1	...	44	24	7	...	9	1	1	...	2	...	3	32	...	1,578
August	813	335,714	388	1,016,670	217	156,492	10	1	...	...	21	4	1	1	40	35	13	2	18	1	4	5	...	...	3	49	2	1,628
September	729	242,314	332	729,546	206	362,861	10	4	...	...	9	4	1	...	31	26	5	...	14	1	1	1	1	...	10	28	14	1,426
October	769	191,271	367	578,110	179	228,133	12	...	...	...	17	5	2	...	44	28	4	1	11	1	1	1	4	...	6	38	13	1,503
November	705	213,864	414	858,791	213	119,194	12	3	...	...	16	6	2	...	42	29	8	1	12	2	3	3	3	1	5	33	13	1,523
December	646	157,690	365	610,105	211	508,006	11	2	1	...	7	4	2	...	39	26	6	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	2	41	23	1,398
Totals	8,946	3,333,411	4,416	7,256,931	2,488	3,300,033	192	12	1	...	4	61	29	5	449	318	97	13	129	11	20	25	2	52	447	65	17,966	

NOTE.—Total number of extra Indorsements during 1889 .. 19,018
Total number of New Certificates issued during 1889 .. 6,880

Land Titles Office, Registrar-General's Department,
Sydney, 19th April, 1890.

CHARLES PINNEY,
Registrar-General.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(RETURN (IN PART) RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 July, 1890.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 8, Votes No. 25, Tuesday, 24th June, 1890.]

Questions.

- (8.) BUILDINGS RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT:—MR. DOWEL *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) The number of buildings occupied for the use of the Government in Sydney?
 - (2.) The total amount of rent paid?
 - (3.) The purposes for which the said buildings are used?

Answers.

(1.) Seven.
(2 and 3.) £1,786 per annum—being £936 for premises and land in connection with the Central Police Offices, Castlereagh-street (Oddfellows' Hall, £500; Carey's premises, £260; land adjoining, on which is the lock-up, £176); £260 for premises occupied by the Comptroller-General of Prisons; £78 for the office of the Government Interpreter; £200 for office, &c., of the Inspector of Weights and Measures; and £312 for late office of Curator of Intestate Estates. The rent for the last-named premises ceases with the expiration of the lease on the 16th proximo. The premises are at present occupied by the Exhibition Commissioners.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(FURTHER RETURN—IN PART.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 July, 1890.

[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 8, on the 24th June, 1890.]

Questions.

- (8.) BUILDINGS RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT :—Mr. DOWEL *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) The number of buildings occupied for the use of the Government in Sydney ?
 - (2.) The total amount of rent paid ?
 - (3.) The purposes for which the said buildings are used ?

Answer.

BUILDINGS in Sydney rented by the Department of Public Works.

Branch.	Number of premises and where situated.		Rent.	Purposes for which the premises are used.
Ministerial		Nil.	£	
Harbours and Rivers ...	1	110, Phillip-street, Henrietta Terrace..	250	Office for Principal Assistant Engineer for Works outside office, and for draftsmen and surveyors.
Architectural		Nil.	...	
Roads and Bridges	Portion, 2 rooms.	88, Pitt-street	120	Office of Assistant Engineer (Mr. Nardin).
Sewerage	Portion, 13 rooms.	Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth-st...	375	Office of the Sewerage Staff.
Railway Construction...	Portion, 3 rooms.	Australian Mutual Provident Society's Buildings, Pitt-street.	450	Office of the Trial Survey Staff.
Do do	Portion, 3 rooms.	Beresford Chambers, Castlereagh-street	110	Office of the Tramway Construction Staff.
Land Valuer.....	1	45, Phillip-street.....	250	Office of the Land Valuer and Examiners of Public Works Proposals.
Military Works	1	47, Phillip-street	300	Office of Director of Military Works.
		Three buildings and twenty-one rooms in four buildings	£ 1,855	

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(FURTHER RETURN, IN PART, RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 July, 1890.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 8, 24 June, 1890.]

Questions.

- (8.) BUILDINGS RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT:—MR. DOWEL *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) The number of buildings occupied for the use of the Government in Sydney?
 - (2.) The total amount of rent paid?
 - (3.) The purposes for which the said buildings are used?

Answers.

BUILDINGS occupied by the Post Office Department, in the City of Sydney.

Situation.	Annual Rent.
	£ s. d.
Exchange	100 0 0
George-street West	130 0 0
George-street North	250 0 0
Haymarket	300 0 0
King-street	208 0 0
Miller's Point	156 0 0
Oxford-street	290 0 0
Park-street	400 0 0
Pymont	90 0 0
Surry Hills	170 0 0
Sussex-street	208 0 0
Sydney (Head Office)	Government Building.
Ultimo	59 16 0
William-street	Government Building.

Number of buildings occupied:—14.

Total rent per annum:—£2,361 16s.

For what purpose used? As Post and Telegraph Offices.

BUILDINGS occupied by the Electric Telegraph Department in the City of Sydney.

Situation.	Annual Rent.
	£ s. d.
Kent-street	624 0 0
Bathurst-street	390 0 0
Kent-street	300 0 0

Number of buildings occupied:—3.

Total rent per annum:—£1,314.

For what purpose used? For storage of material, &c., for Electric Telegraph Department and Electric Light and Telephone Branches.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(FURTHER RETURN, IN PART, RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 July, 1890.

RETURN, so far as relates to the Department of Public Instruction, respecting,—

- (1.) "The number of buildings occupied for the use of the Government
"in Sydney."
- (2.) "The total amount of rent paid."
- (3.) "The purposes for which the said buildings are used."

(Mr. Dowel.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Buildings occupied for the use of the Government in Sydney.	Amount of rent paid.	The purposes for which the said buildings are used.
54, Young-street	£300 per annum...	Occupied as offices for Church and School Lands Branch and Cashier's Branch.
46, Young-street	£300 do ...	Occupied as offices for Inspectoral and Examining Staff of Department.
301, Pitt-street	£600 do ...	Occupied as offices for Technical Education Branch, and for Technical Classes.
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.	£600 do ...	Occupied for Technical Classes.
216-220½, Sussex-street...	£1,200 do ...	do do
547, Kent-street	£169 do ...	Occupied as store for Technological Museum.
Fort-street, Lower.....	£80 do ...	Leased for Public School purposes.
Do do	£80 do ...	Leased as residence for teacher.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
(FURTHER RETURN—IN PART.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1890.

[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 8, on the 24th June, 1890.]

Questions.

- (8.) BUILDINGS RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT:—MR. DOWEL *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) The number of buildings occupied for the use of the Government in Sydney?
 - (2.) The total amount of rent paid?
 - (3.) The purposes for which the said buildings are used?

Branch.	Number of Premises.	Where situated.	Rent per Annum.	Purposes for which the premises are used.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
Stamp Duties	1	148, Phillip-street	£ 350	Office of the Commissioner and Staff.
Government Printing Office..	1	Macquarie-street	500	Store.
Do do	1	Begg-street, Paddington	39	Stables.
Board of Health	Portion.	127, Macquarie-street	250	Office of Health Board.
Do	1	Watson's Bay	60	Office and residence of Assistant Health Officer.
Do	4	do	156	Quarters (4), Boats' Crew of Assistant Health Officer.
Railways and Tramways.....	1	Bridge-street—1, Lady Young Terrace	260	Office, Permanent-way Staff.
Do do	Portion.	do 2, do .....	...	Office, D. H. Neale.
Do do	1	do 3, do	260	Office, Permanent-way Staff.
Do do	1	do 4, do	260	Office, Chief Accountant, Railways.
Do do	1	Phillip-street	260	Waiting-rooms, Tramways.
Do do	1	57, Phillip-street	200*	Tramways, &c.
			£ 2,595†	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.				
Parliamentary Draftsman ...	Portion.	Macquarie-street	200	Office.

* Stables sub-let. † Less £26 rent of stables.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(FURTHER RETURN, IN PART, RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 August, 1890.

[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 8, 21 June.]

Questions.

- (8.) BUILDINGS RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT:—MR DOWEL *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
(1.) The number of buildings occupied for the use of the Government in Sydney?
(2.) The total amount of rent paid?
(3.) The purposes for which the said buildings are used?

Answers.

RETURN showing the buildings occupied in Sydney in connection with the Department of Lands, the total amount of rent paid, and the purposes for which said buildings are used.

Lessors.	Situation.	Annual Rental.			For what purposes used.
		£	s.	d.	
The Railway Commissioners	No. 43 Phillip-street (1 room).	60	0	0	The Metropolitan District Survey Office (Mr. Surveyor Perdriau).
Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	*Portion of Nos. 37 and 39, Pitt-street.	1,100	0	0	The Lithographic, General Survey, Trigonometrical, Detail Survey, Deeds, and Rabbit Branches, and for the Plan-mounters.
The Hon. J. B. Watt ...	Portion of second floor, No. 3, O'Connell-st.	125	0	0	The Metropolitan Land Board Office.
The Hon. J. B. Watt ...	First floor of No. 7, Bent-street.	250	0	0	The Metropolitan District Sur- veyor's Office.
Messrs. Stephen, Jacques, & Stephen.	One room, O'Connell- street.	20	16	0	Inspectors of Lands' Offices.
The Steamship Owners' Association.	One room, No. 5, O'Connell-street.	52	0	0	For Land Board Meetings.
	Total...	£	1,607	16 0	

* Is also occupied by the Forest Branch, which is under the control of the Colonial Secretary's Department.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(FURTHER RETURN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 September, 1890.**[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 8, of 24 June, 1890.]*

Questions.

- (8.) BUILDINGS RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT:—MR. DOWEL *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) The number of buildings occupied for the use of the Government in Sydney?
 - (2.) The total amount of rent paid?
 - (3.) The purposes for which the said buildings are used?

Answers.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Number of Premises.	Rent per annum.	Purposes for which the Premises are used.
	£	
1	1,000	Audit Office.
1	250	Medical and Pharmacy Boards.
1	150	Office of Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.
Portion	58	Office of Aborigines' Protectorate Board.
1	250	Office of Civil Service Board.
Portion	175	Office of City of Sydney Improvement Board.
„	200	Office of Medical Adviser to the Government.
1	200	Office and residence for Government Medical Officer for Sydney.
1	277	Office of Government Statistician.
3	1,600	Military Pay and Regimental Offices, Torpedo Stores, and Military Works and Commanding Engineer's Offices.
2	214	Quarters for Sub-Inspector of Police, and offices for Superintendent of Police, Metropolitan District.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROVISIONAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT
BRITAIN AND SERBIA.
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17th June, 1890.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a Provisional Commercial Agreement between Great Britain and Servia, signed at Belgrade on the 2nd (14th) February, 1890, which will remain in force from the 6th (18th) of May next until the 1st (13th) of January, 1893.

W. McMILLAN.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,
25th March, 1890.

My Lord,

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 13th of March, 1889, I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Provisional Commercial Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Servia, signed at Belgrade on the 2nd (14th) February, 1890, which will remain in force from the 6th (18th) of May next until the 1st (13th) of January, 1893.

I have, &c,
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New South Wales.

Provisional Commercial Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Servia.—Signed at Belgrade, February 2 (14), 1890.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et le Gouvernement de la Régence de Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, désirant, chacun d'eux, régler provisoirement, et à partir du 6 (18) Mai, 1890, jour de l'expiration de la Convention Commerciale dénoncée, jusqu'à la conclusion de la nouvelle Convention Commerciale définitive, la position de ses ressortissants résidant dans le pays et les territoires de l'autre, ainsi que les relations commerciales entre les deux Etats, ont arrêté d'un commun accord les dispositions suivantes :—

Les sujets Britanniques résidant en Serbie et les sujets Serbes résidant dans les territoires, y compris les colonies et les possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, jouiront, comme dans le passé, de tous les droits accordés aux sujets ou nationaux de la Puissance la plus favorisée, et les marchandises de toute nature, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, ou de ses colonies ou possessions, importées en Serbie, ainsi que toutes les marchandises, origi-

naires de Serbie, qui seront importées dans les Etats de Sa Majesté Britannique, y compris les colonies et possessions, seront réciproquement assujetties aux mêmes taxes douanières d'entrée ou de sortie, aux taxes accessoires de réexportation, de commission, ou d'entrepôt, aux taxes locales et aux taxes relatives à toutes les formalités douanières, que les marchandises de la nation la plus favorisée.

Il est néanmoins entendu que les dispositions du présent Acte ne seront pas appliquées aux colonies ou possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique auxquelles ne s'appliquaient pas les dispositions du Traité original du 26 Janvier (7 Février), 1890, c'est-à-dire, au Domaine du Canada, et aux colonies Britanniques de l'Afrique du Sud.

La présente entente restera en vigueur à partir du 6 (18) Mai de l'année 1890, jusqu'au 1^{er} (13) Janvier de l'année 1893.

Les deux Gouvernements s'engagent, s'il est nécessaire, à faire approuver la présente entente par les Corps Législatifs de leurs Etats respectifs.

En foi de quoi les Soussignés ont rédigé la présente entente, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Belgrade, le 2 (14) Février, 1890.

L'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire
de Sa Majesté Britannique à Belgrade,
(L.S.) F. R. ST. JOHN.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Serbie, Président
du Conseil des Ministres,
(L.S.) Le Général S. GROUITCH.

(Translation.)

THE Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of the Regency of His Majesty the King of Servia, both desiring to provisionally regulate from the 6th (18th) May, 1890, the date of the expiration of the Commercial Convention which has been denounced, until the conclusion of a new definitive Commercial Convention, the position of their respective subjects

residing in the dominions and possessions of the other party, as well as the commercial relations between the two States, have agreed upon and concluded the following provisions:—

British subjects residing in Serbia, and Servian subjects residing in the territories, colonies, and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy, as in the past, all the rights accorded to the subjects or natives of the most favoured nation; and merchandise of every kind the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of its colonies or possessions, imported into Serbia, and all merchandise the produce of Serbia which may be imported into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, including the colonies and foreign possessions, shall be reciprocally subjected to the same customs duties of import or export, to the same accessory duties of re-export, of commission, or of warehousing, to the same local duties and duties relative to all Customs formalities, as the merchandise of the most favoured nation.

It is nevertheless understood that the provisions of the present Act shall not apply to those colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty to which the provisions

of the original Treaty of the 26th January (7th February), 1880, did not apply, that is to say, to the Dominion of Canada, and to Her Majesty's colonies in South Africa.

The present Agreement will remain in force from the 6th (18th) May, 1890, until the 1st (13th) January, 1893.

The two Governments engage, if necessary, to obtain assent to the present Agreement by the Legislative Assemblies of their respective States.

In witness whereof the undersigned have drawn up the present Agreement, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Belgrade, the 2nd (14th) February, 1890.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of Her Britannic Majesty at Belgrade,

(L.S.) F. R. ST. JOHN.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs for Serbia, President
of the Council of Ministers,

(L.S.) Le Général S. GROUITCH.

1890.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN
AND EGYPT.
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

 Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17th June, 1890.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt.

W. M^{rs}MILLAN.

[Circular 1.]

Downing-street,
20th March, 1890.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt, signed at Cairo, on the 29th of October, 1889.

I have to call your attention to Article XV of the Convention, and to the correspondence annexed, from which you will observe that, if it is desired that the stipulations of the Convention shall be made applicable to the Colony under your Government, notice to that effect must be given to the Egyptian Government within two years from the 29th of October last, the date of the signature of the Convention.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to acquaint me as soon as possible of the wishes of your Government in the matter.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting a New Commercial Convention with Egypt.

No. 1.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received 11th November.)

Cairo, November 2, 1889.

My Lord,
I have the honour to to inclose herewith the Commercial Convention signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Khedive and myself on the 29th October last.
Your Lordship will see from the inclosed copy of Zoulfikar Pasha's note, that the Egyptian Government consent to a reduction of £ E. 40,000 in the light dues as soon as the new Tarif is applied to all the other Powers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure I in No. 1.

Zoulfikar Pasha to Sir E. Baring.

La Caire, le 29 Octobre, 1889.

M. le Ministre,
En vous remettant un des deux exemplaires de la Convention Commerciale que j'ai eu l'honneur de signer avec vous, en date de ce jour, je m'empresse de vous déclarer que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse consent à réduire de £ E. 40,000 les droits des phares, dès que le Tarif prévu par la dite Convention sera appliqué à toutes les Puissances.

Veillez, &c.,
(Signé) ZOULFIKAR.

(Translation.)

Cairo, October 29, 1889.

M. le Ministre,
I transmit to you one of the two copies of the Commercial Convention which I have had the honour to sign with you on this day, and I hasten to state to you that the Government of His Highness agrees to reduce the light dues by £ E. 40,000 as soon as the Tarif provided by the Convention in question is applied to all the Powers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ZOULFIKAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt.—Signed at Cairo, October 29, 1889.

THE undersigned, Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Minister Plenipotentiary, Agent and Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty in Egypt, and His Excellency Zoulfikar Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt;

Duly authorized by their respective Governments, and so far as Egypt is concerned within the limits of the powers conferred by the Imperial Firmans, have agreed to the following:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Egypt. British subjects in Egypt, and Egyptians in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places and ports in the other country to which natives are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy respectively the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by natives, without having to pay any tax or impost greater than those paid by the same.

ARTICLE II.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of any article, the produce or manufacture of Egypt, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Egypt of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of either of the Contracting Countries into the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

Tobacco of all kinds, tombac, salt, saltpetre, natron, hasheesh, arms of every description, ammunition, gunpowder, and explosive material, are excluded from the stipulations of the present Convention.

ARTICLE III.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in Egypt respectively on the exportation of any article to the other Con-

LES Scoussignés, Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Agent Diplomatique et Consul-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique en Egypte, et son Excellence Zoulfikar Pacha, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères du Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive d'Égypte;

Dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, et en ce qui concerne l'Égypte dans les limites des pouvoirs conférés par les Firmans Impériaux, sont convenus de ce qui suit:—

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura liberté réciproque de commerce et de navigation entre le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et l'Égypte.

Les sujets Britanniques en Égypte et les Égyptiens dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande pourront librement entrer, avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons, dans tous les lieux et ports de chacun des deux pays dont l'entrée est ou serait permise aux nationaux du pays, et ils jouiront respectivement, en matière de commerce et de navigation, des mêmes droits, privilèges, libertés, favours, immunités, et franchises dont jouissent ou pourraient jouir les nationaux du pays, sans qu'ils aient à payer aucune taxe ou droit plus élevés que ceux auxquels ces derniers sont assujettis.

ARTICLE II.

Les importations dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande d'un article quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie de l'Égypte, de quelque provenance que ce soit, et réciproquement les importations en Égypte d'un article quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, de quelque provenance que ce soit, ne seront pas frappées d'autres droits ou de droits plus élevés que ceux dont sont frappées les importations d'articles similaires, produits du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays étranger; de même, il ne sera maintenu ou édicté contre l'importation d'un article quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie de l'un ou de l'autre des deux Pays Contractants, de quelque provenance que ce soit, aucune prohibition qui ne s'appliquerait pas également à l'importation du même article, produit du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays étranger.

Cette dernière disposition n'est pas applicable aux mesures sanitaires et autres interdictions résultant de la nécessité de protéger la santé publique, celle des bestiaux, et les plantes utiles à l'agriculture.

Le tabac de toutes espèces, le tombac, le sel, le salpêtre, le natron, et le hachiche, les armes de toute nature, les munitions, la poudre et les matières explosibles sont exclus des stipulations de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE III.

L'exportation, par l'un des Pays Contractants, d'un article quelconque à destination de l'autre pays, ne pourra être frappée en Égypte et respectivement dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-

tracting Country than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from either of the two Contracting Countries to the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE IV.

The Contracting Governments agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which one Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the natives of any other State shall, on the demand of the other Contracting Government, be immediately and unconditionally extended to the natives of the other Contracting Party, which shall, by the simple fact of such demand, assume as regards Administrative Regulation of Customs, Coast-Guard, and Police, all the obligations incumbent on the State with which it demands assimilation.

ARTICLE V.

British ships shall, in Egypt, and Egyptian vessels shall, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships.

The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Egyptian law, are to be deemed Egyptian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Convention, be respectively deemed British or Egyptian vessels.

The coasting trade and interior navigation, however, are excepted from the preceding stipulations, and remain subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

All articles, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be their place of origin, may be imported or exported in the vessels of the Contracting Parties without being liable to any other restriction or higher duties in the other country than if the articles were exported or imported in native vessels, or in those of any other State.

ARTICLE VI.

The undermentioned goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall pay, on importation into Egypt, duty not exceeding 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, viz:—

1. Metals, raw, partially manufactured and wholly manufactured, including machinery and parts thereof, agricultural machines and implements, railway and tramway carriages and engines, hardware, and all articles of which metals (except gold or silver) are the principal component.

2. Cutlery, ordinary, that is to say, with handles of any material except gold, silver, pearl, or tortoiseshell.

3. Yarns, threads, cordage, and cables, nets, velvets, and all other fabrics, plain, open-work, or fancy, unbleached, bleached, printed or dyed, manufactured from any vegetable fibre, such as cotton, jute, flax, hemp, rhea, palm, aloe, or the like.

4. Yarns and fabrics as enumerated in Class 3 manufactured from wool, worsted, mohair, vicuna, camel-hair, or any animal fibre except silk.

5. Mixed fabrics of the materials enumerated in Classes 3 and 4, and also with an admixture of silk or waste silk not exceeding 20 per cent. in weight of the whole fabric.

6. Coal.
7. Indigo.
8. Rice.
9. Oil-seeds.

The Egyptian Government preserves an absolute right respecting the taxation of all other articles. The Regulations and tariffications of such other articles shall be applicable to British subjects under the same conditions as to natives or to foreigners the most favoured in that respect.

The duties *ad valorem* levied in Egypt on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be calculated on the value at the place of shipment or purchase of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, including insurance, necessary for the importation into Egypt as far as the port of discharge.

Bretagne et d'Irlande de droits ou charges autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou pourraient être acquittés lors de l'exportation du même article à destination de tout autre pays étranger; il ne pourra, non plus, être établi par l'une des Parties Contractantes, à l'égard de l'autre, aucune prohibition à l'exportation qui ne soit applicable également à l'exportation du même article à destination de tout autre pays étranger.

ARTICLE IV.

Les Parties Contractantes conviennent que, pour tout ce qui concerne le commerce et la navigation, tous privilèges, faveurs, ou immunités quelconques que l'une des deux Parties Contractantes a déjà accordés ou pourrait ultérieurement accorder aux nationaux de toute autre Puissance seront, sur la demande de l'autre Partie Contractante, étendus immédiatement et sans conditions aux nationaux de celle-ci, qui, par le seul fait de cette demande, assumera, pour ce qui concerne les Règlements Administratifs des Douanes, des Gardes-Côtes, et de la Police, toutes les obligations incombant à la Puissance à laquelle elle demande d'être assimilée.

ARTICLE V.

Quel que soit le port de départ des navires et quel que soit le lieu d'origine ou de destination de leur cargaison, les navires Britanniques en Egypte et, réciproquement, les navires Egyptiens dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande jouiront, sous tous les rapports, du même traitement que les navires du pays.

Cette stipulation s'applique aux Règlements locaux, aux taxes et perceptions dans les ports, bassins, docks, rades et havres des deux pays, au pilotage et, en général à tout ce qui concerne la navigation.

Tous les navires qui, d'après les lois Britanniques, sont considérés comme navires de nationalité Britannique, de même que tous les navires qui, d'après les lois Egyptiennes, sont considérés comme navires Egyptiens, seront, pour tout ce qui concerne la présente Convention, considérés respectivement comme navires Britanniques ou Egyptiens.

Cependant, le cabotage, ainsi que la navigation intérieure, sont exclus des stipulations précédentes et restent soumis aux lois respectives des deux pays.

Tous les articles, quels qu'en soient la provenance ou le lieu d'origine, importés ou exportés par les navires des Parties Contractantes, ne pourront être soumis, dans l'un ou l'autre des deux pays, à des restrictions autres ou à des droits plus élevés que ceux auxquels seraient assujettis ces mêmes articles dans l'un des deux pays s'ils étaient importés ou exportés par les navires nationaux ou par des navires de tout autre Etat.

ARTICLE VI.

Les articles ci-après mentionnés, produit du sol ou de l'industrie du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande paieront, à leur importation en Egypte, un droit qui ne pourra dépasser 10 pour cent *ad valorem*, savoir:—

1. Métaux bruts, partiellement ou totalement ouvrés, y compris machines et engins mécaniques et pièces de machines et engins mécaniques, machines et outils agricoles, locomotives et voitures de chemins de fer ou tramway, quincaillerie et tous articles fabriqués principalement en métal, à l'exception de l'or et de l'argent.

2. Coutellerie ordinaire, c'est-à-dire avec manches ou poignés de matière quelconque, à l'exception de l'or, l'argent, la nacre ou l'écaïlle.

3. Files et filés, cordages et câbles, tulles, velours, et tous autres tissus unis, ouvrés à jour, ou de fantaisie, blanchis ou non blanchis, imprimés ou teints, fabriqués avec des fibres végétales quelconques, telles que : coton, jute, lin, chanvre, rami, palmier, aloès, ou similaires.

4. Filés et tissus comme ceux énumérés au paragraphe 3 mais fabriqués en laine ou filés de laine, poils de chèvre, de vigogne, de chameau, ou en fibres provenant de tout autre animal, excepté la soie.

5. Tissus mélangés, fabriqués soit avec les matières énumérées aux paragraphes 3 et 4, soit avec adjonction de soie ou de déchets de soie n'excédant pas 20 pour cent du poids total du tissu.

6. Houille.
7. Indigo.
8. Riz.
9. Graines oléagineuses.

Le Gouvernement Egyptien conserve un droit absolu de taxation sur tous autres articles. Les Règlements concernant ces autres articles, ainsi que leur tarification, seront applicables aux sujets Britanniques dans les mêmes conditions qu'aux nationaux Egyptiens ou sujets étrangers les plus favorisés à cet égard.

Les droits *ad valorem* perçus en Egypte sur les marchandises, produits du sol ou de l'industrie du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, seront calculés sur la valeur dans le lieu de chargement ou d'achat de l'article importé, avec majoration des frais de transport et d'assurance jusqu'au port de débarquement en Egypte.

For the levying of these duties the importer shall make a written declaration at the Custom-house, stating the description of the goods imported and their value at the port of discharge.

The Customs may further, in contested cases, insist on the production of all the documents which should accompany consignments of merchandise, such as invoices, policies of insurance, correspondence, &c.

If the Custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared by him with an addition of 5 per cent. This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

The said authorities shall also have the right of taking the duties in kind. In order to take the duties in kind the Customs shall have the right of selecting the articles according to their declared value until the amount due to them shall be reached.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to establish for a fixed period the value at the port of entry of the principal articles taxed *ad valorem*, the Administration of the Egyptian Customs shall invite the principal merchants interested in the trade of the said articles to proceed in common with them to establish a Tariff for a period not exceeding twelve months.

The Tariff thus fixed shall, until a Chamber of Commerce representing the entire trade of Alexandria shall have been created, be communicated by the Egyptian Customs to the British Consulate of Alexandria, and shall be considered as officially recognised, as regards British produce and subjects, if the Consulate makes no formal opposition during the fortnight following the communication.

ARTICLE VIII.

Export duties may be levied in Egypt at the rate not exceeding 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The value of articles exported shall be determined by the Customs, who will, as far as possible, cause periodic Tariffs to be established.

The Egyptian Government reserves the right to insist on the exporter of the articles producing proof of the payment of the special internal taxes to which the articles in question may be liable; if the said proof is not furnished, the exportation of the articles may be prohibited.

Merchandise to be transhipped, whether directly or after having been conveyed by rail across Egyptian territory, or placed in bonded stores, is free from all import or export duty. But articles intended for the use of the vessels which ship them are liable to a duty equivalent to the export duty, *i.e.* 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE IX.

If one of the Contracting Parties shall impose an excise tax, that is to say, an inland duty, upon any article of home production or manufacture, an equivalent compensatory duty may be imposed on articles of the same description on their importation from the territories of the other country, provided that the said equivalent duty is levied on like articles on their importation from all foreign countries.

In the event of the reduction or suppression of excise taxes, that is to say, inland duties, a corresponding reduction or suppression shall at the same time be made in the equivalent compensatory import duty on the produce or manufactures of British or Egyptian origin, as the case may be.

The Regulations concerning special taxes and accessory customs duties, such as, dues for porters, warehousing, deposit, dues for quays, cranes, sluices, "tamkin," leading, permits to pass, declarations, weighing, measuring, and all other, shall be applied by the Customs of the two Contracting Countries to the natives and merchandise of the other as to their own natives and merchandise.

The preceding stipulations in nowise affect the right of Municipalities and Communes to levy, for their profit, octroi and excise duties on beverages and liquors, provisions and fodder, combustibles and building materials on their introduction into the Municipality or Commune for consumption therein even in case articles of a similar description should not exist in Egypt.

ARTICLE X.

Articles liable to duty, serving as patterns or samples, which shall be introduced into the United Kingdom by Egyptian commercial travellers, or into Egypt by commercial travellers of the United Kingdom, shall be admitted free of duty, subject to the following formalities requisite to insure their being re-exported or placed in bond;—

Pour la perception de ces droits, une déclaration écrite, donnant la description des articles importés et leur valeur au lieu de déchargement, devra être remise à la Douane par l'importateur.

Les Douanes pourront, en outre, en cas de contestation, exiger la production de tous les documents devant accompagner l'envoi des marchandises, tels que : factures, polices d'assurance, correspondance, &c.

Dans le cas où la valeur déclarée serait jugée insuffisante par les autorités Douanières, celles-ci seront libres de prendre les marchandises, en payant à l'importateur le prix déclaré par lui, avec une majoration de 5 pour cent. Ce paiement ainsi que le remboursement de tous droits quelconques qui auraient pu être perçus sur les dites marchandises seront effectués dans les quinze jours qui suivront la déclaration.

Les dites autorités auront également le droit de percevoir les droits en nature. Pour percevoir les droits en nature, les Douanes auront le droit de choisir les articles, en calculant leur valeur d'après le prix déclaré jusqu'à concurrence du montant des droits à acquitter.

ARTICLE VII.

Afin de fixer pour une période déterminée, la valeur dans les ports d'entrée des principaux articles taxés *ad valorem*, l'Administration des Douanes Egyptiennes invitera les principaux commerçants intéressés dans le commerce des dits articles à procéder, en commun avec elle, à l'établissement d'un Tarif pour une période n'excédant pas douze mois.

Le Tarif ainsi fixé sera, jusqu'à la création d'une Chambre de Commerce représentant le commerce général d'Alexandrie, communiqué par les Douanes Egyptiennes au Consulat Britannique à Alexandrie, et sera considéré comme officiellement reconnu, en ce qui concerne les produits et les sujets Britanniques, si le Consulat n'y fait pas une formelle opposition pendant la quinzaine qui suivra cette communication.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les droits d'exportation seront perçus en Egypte à un taux qui n'excédera pas 1 pour cent *ad valorem*.

La valeur des articles exportés sera fixée par la Douane qui, autant que possible, procédera à l'établissement de Tarifs périodiques.

Le Gouvernement Egyptien se réserve le droit d'exiger de l'exportateur la production des preuves de l'acquittement des taxes spéciales intérieures auxquelles les articles destinés à l'exportation pourraient être assujettis; à défaut de cette preuve, l'exportation des dits articles pourra être interdite.

Les marchandises destinées au transbordement, soit directement, soit après avoir été transportées par la voie ferrée sur le territoire Egyptien, ou celles destinées à être placées dans les entrepôts réels, seront libres de tout droit d'importation ou d'exportation. Mais les articles destinés à l'usage des navires sur lesquels ils sont chargés seront soumis à un droit équivalent au droit d'exportation, c'est-à-dire, 1 pour cent *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE IX.

Si l'une des Parties Contractantes établit un droit d'accise, c'est-à-dire, une taxe intérieure, sur un produit quelconque du sol ou de l'industrie nationale, les articles de même nature importés des territoires de l'autre Partie Contractante pourront être frappés d'un droit compensateur équivalent, pourvu que les articles de même nature importés de tous autres pays étrangers soient soumis au même traitement.

Dans le cas de réduction ou de suppression des taxes d'accise, c'est-à-dire, des taxes intérieures, dans l'un des deux pays, le droit compensateur équivalent perçu dans l'autre pays sur l'importation des produits du sol ou de l'industrie d'origine Britannique ou Egyptienne, selon le cas, sera en même temps, supprimé ou réduit dans une mesure correspondante à la réduction opérée sur les dites taxes d'accise.

Les Règlements concernant les taxes spéciales et les droits accessoires en douane, tels que droit de factage, d'entrepôt, de dépôt, droits de quai, de grues, d'écluses, de "tamkin," de plombage, de laisser-passer, de déclarations, de pesage, de mesurage et tous autres droits, seront appliqués par les Douanes de chacune des deux Parties Contractantes aux nationaux et aux marchandises de l'autre pays, comme à ses propres nationaux et aux marchandises du pays même.

Les dispositions qui précèdent n'affectent en rien le droit des Municipalités et des Communes de frapper à leur profit, de taxes d'octroi ou d'accise les boissons et les liquides, les comestibles, les fourrages, les combustibles, et les matériaux de construction à leur entrée dans la Municipalité ou la Commune pour y être consommés, quand bien même ces articles n'auraient pas de similaires en Egypte.

ARTICLE X.

Les articles passibles de droits et servant, soit de modèles soit d'échantillons, qui seront introduits dans le Royaume-Uni par des voyageurs de commerce Egyptiens, ou en Egypte par des voyageurs de commerce du Royaume-Uni, seront admis en franchise à condition de satisfaire aux formalités suivantes qui seront requises pour assurer leur réexportation ou leur mise en entrepôt;—

1. The officers of Customs at any port or place at which the patterns and samples may be imported shall ascertain the amount of duty chargeable thereon. That amount must either be deposited by the commercial traveller at the Custom-house in money, or ample security must be given for it.

2. For the purpose of identification, each separate pattern or sample shall, as far as possible, be marked by the affixing of a stamp, or by means of a seal being attached to it.

3. A permit or certificate shall be given to the importer, which shall contain :—

(a.) A list of the patterns or samples imported, specifying the nature of the goods, and also such particular marks as may be proper for the purpose of identification ;

(b.) A statement of the duty chargeable on the patterns or samples, as also whether the amount was deposited in money, or whether security was given for it ;

(c.) A statement showing the manner in which the patterns or samples were marked ;

(d.) The appointment of a period which at the utmost, must not exceed twelve months, at the expiration of which, unless it is proved that the patterns or samples have been previously re-exported or placed in bond, the amount of duty deposited will be carried to the public account, or the amount recovered under the security given. No charge shall be made to the importer for the above permit or certificate, or for marking for identification.

4. Patterns or samples may be re-exported through the Custom-house through which they were imported, or through any other.

5. If before the expiration of the appointed time (paragraph 3 (d)) the patterns or samples should be presented at the Custom-house of any port or place for the purpose of re-exportation or being placed in bond, the officers at such port or place must satisfy themselves by examination whether the articles which are brought to them are the same as those for which the permit of entry was granted. If so satisfied, the officers will certify the re-exportation or deposit in bond, and will refund the duty which had been deposited, or will take the necessary steps for discharging the security.

ARTICLE XI.

Are alone exempt from all control in Egyptian Custom-houses on importation and exportation, as well as from the payment of duties, articles, and personal effects belonging to Consuls-General, and Consuls in the regular Consular Service ("Consuls de carrière"), having no other business, engaged neither in trade nor industry, and neither possessing nor working real property in Egypt.

ARTICLE XII.

Each of the two Contracting Governments has the right to put into force any Regulations required for the working of their Services and for the suppression of fraud, as well as any measures dictated by reasons of public health or security, on condition that such Regulations are equally applied to the ships and subjects of all other nations.

Such Regulations, including the supervisions of ships and the searching for, or pursuit of, contraband goods as well as the fines and other penalties therein made applicable in case of false declaration ; smuggling, or attempting to smuggle, fraud, or attempts to defraud, or any infringement of the Regulations, shall, together with the measures that may be taken in regard to public health or security, be applicable in either of the two countries to the natives of the other under the same conditions as to natives of the country itself.

If, however, the Egyptian authorities should desire to search the dwelling-house of a British subject, or a British ship anchored in an Egyptian port, a duplicate of the search-warrant shall be sent to the British Consular authority, who may at once take part if he thinks proper to do so, without the formality in question delaying the search, and no such search shall be made except between sunrise and sunset.

It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulation shall not apply to cases in which the search is to be made in a warehouse or dépôt, or on board a ship which may have remained in an Egyptian port, for any reason whatsoever, more than twenty-one days. In such cases notification to the British Consular authority will not be necessary.

It is further understood that the Egyptian Government may, without notification to the British Consular authorities, put guards on board any British ship in an Egyptian port or traversing the Suez Canal.

In cases of suspicion of smuggling, the Egyptian Customs officers may board and seize any British ship of less than 200 tons burthen at anchor outside an Egyptian port, or sailing within 10 kilom. of the shore. Ships of less than 200 tons burthen may, moreover, be boarded and seized beyond the 10 kilom. limit, if the pursuit shall have been commenced within such limit.

1. Les préposés des Douanes de tout port ou lieu, dans lequel les modèles ou échantillons seront importés, constateront le montant du droit applicable aux dits articles. Le voyageur de commerce devra déposer, en espèces, le montant des dits droits au bureau de la Douane, ou fournir une caution valable.

2. Pour assurer leur identité, chaque modèle ou échantillon séparé sera, autant que possible, marqué au moyen d'une estampille ou d'un cachet y apposé.

3. Il sera délivré à l'importateur un permis ou certificat qui donnera :—

(a.) Une liste des modèles ou échantillons importés, spécifiant la nature des articles ainsi que les marques particulières qui peuvent servir à la constatation de leur identité ;

(b.) Un état indiquant le montant du droit dont les modèles ou échantillons sont passibles et spécifiant si ce montant a été déposé en espèces, ou garanti par caution ;

(c.) Un état indiquant la façon dont les modèles ou échantillons ont été marqués ;

(d.) La limite de temps qui, en aucun cas, ne pourra dépasser douze mois, à l'expiration de laquelle, s'il n'est pas prouvé que les modèles ou échantillons ont été antérieurement réexportés ou mis en entrepôt, le montant du droit déposé sera versé au Trésor ou recouvré s'il en a été donné caution. Il ne sera exigé de l'importateur aucuns frais pour la délivrance du certificat ou permis, non plus que pour l'estampille destinée à la constatation de l'identité.

4. Les modèles ou échantillons pourront être re-exportés par le Bureau de Douane d'entrée, ou par tout autre Bureau.

5. Si, avant l'expiration de la limite de temps fixée (paragraphe 3 (d)), les modèles ou échantillons étaient présentés à la Douane d'un port ou lieu quelconque pour être réexportés, ou entreposés les préposés de la Douane de ce port ou de ce lieu devront s'assurer, par une vérification, si les articles qui leur sont présentés sont bien ceux pour lesquels a été délivré le permis d'entrée. S'ils reconnaissent ces articles, les préposés de la Douane certifieront la réexportation ou la mise en entrepôt et rembourseront le montant des droits déposés, ou prendront les mesures nécessaires pour la décharge de la caution.

ARTICLE XI.

Sont seuls exemptés de toute vérification dans les Douanes Egyptiennes, aussi bien que du paiement des droits, à l'entrée et à la sortie, les objets et effets personnels appartenant aux Consuls-Généraux et Consuls de carrière qui n'exercent aucune autre profession, ne s'occupent ni de commerce ni d'industrie, et ne possèdent ni n'exploitent des biens-fonds en Egypte.

ARTICLE XII.

Les deux Gouvernements Contractants ont, chacun, le droit de mettre en vigueur tous Règlements quelconques destinés à assurer le bon fonctionnement de leurs Services, à réprimer la fraude, aussi bien que d'appliquer toutes mesures intéressant l'hygiène publique ou la sécurité du pays, à condition que ces Règlements soient également applicables aux navires et aux sujets de toute autre nation.

Les dits Règlement, y compris la surveillance des navires, la recherche ou la poursuite des marchandises de contrebande ; aussi bien que les amendes et autres pénalités applicables en vertu de ces Règlements, en cas de fausse déclaration, de contrebande, de fraude ou tentative de fraude, ou d'infractions quelconques aux Règlements seront, ainsi que les mesures qui pourraient être prises relativement à l'hygiène et à la sécurité publiques, applicables aux nationaux de l'un et de l'autre pays dans les mêmes conditions qu'aux nationaux du pays même.

Cependant, si les autorités Egyptiennes désirent opérer une perquisition dans l'habitation d'un sujet Britannique ou à bord d'un navire Britannique ancré dans un port Egyptien, un double du mandat de perquisition devra être envoyé à l'Autorité Consulaire Britannique qui pourra immédiatement assister à la perquisition, si elle le juge à propos, sans que, toutefois, l'exécution puisse en être retardée par cette formalité ; de telles perquisitions ne pourront être opérées qu'à partir du lever jusqu'au coucher du soleil.

Il est entendu, néanmoins, que la stipulation précédente ne sera pas applicable dans le cas où la perquisition doit être faite dans un entrepôt ou un dépôt, ou à bord d'un navire qui aurait séjourné, pour une raison quelconque, dans un port Egyptien, pendant plus de vingt et un jours ; en pareil cas, il ne sera pas nécessaire de notifier la perquisition à l'Autorité Consulaire Britannique.

En outre, il est entendu que le Gouvernement Egyptien pourra, sans notification aux autorités Consulaires Britanniques, placer des gardes à bord de tout navire Britannique dans un port Egyptien ou transitant par le Canal de Suez.

En cas de soupçons de contrebande, les agents des Douanes Egyptiennes pourront aborder et saisir tout navire Britannique d'un tonnage de moins de 200 tonneaux, ancrés en dehors des eaux d'un port Egyptien ou naviguant dans un rayon de 10 kilom. du rivage ; de plus, tout navire Britannique de moins de 200 tonneaux pourra être abordé et saisi au delà de cette distance si la poursuite a été commencée dans un rayon de 10 kilom. du littoral.

Except in the cases provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, no British ship exceeding 200 tons burthen shall be boarded or seized by the Egyptian Customs officers.

ARTICLE XIII.

The provisions of the preceding Articles do not apply—

1. To the special arrangement existing, or which may in the future exist, between Egypt and the other parts of the Ottoman Empire, under the direct administration of the Porte, or between Egypt and Persia.

2. To the arrangements which the Egyptian Government may make for the exchange of native or foreign merchandise with the Soudan.

ARTICLE XIV.

The effect of the alterations of the present Tariff of duties, provided under Article VI, remains suspended until the alterations in question are also applicable to all other interested Powers.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Convention shall be applicable, as far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape.
Natal.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand.

Provided always, that the stipulations of the present Convention shall be made applicable to any of the abovenamed Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Egyptian Government by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Cairo, within one year from the date of the signature of the present Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Convention shall come into force on the 1st January, 1890, and shall remain in force for ten years from that date. And in case neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years its intention of putting an end to the present Convention, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Cairo, the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(L.S.) EVELYN BARING.
(L.S.) ZOULFIKAR.

Excepté dans les cas prévus dans les paragraphes 3 et 4 du présent Article, aucun navire Britannique de plus de 200 tonneaux ne pourra être abordé ou saisi par les agents des Douanes Egyptiennes.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les stipulations des Articles précédents ne s'appliquent pas

1. Aux arrangements spéciaux actuels ou qui pourraient intervenir ultérieurement, soit entre l'Egypte et les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman, placés sous l'administration directe de la Sublime Porte, soit entre l'Egypte et la Perse :

2. Aux dispositions que pourrait prendre le Gouvernement Egyptien pour l'échange des marchandises indigènes ou étrangères avec le Soudan.

ARTICLE XIV.

L'effet des modifications du présent Tarif de droits, prévus à l'Article VI, demeure suspendu, jusqu'à ce que les dites modifications deviennent également applicables aux autres Puissances intéressées.

ARTICLE XV.

Les stipulations de la présente Convention seront applicables, dans la mesure compatible avec les lois, à toutes les Colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, à l'exception des pays ci-après mentionnés :—

Dominion du Canada ;
Terre-Neuve ;
Le Cap ;
Natal ;
Nouvelle-Galles-du-Sud ;
Victoria ;
Queensland ;
Tasmanie ;
Australie du Sud ;
Australie Occidentale ;
Nouvelle-Zélande.

Sous la réserve, toutefois, que les stipulations de la présente Convention seront rendues applicables à celles des Colonies ou possessions étrangères ci-dessus désignées pour lesquelles notification à cet effet serait donnée au Gouvernement Egyptien par le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique au Caire, dans le délai d'un an à partir de la date de la signature de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} Janvier, 1890, et restera valable pour une période de dix ans, à partir de cette date. Dans le cas où aucune des deux Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant la date de l'expiration de la dite période de dix années, son intention de mettre fin à la présente Convention, celle-ci demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes l'aura dénoncée.

En foi de quoi les Soussignés ont apposé leurs signatures et le cachet de leurs armes à la présente Convention.

Fait en double au Caire, le vingt-neuf Octobre, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-neuf.

(L.S.) EVELYN BARING.
(L.S.) ZOULFIKAR.

No. 2.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 23.)

Cairo, December 14, 1889.

(Extract.)

The desirability of giving due notice to the trade before any changes are made in the Tariff is fully recognised here.

I have been in communication with the Egyptian authorities on the subject, and have reason to believe that they will not object to three months' notice, and I have therefore addressed the letter, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I will in due course communicate to your Lordship the official answer of the Egyptian Government.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Sir E. Baring to Zoulfikar Pasha.

Cairo, December 13, 1889.

M. le Ministre,
With reference to the Commercial Convention recently signed between Great Britain and Egypt, I have been directed by Lord Salisbury to draw your Excellency's attention to the desirability of giving due notice to the trade before the new Tariff is brought into force. Lord Salisbury would propose that the Egyptian Government should give public notice three months before the Tariff is applied.

I should feel much obliged if your Excellency would inform me whether the Egyptian Government agree to this proposal.

I avail, &c,
(Signed) E. BARING.

No. 3.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 31.)

Cairo, December 17, 1889.

My Lord,
With reference to my despatch of 14th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a note from the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, assenting to the proposal that the new Tariff, as fixed by the Commercial Convention, should be published three months before its application.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure in No. 3.
Zoulfikar Pasha to Sir E. Baring.

M. le Ministre,

Le Caire, le 16 Décembre, 1889.

Vous avez bien voulu, par votre dépêche du 13 de ce mois, m'informer que Lord Salisbury était d'avis que le Tarif prévu par la Convention Commerciale intervenue récemment entre nos deux Gouvernements, devrait être porté à la connaissance du public trois mois avant son application.

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse s'empresse, M. le Ministre, de reconnaître le bienfondé de cette observation; aussi j'ai l'honneur de vous donner l'assurance que les dispositions nécessaires seront prises, en temps opportun, pour que ce nouveau Tarif reçoive la publicité suggérée par sa Seigneurie.

Veuillez, &c.
(Pour Zoulfikar Pasha),
(Signé) TIGRANE.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, December 16, 1889.

You were good enough to inform me, in your despatch of the 13th of this month, that Lord Salisbury was of opinion that the Tarif provided by the Commercial Convention lately signed between our two Governments should be made known to the public three months before coming into force.

His Highness' Government hastens, M. le Ministre, to admit the propriety of this suggestion; I have therefore the honour to assure you that the necessary steps shall be taken at the proper time to give to the new Tarif the publicity suggested by his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(For Zoulfikar Pasha),
(Signed) TIGRANE.

No. 4.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 17.)

(Extract.)

Cairo, February 6, 1890.

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the notes which have been exchanged between the Egyptian Government and myself, fixing an additional twelve months (two years in all) as the period within which colonial accessions to the Commercial Convention of the 29th October, 1889, may be made.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Sir E. Baring to Zoulfikar Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, January 31, 1890.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have received a despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury pointing out to me, in connection with the delay in the publication of the Commercial Convention of the 29th October, 1889 between Great Britain and Egypt, that difficulty may possibly arise from want of sufficient time for the self-governing British Colonies to act under the terms of Article XV of the Convention. It is therein provided that the stipulations of the Convention shall be made applicable to these Colonies upon notice on their behalf being given to the Egyptian Government within one year from the date of the signature of the Convention. But the Convention has hitherto not been communicated to the Colonies, and there will probably not be sufficient time for the Colonial Office to communicate with them fully on the subject within the period mentioned.

In instructing me to explain this difficulty, Lord Salisbury has requested me to ask your Excellency if the Egyptian Government would be willing to assent to an exchange of notes by which an additional twelve months (two years in all) will be agreed upon as the period within which colonial accessions to the Convention may be made.

I should be glad if your Excellency would inform me what answer I can give to Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Zoulfikar Pasha to Sir E. Baring.

M. le Ministre,

Le Caire, le 5 Février, 1890.

Aux termes de la dépêche que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 2 de ce mois, vous avez bien voulu m'informer que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté voyait quelque difficulté à pouvoir rendre applicables aux Colonies Britanniques jouissant du "self-government" les stipulations de la Convention Commerciale signée le 29 Octobre dernier, entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Egypte, en raison du délai, trop rapproché, d'un an, visé par l'Article XV de la Convention, pour la notification au Gouvernement Egyptien de l'adhésion de ces Colonies.

Vous ajoutez, M. le Ministre, que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté désirait savoir si le Gouvernement de Son Altesse consentirait à un échange de notes devant stipuler un délai additionnel de douze mois, deux années en tout, à partir de la date de la signature de la Convention, qui donnerait au Colonial Office le temps suffisant pour s'entendre complètement avec les Colonies mentionnées à l'Article XV.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer, M. le Ministre, que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse est heureux de pouvoir déférer au désir exprimé par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, et consent au délai additionnel dont il s'agit.

En vous priant de vouloir bien porter cette communication à la connaissance de sa Seigneurie Lord Salisbury, je saisis, &c.

(Signé) ZOULFIKAR.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, February 5, 1890.

In the despatch which you did me the honour to address to me on the 2nd of this month you were good enough to inform me that Her Majesty's Government saw some difficulty in rendering the stipulations of the Commercial Convention signed on the 29th October last between Great Britain and Egypt applicable to the British Colonies enjoying self-government, on account of the too short delay of one year allowed by Article XV of the Convention for notifying to the Egyptian Government the adherence of these Colonies.

You add, M. le Ministre, that Her Majesty's Government wishes to know if the Government of His Highness would consent to an exchange of notes by which an additional twelve months (two years in all) may be agreed upon from the date of the signature of the Convention, which would give the Colonial Office sufficient time to make full arrangements with the Colonies mentioned in Article XV.

I have the honour to inform you, M. le Ministre, that His Highness' Government is happy to be able to accede to the desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government, and consents to the additional delay.

Begging you to be good enough to make this communication known to his Excellency Lord Salisbury, I take, &c.

(Signed) ZOULFIKAR.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN
AND ROUMANIA.**

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 September, 1890.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 9 September, 1890.
His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the termination of the Commercial Treaties of 1880 and 1886, between Great Britain and Roumania.

(Circular.)

W. McMILLAN.

Sir,

Downing-street, 8 July, 1890.

With reference to my circular despatches of the 5th August, 1880, and the 22nd February, 1887, I have the honor to inform you that the Roumanian Minister at this Court has now given the necessary notice to terminate the Commercial Treaties of 1880 and 1886, between Great Britain and Roumania. These treaties will accordingly expire on the 28th of June,—10th of July,—1891.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales.

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1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH, ROYAL MINT.
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th May, 1890.

SYDNEY BRANCH, ROYAL MINT.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch respecting the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

W. McMILLAN.

Downing-street, 4th February, 1890.

My Lord,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Ministers, the enclosed documents, on the subject of the Gold Coinage struck at the Sydney Mint during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

[Enclosure.]

Treasury Chambers, 28th January, 1890.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, the enclosed copy of a letter of the 24th instant from the Deputy Master of the Mint, and of its accompanying report, upon the Gold Coinage struck at the Sydney Mint during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
R. E. WELBY.

Royal Mint, 24th January, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns have been duly transmitted to this Department by the Deputy Master of the Sydney Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853:—

I. Twelve Monthly Returns, showing the transactions in bullion of the Sydney Mint from July, 1888, to June, 1889, both inclusive. The amount of coin issued to the public in these months was as follows:—

1888.			1889.		
Month.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Month.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.
July	32,103.82	Nil.	January	48,022.70	Nil.
August	17,979.33	Nil.	February	66,266.47	Nil.
September	66,772.39	Nil.	March	69,338.80	Nil.
October	30,561.84	Nil.	April	66,003.81	Nil.
November	43,914.50	Nil.	May	84,749.64	Nil.
December	79,360.65	Nil.	June	104,786.38	Nil.

II. Four Returns of Waste in coining gold for the quarters ended—
30 September, 1888.
31 December, 1888.
31 March, 1889.
30 June, 1889.

III. Four Returns by the Board of Verification to the Governor of the Colony on the state of the bullion and coin in the Mint on the—

30 September, 1888.
31 December, 1888.
31 March, 1889.
30 June, 1889.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my Report, enclosed, being the fifty-sixth, on the weight and fineness of the gold coins produced at the Sydney Mint during the year ended 30th June, 1889, this report being based upon the assay of Pyx Pieces transmitted by the Deputy Master in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council before referred to.

A copy of the report has been forwarded as usual to the Deputy Master at Sydney for his information.

The Secretary, Treasury.

I have, &c.,
C. W. FREEMANTLE.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

SYDNEY MINT.

FIFTY-SIXTH Report addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the weight and fineness of gold coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted to the Deputy Master for examination in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Treasurer at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint :—

Half-year ending	Denomination of Coin.	No. of pieces.	Total weight.	Average weight of a piece.	Average proportion of gold in 1,000 parts.
1888. 31 December	Sovereigns	216	oz. 55.469	oz. .2568	916.630
1889. 30 June.....	Sovereigns	350	89.888	.2568	916.655

The standard weight of the sovereign is oz. .25682, and the standard fineness (in 1,000 parts) is 916.6.

24th January, 1890.

C. W. FREEMANTLE,
Deputy Master and Comptroller, Royal Mint.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH, ROYAL MINT.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th December, 1890.

SYDNEY BRANCH, ROYAL MINT.

Hrs Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence respecting the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

W. McMILLAN.

The Treasury to The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State, the enclosed copy of a letter of the 26th ultimo from the Deputy Master of the Mint, together with its accompanying report, on the Gold Coinage of the Sydney Mint for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

Treasury Chambers, 3rd October, 1890.

I am, &c.,
R. E. WELBY.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns have been duly transmitted to this Department by the Deputy Master of the Sydney Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853:—

Royal Mint, 26th September, 1890.

I. Twelve Monthly Returns, showing the transactions in bullion of the Sydney Mint from July, 1889, to June, 1890, both inclusive. The amounts of coin issued to the public in these months were as follows:—

1889.			1890.		
Month.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Month.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
July	oz. 73,354.79	oz. Nil.	January	oz. 54,959.03	oz. Nil.
August	46,998.24	8,217.72	February	47,768.67	Nil.
September	75,507.35	Nil.	March	53,418.07	Nil.
October	73,195.83	Nil.	April	27,480.29	Nil.
November	56,245.84	Nil.	May	69,598.08	Nil.
December	73,190.16	Nil.	June	92,968.05	Nil.

II. Four Returns of Waste in coining gold for the quarters ended—

30th September, 1889.
31st December, 1889.
31st March, 1890.
30th June, 1890.

III. Four returns by the Board of Verification to the Governor of the Colony on the state of the bullion and coin in the Mint on the—

30th September, 1889.
31st December, 1889.
31st March, 1890.
30th June, 1890.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships a report, being the fifty-seventh, on the weight and fineness of the gold coins produced at the Sydney Mint during the year ended 30th June, 1890; this report being based upon the assay of Pyx Pieces transmitted to the Deputy Master in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council before referred to.

A copy of the report has been forwarded as usual to the Deputy Master at Sydney for his information.

The Secretary, Treasury.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD RIGG.

SYDNEY MINT.

FIFTY-SEVENTH Report addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the weight and fineness of gold coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Treasurer at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint.

Half-year ending.	Denomination of Coin.	No. of pieces.	Total weight.	Average weight of a piece.	Average proportion of gold in 1,000 parts.
1889.			oz.	oz.	
31 December	Sovereigns	324	83,207	·2568	916·623
	Half-sovereigns	14	1,797	·1284	916·678
1890.					
30 June	Sovereigns	282	72,418	·2568	916·568

The standard weight of the sovereign is oz. ·25682, and of the half-sovereign oz. ·12841, and the standard fineness (in 1000 parts) is 916·6.

Royal Mint, 26th September, 1890.

EDWARD RIGG
(For the Deputy Master and Comptroller).

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE IMPERIAL SQUADRON.

(EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 May, 1890.

The Principal Under Secretary to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

My dear Mr. Dibbs,

14 May, 1890.

I am requested by the Colonial Secretary to forward, for your information, the enclosed extract from a private letter addressed to him by Major-General Edwards, dated Hong Kong, 24th January, 1890.

Yours truly,
CRITCHETT WALKER.

[*Enclosure.*]

EXTRACT.

“A PORTION of the Chinese Imperial Squadron is now at anchor under my windows, consisting of two magnificent ironclads of the newest type, and four very fine and heavily-armed cruisers. Admiral Ting, who commands, is an old comrade of mine, when we both served with Gordon in 1864. I have been urging him strongly to take his fleet and show his flag in foreign ports, especially in Australia, but he cannot go this year further than Singapore. Would not that help your federation?”

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

(INSTRUMENT EMPOWERING, TO ACT AS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 July, 1890.

BY His Excellency, the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

To His Honor, SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, G.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the said Colony,—

WHEREAS, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, making permanent provision for the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and for the administration of the government thereof in the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or departure of the Governor, it is provided that, in the event of his having occasion to be temporarily absent from the seat of government, or from the Colony, he may, by an instrument under the Great Seal of the Colony, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor, or, if there be no such officer, then any other person, to be his Deputy during such temporary absence, to exercise on behalf of the Governor during such absence all such powers vested in the Governor as shall in such instrument be specified, but no other:

And whereas I, the aforesaid Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, having occasion to be absent for a short period from this Colony, am desirous of exercising the power of deputation so conferred upon the Governor, to take effect during such temporary absence:

Now therefore I do, in the exercise of that power by this instrument under my hand and the Great Seal of New South Wales, constitute, depute, and appoint you, the aforesaid Sir Alfred Stephen, being the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony; to be during such absence Deputy for the purposes herein-after specified: That is to say, for me, and on my behalf, to exercise during such absence all the powers now vested in me as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the same Colony by the aforesaid Letters Patent and Her Majesty's Royal Commission to me, excepting always the powers next mentioned, that is to say, the power of dissolving the Parliament of the Colony, and the power of appointing a new Ministry, or any Minister in the place of one resigned, or who shall have tendered his resignation.

In witness whereof I have hereto signed my name, and caused the seal of the Colony to be
(L.S.) affixed at the Government House, Sydney, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(Signed) CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's command,
(Signed) HENRY PARKES.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STAMP DUTIES ACT OF 1880-1886.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 3 and 5 Vic. No. 10.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 17th March, 1890AMENDED REGULATIONS AND FORM UNDER THE "STAMP DUTIES ACT OF 1880," AND THE
"STAMP DUTIES ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1886."

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having been pleased, in virtue of the powers conferred by the 67th section of the "Stamp Duties Act of 1880," to frame the following Regulations to take the place of articles 2 and 4 of the Regulations of 29th June, 1880, and to prescribe the following Form to take the place of Form I attached to such Regulations, the same are now published for general information.

W. McMILLAN.

Article 2. All applications for stamps, excepting those from Clerks of Petty Sessions, Postmasters, and other distributors of stamps, must be made on forms of Requisitions A, B, C, or E, and the stamps paid for in cash at the time of the application; and a commission will be allowed at the time of payment at the rate of 2½ per cent. should any application amount to £50 and upwards.

Article 4. No commission will be allowed on any stamp to be affixed or impressed on any executed instrument, or on any payment on account of probate or administration duty in the estate of any deceased person. Probate or administration duty must be paid on Requisition marked D.

I.

FORM of Affidavit to be sworn and lodged with the application for obtaining any Probate or Letters of Administration relating to the Estates of deceased Persons, for the purpose of getting such Probate or Letters of Administration stamped under Act 44 Vic. No. 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
TO WIT.

In the Will [or in the Goods] of
late of
deceased. in the Colony aforesaid,

On the
eight hundred and
sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:— day of
one thousand
being duly

If more than one ap-
plicant, the form to be
filled up accordingly.

1. I am the party making application for the purpose of obtaining Probate of the Will [or Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects] of the abovenamed deceased.

2. The Estate and Effects of the said deceased, of which Administration is sought to be obtained, as shown in the annexed Inventory, after deducting the debts due and owing by the deceased, are under the value of
to the best of knowledge and belief.

Words in full.

Sworn by the Deponent on the
day first above mentioned,
at
before me,—

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

[EXTRACTS FROM 44 VICTORIA No. 3.]

Persons fraudulently misstating property or debts.

60. Any person making or assisting in making any false statement or any fraudulent alterations in any statement or document required under this Act with intent to evade the payment of duty shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three years and to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Affidavits and penalty for false oath.

63. Every affidavit required by this Act shall be made before a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner for Affidavits And any Person who shall knowingly and wilfully make a false oath or statement concerning any matter in this Act shall be liable to the same punishment as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

INVENTORY REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING AFFIDAVIT.

FULL particulars and value of the estate and effects of the deceased.

FULL particulars of the debts due and owing by the deceased.

Assets.	Value.	* Date of Debt.	Liabilities.	Amount.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Real Estate, as per Schedule and valuations				
PERSONAL ESTATE.				
Landed property held under lease				
Live stock				
Crops				
Farming implements				
Carriages				
Harness and saddlery				
Furniture				
Watches, trinkets, jewellery, &c.				
Rents				
Money in hand or house				
Money in Bank—Current account				
Money in Bank on deposit				
Interest accrued on same				
Debentures				
Interest accrued on same				
Mortgages				
Interest accrued on same				
Life policies				
Bonuses				
Shares				
Dividends				
Plant, &c.				
Tools				
Debts due to the estate				
Stock in a shop or business				
Goodwill				
Interest in a deceased person's estate				
Total assets	£			
Deduct total debts	£			
Net value on which duty is chargeable £			Total debts	£

NOTE.—Assets to be valued and interest and rents computed to date of grant of probate or letters of administration. If under any of the above headings there is not any property, mark "Nil." Conditionally purchased lands to be valued as freeholds, showing balance due to Crown as charges against the estate. Station properties must be fully set out in schedules. If there are any assets not coming properly under any of the above headings, such assets must be included in the statement under a special heading describing the same.

* Insert date when debt contracted.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. M'ARTHUR & COMPANY.

(AMOUNT PAID TO, FOR GOODS DURING TENURE OF OFFICE OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 December, 1890.**[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 4, of 18 November, 1890.]***Question.**

- (4.) AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID TO M'ARTHUR & Co.:—MR. WALKER (FOR MR. WILLIS) *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—What amount has been paid during the last twelve months for goods to M'Arthur & Co., merchants, York-street, Sydney?

Answer.

STATEMENT of Payments to Messrs. M'Arthur & Co. for goods supplied to the Government from March, 1889, to date, so far as shown by the accounts in this Department:—

	£	s.	d.
Stores and Stationery	314	10	6
Naval Dépôt	2	5	10
Aborigines	24	8	2
Fitzroy Dock	2	5	10
Hospital for Insane, Gladsville	60	7	11
Do Newcastle	8	14	0
Darlinghurst Court-house	0	17	0
Harbours and Rivers Department	4	11	0
Total	£418	0	3

E. A. RENNIE.

Department of Audit, 3rd December, 1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIRCULAR QUAY LAND BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 41, RECOMMENDING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1890.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 41.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill "To declare certain portions of land fronting the Circular Quay, to be vested in the Colonial Treasurer for the time being, to provide for the sale or dedication of such lands or any portion thereof to wharfage, and other public purposes, and for the formation of a street in lieu of the street now known as Queen-street."

Government House,
Sydney, 10th September, 1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DOG TAX.

(PETITION FROM FARMERS OF BUNGAWALBIN FOR ABOLITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 May, 1890.

PETITION of the Farmers of Bungawalbin, in the Richmond River district, to the Parliament of New South Wales.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned farmers of Bungawalbin, in the district of the Richmond River, consider it an injustice that a tax should be levied on their dogs; that a farmer's dog is his protection against the ravages of vermin which infest this district.

Your Petitioners pray that you repeal the dog tax outside all Municipal boundaries in this district. And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow 41 signatures.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.
(PETITION FROM.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 May, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

THIS PETITION HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

The position of the unemployed working-men at present in want of work.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that you will adopt means by which they will be able to get employment to support themselves and families.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 285 signatures.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.
(PETITION FROM FOR FREE RAILWAY PASSES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 June, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned unemployed workmen,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That we are in dire distress, and would kindly beseech your Honorable House will grant us free railway passes to the undermentioned places, where we believe we can get employment.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

[*Here follow 63 signatures.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LABOUR STRIKE.

(PETITION FROM JAMES FINCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE LABOUR DEFENCE COMMITTEE, TO BE HEARD AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 October, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of James Finch, of one hundred and thirty-nine, Harris-street, Pyrmont, Sydney, Chairman of the Labour Defence Committee,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY AND HUMBL Y SHOWETH :—

1. That at a meeting of the Citizens of Sydney, held on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of October instant, at which were represented no less than twelve thousand men now out on strike, and at least twenty thousand women and children—a total of more than thirty-two thousand persons who are directly affected by the strike, it was resolved that application should be made to your Honorable House by Petition that I, the said James Finch, as such Chairman, should be heard at the Bar of the House in respect of the causes of the strike, and the great distress consequent thereon.

Your Petitioner therefore respectfully prays that your Honorable House may be pleased, on motion made, and question put and passed, that he be heard at the Bar of the House.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

JAS. FINCH.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LABOUR STRIKE.

(PETITION FROM JAMES FINCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE LABOUR DEFENCE COMMITTEE, AS CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING HELD IN THE DOMAIN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 November, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament Assembled,—

The Honorable Petition of the undersigned, James Finch, Chairman of the Labour Defence Committee, acting on behalf and by request of the Labour Defence Committee of New South Wales, representing upwards of thirty thousand persons resident within the said Colony.

MOST RESPECTFULLY AND HUMBL Y SHOWETH :—

1. That for a considerable number of years, by and with the sanction and approval of Parliament, certain organisations under the name of Trades Unions, have existed in this Colony for the purpose of protecting the interests and improving the condition of the industrial classes.

2. That one of the fundamental rules of such organisations, legally constituted and registered under the Trade Union Act of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, specifically provides that such organisations shall have the right to combine and affiliate one with the other for the more effectual accomplishment of the aims and objects of such organisations.

3. That this right of combination and affiliation, one with the other, has been assailed in the most unmistakable manner by a numerically small section of the community, banded together for the sole purpose of resisting the just demands of the industrial classes as represented by the aforesaid organisations.

4. That in support of the contention contained in the last preceding paragraph, the following case is cited for the information of your Honorable House :—

The Mercantile Marine Officers Association, an organisation properly constituted and registered under the Trade Union Act of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, recently formulated certain demands for increased payment for the labour of its members, and for more comfortable and humane conditions of employment of such members, such demands being considered on all hands, even by those of whom they were made, to be of the most reasonable and justifiable character, seeing that for many years previously the members of the said Mercantile Marine Officers Association had laboured under great disabilities, and were altogether inadequately remunerated for the responsible and onerous duties they were expected to perform. But instead of conceding the admittedly just and reasonable demands of the members of the said Mercantile Marine Officers Association, their employers (as represented by the Steamship Owners Association) positively declined to treat with them in any way whatever, unless they gave an assurance that the said Mercantile Marine Officers Association would undertake to refrain from combining or affiliating with any other recognised labour organisations, notwithstanding the fact that such combination or affiliation with other labour organisations had not, up to that time, been effected, or even mooted in this Colony by the said Mercantile Marine Officers Association. This act of aggression on the part of the employers was resented as a direct interference with the liberty of the subject, and an encroachment on the rights and privileges of free citizens; and after many fruitless attempts to bridge over the difficulty on the part of the said Mercantile Marine Officers Association, its members ever were perforce compelled to leave their employment in defence of the rights and privileges conferred upon them by the laws of the country. The refusal of the employers to even meet and discuss matters could only be construed into an attack upon the general principles of trade unionism; hence it devolved upon the members of the various maritime unions to defend themselves as best they could from such conduct on the part of their employers, and this they did by refusing to follow their respective vocations until such time as their employers retreated from the arbitrary position they had taken up. For the same reasons also the miners ceased work. It is now nearly three months since the cessation of work on the part of the maritime labour organisations took place, and during that time, overtures have repeatedly been made to the employers with a view to effecting an amicable settlement of the difficulty. These overtures have emanated not only from the duly accredited representatives of the workers, but also from some of the highest social, religious, and political dignitaries in the Colony; yet the employers are still obdurate, and evidently rely upon the complete submission of labour through sheer lack of common necessities of life for the accomplishment of their ends.

5. That, in view of the facts contained in the case above cited, your petitioner respectfully submits that those whom he represents are in no way blamable for the serious consequences that have befallen the country through the attitude of the employers during the present great crisis.

6. That everything possible has been done for the maintenance of law and order by those to whose care the interests of the workers have been entrusted.

7. That, considering the large number of men involved, and the enormity of the interests at stake, breaches of the peace and violation of the laws of the country have been of very rare occurrence indeed.

8. That, taking into consideration all the circumstances attendant upon and responsible for the present deplorable condition of things, your Petitioner respectfully submits that the thousands of men, women, and children in this Colony, who are deprived of the common necessaries of life through the action of the numerically small section of the community, are entitled to a most favourable and earnest consideration of your Honorable House.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the foregoing premises into your favourable consideration, and grant such redress as shall in your wisdom, seem meet and proper.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAS. FINCH,
Chairman of Meeting held in Domain, 22nd October.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

USE OF CAMELS BY AFGHAN CARRIERS IN THE TRANSPORT OF GOODS.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF BOURKE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 November, 1890.

The Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly now sitting in Parliament.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of Bourke,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

We beg to your attention to the following facts, to wit, certain coloured men from Afghanistan are entering into competition with the carriers of this part of the Colony, and are using camels to transport goods from place to place.

In our humble opinion it is both unfair and unjust to the people who are engaged in carrying to have to compete on even terms with an inferior coloured race whose manners and habits are so debased. It is well known that they can do, and do live much more cheaply than Europeans, and they do not settle in the country.

That the use of camels for carrying purposes is attended with much danger to both life and property, inasmuch as horses on seeing those animals become so frightened that they are quite unmanageable, and have caused serious accidents.

That if this class of labour and new mode of carriage is allowed to continue, numbers of our own people will be deprived of making a living, and many of them who, through thrift and careful economy, have got their own little homes, and are in a position to send their little ones to school, will be driven away from the homes and comfort that has taken them years to secure.

We therefore humbly pray that your Honorable Assembly will take the foregoing facts into consideration, and legislate in such way as will remove the evils complained of.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 77 signatures.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TYPEWRITING.

PETITION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE SYDNEY TYPEWRITING ASSOCIATION AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 December, 1890.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the Sydney Typewriting Association and others,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners pray that an Act may be speedily passed for legalising typewriting in this Colony for petitions and other documents, not now lawful to be typewritten, to be presented to your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners believe that the passing of such an Act will be greatly beneficial to women, as typewriting is now a recognised industry for the sex; and pray that you will thus open up to them a new avenue of employment.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 36 signatures.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIVORCE AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN CLERGY AND LAY REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 September, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Clergy of the Diocese of Sydney and Lay Representatives to the Synod of the said Diocese,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners regard with much concern the Bill now before your Honorable House intituled the “Divorce Amendment and Extension Bill.”

That while entertaining other strong objections to the provisions of the said Bill, by which divorce is facilitated, your Petitioners are still more strongly opposed to that which provides for the remarriage of the persons divorced, the guilty as well as the innocent.

That your Petitioners feel the greatest repugnance to this provision, inasmuch as it gives to those who have been guilty of the greatest cruelty and sin an opportunity to repeat their offences upon fresh victims of their licentiousness.

That your Petitioners, accepting the solemn declaration of our Lord Jesus Christ, that “Whosoever marrieth her that is put away committeth adultery,” as the law of the Christian Church, are of opinion that any legislation which provides for the remarriage of one who is put away, affords a direct sanction to sin, and is opposed to the Divine Law in the Seventh Commandment.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to withhold your assent from the aforesaid Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 180 signatures.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIVORCE AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 October, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Bishop of the Diocese of Sydney, in the said Colony,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner regards with much concern the Bill now before your Honorable House, intituled “The Divorce Extension Act.”

That, whilst he sympathises sincerely with any who may have to suffer hardship on account of the desertion, drunkenness, criminality, and violence mentioned in the Bill as causes for extending the law of divorce, he considers that the legislation proposed in the Bill contravenes the teaching of our Lord Jesus Christ, and is likely to impair the sense of sacredness of marriage, and of the responsibility of entrance upon the married state ; to introduce dangerous facilities for disruption of the marriage tie ; and so to inflict a serious injury upon the domestic and social welfare of the whole community.

Your Petitioner, therefore, earnestly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to refuse your assent to the said Bill.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WM. SZ. SYDNEY.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIVORCE AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION BILL.

(PETITION FROM EDGAR F. TYE, PRESIDENT, AND A. M'LAREN, SECRETARY, OF THE AUSTRALASIAN SECULAR ASSOCIATION, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 October, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, acting on behalf and by the request of the Australasian Secular Association of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are in favour of the Divorce Extension Bill now before your Honorable House becoming law for the following reasons:—

1st. That as every purpose of marriage is evidently defeated by the continuous absence and desertion of husband or wife it is cruel and unjust to compel the person so deserted to observe a contract wholly ignored by his or her unfaithful partner.

2nd. That persons so deserted are exposed to temptations against which many are not proof, morality being outraged by illicit unions, thus spreading adultery, and bringing into the world children branded with illegitimacy.

3rd. That it is wrong and revolting to insist that man or woman should have his or her life blighted by being compelled to pass it with a drunken partner, the result being that children are brought into the world possibly tainted with alcoholism, or in any case liable to be influenced by a bad and pernicious example.

4th. We consider that the arguments which apply to desertion have equal force in cases of imprisonment for life or a long term of years, and that the law should afford relief to those desiring to avail themselves thereof.

5th. That habitual cruelty as provided for in the Bill now before the Assembly is a reasonable and just ground for annulling the marriage contract.

6th. That the Bill does not offer any facility for collusion, as two or more years of domestic misery have to be endured under its provisions before a person is qualified to petition for a divorce, which might be effected in less than a month under the laws at present in force in the Colony.

7th. That where persons unhappily married have no relief afforded them by law there is a strong temptation to serious crime, by neglect in the time of sickness or by foul and secret means to hasten the termination of a union which has become hateful to them.

8th. That the injured and unoffending should have afforded to them the opportunity of applying for relief.

9th. That if (as alleged by some) an increased number of children should be thrown upon the care of the State they will at least be spared from the demoralisation of being reared amid scenes of drunkenness and brutality, and having later in life to be provided for as criminals.

10th. That if the measure becomes law it cannot prejudicially affect one happy home in the Colony.

We therefore humbly pray that your honorable House will in the interests of morality be pleased to favourably consider the Divorce Extension Bill now before you.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of five hundred and twenty-seven members of the Australasian Secular Association at Tattersall's Chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

[Here follow 2 signatures.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIVORCE AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 December, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned, members of the Synod of the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale, New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners observe with great sorrow and alarm that, by the Bill now before your Honorable House, provision is being made by which not only divorce may become possible for causes other than those now allowed, but that the remarriage of the divorced persons, the guilty as well as the innocent, is provided for and encouraged.

It is this part of the Bill which your Petitioners look upon with the greatest repugnance, because it seems evident that if a husband or wife has been guilty of grave breaches of the marriage relation, such persons ought not to be set at liberty by law, to repeat their offence, and be encouraged to obtain fresh victims upon whom their licentiousness may be exercised.

Your Petitioners also desire with the greatest urgency to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the declaration of the Lord Jesus Christ, that "Whosoever marrieth her that is put away committeth adultery." Any legislation, therefore, that provides for the remarriage of one put away is a direct incentive to a breach of the commandment "Thou shalt not commit adultery."

For these reasons your Petitioners pray your Honorable House that the Bill now before your Honorable House be rejected.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 34 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 4th December, 1890, from certain Ministers of the various Christian Churches of New South Wales; 196 signatures.

„ „ from certain members of the Synod of the Diocese of Newcastle; 84 signatures.

„ „ from certain members of the Synod of the Diocese of Bathurst; 67 signatures.

„ „ from certain members of the Synod of the Diocese of Goulburn; 48 signatures.

On 5th December, 1890, from certain members of the Synod of the Diocese of Riverina; 22 signatures.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM ST. STEPHEN'S PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, PHILLIP-STREET, AGAINST.

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 September, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Ministers, Members, and Adherents of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Congregation, Phillip-street, Sydney, in the Electoral District of East Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential for the highest well-being of this and every community.

2. That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday Laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in this respect, and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain, to the great advantage of the community.

3. That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for relaxing the law.

4. That your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, intituled, "A Bill to amend the Law with respect to the Observance of Sunday," is altogether uncalled for, and proposes summarily to repeal the most vital enactments in the statute book for the preservation of the Day of Rest.

5. That your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interests of the State, and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill, intituled, "A Bill to amend the Law with respect to the Observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you, the effect of which would be to further legalise Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 106 signatures.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM PRIMITIVE METHODIST DENOMINATION, SYDNEY, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 September, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, on behalf of the Primitive Methodist Denomination, in the Sydney District, comprising forty-six churches, one thousand two hundred and thirty-one members, four thousand four hundred and thirty hearers, eighteen Ministers, eighty-nine local preachers, forty-one Sunday Schools, four hundred and thirteen teachers, and four thousand and ninety scholars,—

Your Petitioners are fully persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest is essential for the highest well-being of the community.

Your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, intituled "A Bill to amend the Law with respect to the Observance of Sunday," is altogether uncalled for, and proposes to repeal the most vital enactments in the statute book for the preservation of the Day of Rest.

Your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interest of the State, and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the Law with respect to the Observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you, the effect of which would further legalise Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 2 signatures.*]

Similar petitions were received :—

On 1st October, 1890, from residents of Leichhardt ; 475 signatures.

2nd	Do	from certain parishioners of St. Clement, Marrickville ; 36 signatures.
2nd	Do	from certain residents of Wickham ; 65 signatures.
2nd	Do	from certain residents of Barrington ; 106 signatures.
2nd	Do	from certain residents of Stanmore ; 53 signatures.
2nd	Do	from certain residents of Taree ; 66 signatures.
2nd	Do	from certain residents of Appin and Wilton ; 56 signatures.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF ENMORE, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 October, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, residents of Enmore, in the Electoral District of Newtown,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

(1.) That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential for the highest well-being of this and every community.

(2.) That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in this respect, and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain, to the great advantage of the community.

(3.) That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for relaxing the law.

(4.) That your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, intituled "A Bill to amend the Law with respect to the Observance of Sunday," is altogether uncalled for, and proposes summarily to repeal the most vital enactments in the Statute Book for the preservation of the Day of Rest.

5. That your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interests of the State and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you, the effect of which would be to further legalize Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 87 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 7th October, 1890,	from certain members of the Newcastle Minister's Association; 21 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Newcastle and suburbs; 83 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Hamilton and neighbourhood; 119 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Auburn and Rookwood; 480 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Peelwood, Tuena, &c.; 62 signatures.
Do	from residents of Lambton and vicinity; 96 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Campbelltown; 150 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Picton; 105 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Inverell; 51 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Islington; 114 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Dulwich Hill; 42 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Marrickville; 29 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Petersham and Leichhardt; 105 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Wagga Wagga; 200 signatures.
On 8th	Do from certain residents of Parramatta; 65 signatures.
Do	Do from certain residents of Lawrence; 113 signatures.
Do	Do from certain residents of Maclean; 103 signatures.
Do	Do from certain residents of Narrabri; 116 signatures.
Do	Do from certain residents of Stanmore; 130 signatures.
Do	Do from certain residents of Richmond; 92 signatures.

- On 8th October, 1890, from certain residents of Sydney; 41 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Tumberumba and Welaregang; 55 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of East Maitland; 69 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Hamilton; 82 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Tinonee; 50 signatures.
- Do from certain adherents of the Primitive Methodist Church, Annandale; 156 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Scone, &c.; 84 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Singleton; 147 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Berry and district; 270 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Mittagong; 86 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bowral; 83 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Braidwood; 142 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Marulan; 250 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Binda and Julong, &c.; 49 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Gundaroo; 34 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Wallsend and Minmi; 744 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Newcastle; 176 signatures.
- Do from certain citizens and inhabitants of New South Wales; 232 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of the town and district of Inverell; 376 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Tumut, Adelong, and Gundagai; 63 signatures.
- Do from members of the Hamilton Presbyterian Church; 50 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Newcastle; 106 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Newcastle and district; 240 signatures.
- Do from certain members and adherents of the Hunter-street Presbyterian Church, Newcastle; 79 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Leichhardt; 159 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Murrurundi; 33 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Araluen; 51 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Crookwell; 79 signatures.
- Do from certain residents electoral district of Albury; 310 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bowral; 70 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of the City of Bathurst; 2,140 signatures.
- On 9th Do from certain residents of Bathurst and Pitt Streets, Sydney; 123 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Kelso, Peel, Raglan, Duramana, Eglinton, Oberon, and White Rock; 535 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Emmaville, &c.; 105 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Petersham, Enmore, &c.; 122 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of St. Peter's; 40 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bexley and Arncliffe; 141 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Cobar and Nymagee; 56 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Willoughby, Gordon, and adjoining neighbourhood; 154 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Woollahra, &c.; 47 signatures.
- Do from certain citizens and inhabitants of New South Wales; 11,105 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Raymond Terrace, Miller's Forest, Fullarton Cove, and Clarence Town; 412 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Walcha; 55 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Hillgrove; 52 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Oberon; 83 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bourke; 58 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Cobar; 42 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Homebush, &c.; 130 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Woolwich and Hunter's Hill; 67 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of the electoral district of Shoalhaven; 920 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Homebush, Strathfield, &c.; 86 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Carcoar, &c.; 160 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Monkerai, &c.; 57 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Stroud and district; 268 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Pyrmont, &c.; 156 signatures.
- Do from the Bishop, as President of a public meeting of residents of Goulburn; 1 signature.
- Do from certain residents of Adamstown, &c.; 200 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Lismore; 9 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of The Tweed and Brunswick Rivers; 110 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of West Maitland; 38 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of West Maitland; 180 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Petersham; 260 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Kogarah, &c.; 84 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Ballina, Tintenbar, &c.; 322 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Casino; 5 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Penrich; 43 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Leichhardt; 75 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Camperdown, Annandale, &c.; 67 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Waverley, &c.; 141 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bondi; 14 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Euabalong and district; 38 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Warialda; 40 signatures.
- Do from James Ross, M.A., Archdeacon of Armidale; 1 signature.

- On 9th October, 1890, from certain residents of Hillgrove ; 104 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Redfern ; 971 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Forbes ; 221 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Pitt Town, &c. ; 64 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Wilberforce and Windsor, &c. ; 62 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Pitt Town, Ebenezer, and Sackville Reach ; 39 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Bergalia, &c. ; 47 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Parramatta and district ; 120 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Gladesville ; 38 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Germanton and vicinity ; 107 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Braespring, Culcairn, &c. ; 30 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Cooma ; 58 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Lewisham, Summer Hill, &c. ; 98 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Petersham West ; 14 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Marrickville East ; 5 signature.
 Do from certain residents of Belmore and Moorefield ; 34 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of South Sydney ; 93 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Picton and Thirlmere ; 70 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Bondi and Waverley ; 42 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of The Glebe ; 168 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of The Glebe ; 240 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Forbes ; 30 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Broken Hill ; 32 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Broken Hill ; 35 signatures.
 Do from certain residents of Broken Hill ; 164 signatures.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.
(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF BALMAIN, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 October, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, residents of Balmain, in the Electoral District of Balmain,—
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—

1. That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential for the highest well-being of this and every community.

2. That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in this respect, and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain to the great advantage of the community.

3. That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for relaxing the law.

4. That your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," is altogether uncalled for, and proposes summarily to repeal the most vital enactments in the Statute book for the preservation of the day of rest.

5. That your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interests of the State, and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you, the effect of which would be to further legalize Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 1,311 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 14th October, 1890,	from certain residents of Singleton; 86 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Orange; 93 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of New South Wales; 1,140 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Queanbeyan and vicinity; 23 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Annandale; 71 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Cooma; 1 signature.
Do	from Members of the Star of the South Lodge, No. 76, Cooma, I.O.G.T.; 38 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Randwick; 92 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Paddington; 347 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Paddington; 1,360 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Waverley; 338 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Coogee and neighbourhood; 42 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Double Bay and Rose Bay; 182 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Kempsey and district; 138 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Manly; 60 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Waterloo and Alexandria; 400 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Botany; 109 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Armidale and Uralla; 72 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Wagga Wagga; 51 signatures.
Do	from certain residents of Hay and district; 132 signatures.

- On 14th October, 1890, from certain residents of Grenfell; 68 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Gunning, Collector, &c.; 98 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Gunning and Collector; 41 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Gladesville, Ryde, Five Dock, &c.; 118 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Eden; 150 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Ashfield and vicinity; 1,800 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Marrickville; 129 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Kogarah; 68 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Marrickville; 17 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Strathfield; 360 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Narrandera; 141 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Hillston; 46 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Penrith; 150 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bowral, Joadja Creek, &c.; 42 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Woolloomooloo; 319 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Woolloomooloo; 52 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Woolloomooloo; 90 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Grafton; 50 signatures.
- Do from James S. Scott, Moderator, and Andrew Barron, Clerk of the Presbytery of The Clarence; 2 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Grafton and neighbourhood; 109 signatures.
- Do from certain citizens and inhabitants of New South Wales; 5,002 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Moruya; 28 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bega; 57 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Kiama; 113 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Gerringong; 79 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Wickham; 10½ signatures.
- Do from certain residents of the Electoral District of South Sydney; 316 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Surry Hills; 70 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Surry Hills; 130 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Surry Hills; 632 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Surry Hills, &c.; 117 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Newtown; 281 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Hunter's Hill; 32 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Tenterfield; 290 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Dubbo; 707 signatures.
- Do from Wm. G. Taylor, Chairman of public meeting held in Centenary Hall, York-street, Sydney; 1 signature.
- Do from certain members and adherents of the Scots' Church; 177 signatures.
- Do from certain members, adherents, and friends of the Congregational Church, Harris-street; 103 signatures.
- Do from the Congregational Union of New South Wales; 2 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Sydney; 4,000 signatures.
- Do from W. Stephen, Chairman of public meeting of citizens of Sydney, held in Protestant Hall, Castlereagh-street; 1 signature.
- Do from certain residents of Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, &c.; 109 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Darlinghurst and vicinity; 426 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Woolloomooloo; 317 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Woolloomooloo South, &c.; 67 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Leichhardt, Pyrmont, &c.; 106 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Dungog, &c.; 510 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Eccleston and Linstead; 101 signatures.
- Do from James H. Terras, Chairman of public meeting held in Greta; 2 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Sydney and Suburbs; 55 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Newtown; 160 signatures.
- Do from certain members, adherents, and friends of the Presbyterian Church, Quarry-street, Ultimo; 86 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Woollahra, &c.; 1,328 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Watson's Bay; 69 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Darling Point and vicinity; 134 signatures.
- Do from certain residents at Jerilderie; 20 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Deniliquin; 63 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Waterloo and Alexandria; 183 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Darlington, Alexandria, and Redfern; 324 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Forest Lodge; 60 signatures.
- On 15th October, 1890, from certain residents of Kurrajong; 36 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of the Electoral District of Yass and Burrowa; 84 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Manly; 38 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of West Sydney, &c.; 1,060 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Redfern and Waterloo; 453 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Redfern; 85 signatures.
- Do from William N. Wilson, Moderator, and John S. Macpherson, Clerk of the Presbytery of Maitland; 2 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Coonabarabran; 90 signatures.

On 15th October, 1890, from representatives of the Evangelical Alliance of New South Wales; 6 signatures.

- Do from certain residents of Orange; 170 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Spring Hill; 87 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Petersham; 179 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Summer Hill and vicinity; 63 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Kogarah; 46 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Canterbury; 58 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Muswellbrook; 195 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Muswellbrook; 53 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Rouchel; 98 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Glebe and Forest Lodge; 126 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Gunnedah; 154 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Gunnedah; 21 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Boggabri and Gunnedah; 70 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of the Taralga District; 91 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Taralga; 166 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Goulburn; 843 signatures.

On 16th October, 1890, from certain adherents of the Congregational Church at Manly; 53 signatures.

- Do from certain residents of Young; 42 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Murrumburrah; 23 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Temora district; 46 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bulli and Woonona; 58 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Dapto; 20 signatures.
- Do from certain residents and persons employed in the Electoral District of West Sydney; 385 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Wellington, &c.; 40 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Molong, Garra, and Warne, &c.; 2 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Hill End; 177 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Sunny Corner, &c.; 39 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Lithgow, Eskbank, &c.; 30 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Lithgow; 16 signatures.

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF RYDE, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 October, 1890.

To the Speaker and the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Citizens and Inhabitants of Ryde, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—

That your Petitioners have viewed with the utmost alarm the introduction to your Honorable House of the Bill, intituled, "A Bill to amend the Law with respect to the observance of the Sunday," believing that the rest and sanctity of the Sabbath are Divine appointments for the welfare of mankind, and lie at the very foundation of British power and influence; and feeling that the passing of this Act, by sweeping away the existing restrictions upon Sunday trading, would lower the tone of our National life, and place this Colony in a worse position than any other portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Your Petitioners humbly pray your Honorable House to refuse to pass an Act fraught with so much danger to the Commonwealth.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 117 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

- On 21st October, 1890, from certain residents of Warren; 44 signatures.
- Do from certain residents in the Electoral District of Carcoar; 133 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Milton; 17 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Mount Macquarie, &c.; 16 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Camden and surrounding district; 301 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bowral; 40 signatures.
- Do from the Minister and certain Members and adherents of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Sydney; 41 signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Bundarra, Tingha, Ollera, &c.; 122 signatures.
- Do from the Bishop of Sydney; 1 signature.
- On 22nd October, 1890, from certain residents of Woodburn; 50 signatures.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF GLEN INNES AND VICINITY AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 October, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Glen Innes and vicinity in the Electoral District of Glen Innes,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential to the well-being of this and every community.

2. That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in the community in this respect, and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain to the great advantage of the community.

3. That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for relaxing the law.

4. That your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, is altogether uncalled for, and proposes summarily to repeal the most vital enactments in the Statute book for the preservation of the day of rest.

5. That your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interests of the State, and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you, one effect of which would be to further legalize Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 66 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 29th October, 1890, from certain residents of Glen Innes ; 77 signatures.
Do from certain residents of Parkes and The Bogan ; 136 signatures.
On 30th October, 1890, from certain residents of Newtown, Enmore, &c. ; 157 signatures.
Do from certain residents of Petersham, &c. ; 91 signatures.
Do from certain residents of Gordon and Hornsby ; 28 signatures.
Do from certain residents of West Maitland ; 81 signatures.
Do from certain residents of New South Wales in various Electoral Districts ;
141 signatures.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF STOCKTON AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 November, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, residents of Stockton, in the Electoral District of Newcastle,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential for the highest well-being of this and every community.

2. That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in this respect, and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain, to the great advantage of the community.

3. That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for relaxing the law.

4. That your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," is altogether uncalled for, and proposes summarily to repeal the most vital enactments in the Statute book for the preservation of the day of rest.

5. That your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interests of the State, and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

6. Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you, the effect of which would be to further legalise Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 88 signatures.]

Similar Petition was received,—

On 4th November, 1890, from residents of Forbes; 23 signatures.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF ST. PETERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 November, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of St. Peters, in the Electoral District of Canterbury,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential for the highest well-being of this and every community.

2. That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in this respect, and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain to the great advantage of the community.

3. That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for relaxing the law.

4. That your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill, introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," is altogether uncalled for, and proposes summarily to repeal the most vital enactments in the Statute books for the preservation of the day of rest.

5. That your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interests of the State, and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you, the effect of which would be to further legalize Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 59 signatures.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF NEW ENGLAND AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 November, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of New England, in the Electoral District of New England,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential for the highest well-being of this and every community.

2. That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in this respect, and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain to the great advantage of the community.

3. That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for relaxing the law.

4. That your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill, introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," is altogether uncalled for, and proposes summarily to repeal the most vital enactments in the Statute-book for the preservation of the day of rest.

5. That your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interests of the State, and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you the effect of which would be to further legalize Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 80 signatures.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM J. ALLEN, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING OF RESIDENTS OF PADDINGTON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 December, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, residents of Paddington, at a public meeting held in St. Matthias's Hall, Paddington, on Wednesday evening, the tenth day of December, adopted the following resolutions:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the "Sunday Laws Amendment Act," brought before Parliament by the senior Member for Paddington, Mr. J. H. Want, is against the best interests of the community, and should be withdrawn.

That the foregoing resolution be embodied in a Petition signed by the Chairman, and presented to Parliament; also that a copy be forwarded to Mr. Want.

Praying that your Honorable House will give the above resolutions your most favourable consideration; and, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

WILLIAM J. ALLEN,
Chairman.

Paddington, December 10, 1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF ESROM, DUNKELD, PERTH, &c.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 December, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Esrom, Dunkeld, Perth, &c., in the
Electoral District of West Macquarie,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential for the highest well-being of this and every community.

2. That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in this respect, and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain, to the great advantage of the community.

3. That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for relaxing the law.

4. That your Petitioners very earnestly hold that a Bill introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Want, intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," is altogether uncalled for, and proposes summarily to repeal the most vital enactments in the Statute book for the preservation of the day of rest.

5. That your Petitioners view this Bill as being full of danger to the best interests of the State, and obnoxious to a very large proportion of the people of the land.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will see fit to withhold your assent to the Bill intituled "A Bill to amend the law with respect to the observance of Sunday," and to any other measure which may be brought before you, the effect of which would be to further legalise Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 198 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 16th December, 1890.—From residents of George's Plains, in the Electoral District of West Macquarie; 97 signatures.

„ „ From residents of Rockley, in the Electoral District of West Macquarie; 99 signatures.

16/16/21